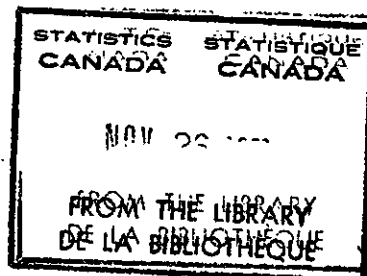


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## MENTAL HEALTH STATISTICS

Trends in Hospital Care and Patient Characteristics, 1955-63

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Health and Welfare Division

Public Health Section



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Trends in Hospital Care and Patient Characteristics, 1955-63

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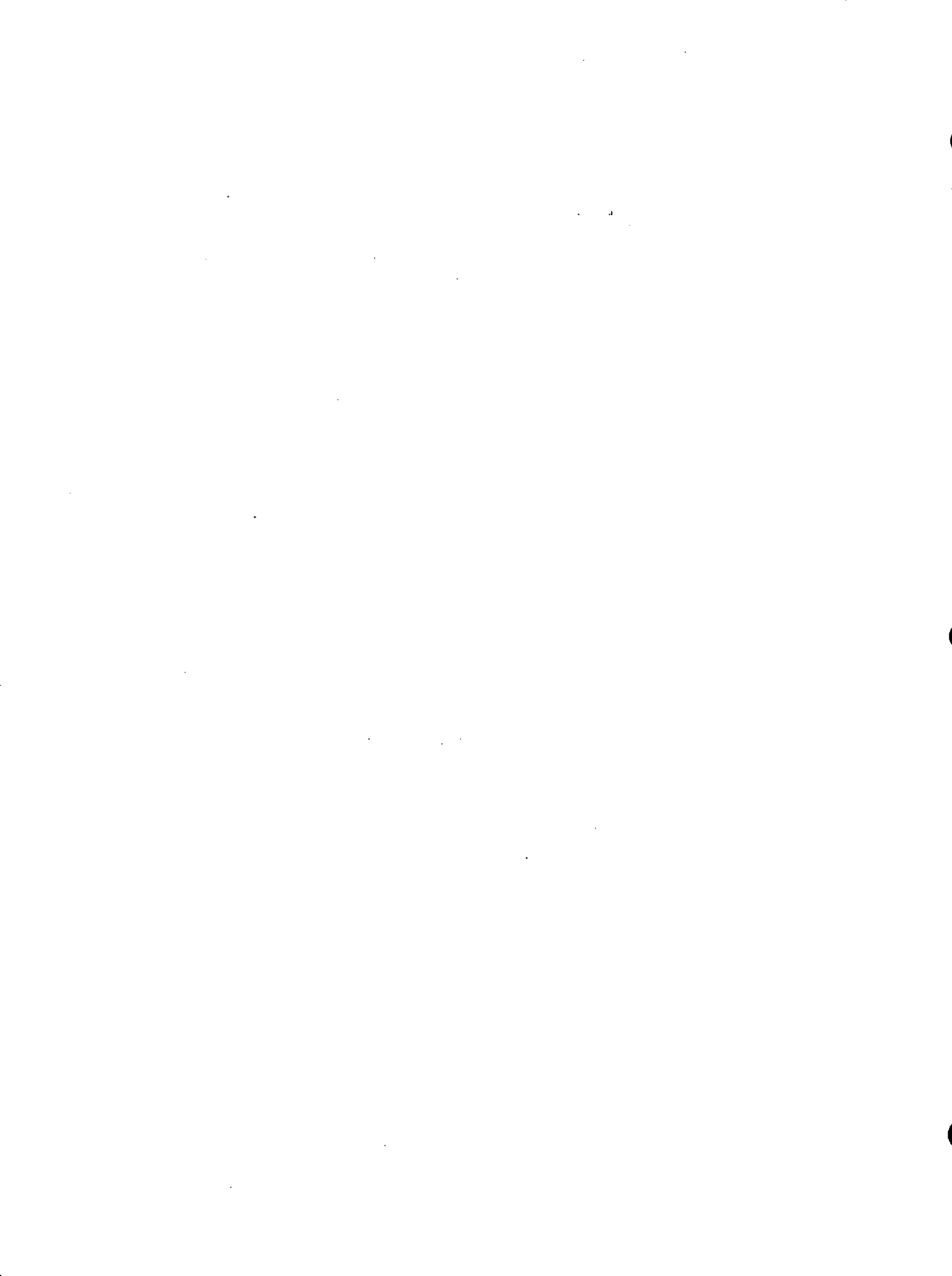
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## I. INTRODUCTION

Statistical analysis is particularly important in the mental health field because many of the illnesses which concern us are difficult to detect and direct observations or measurements are less useful than in other illnesses where physical effects are immediately apparent. Also, statistical methods, supplemented by other techniques, tell us where to look for causes and provide clues as to the results of treatment and preventive programs. Fruitful hypotheses are suggested; these should lead to more refined investigations and more intensive studies at the local and clinical levels.

An important improvement with respect to an illness, for example, would be reflected in figures showing few or no new patients being admitted, the aging of patients on books, and their removal by death or discharge, with a gradual reduction in number of patients requiring treatment. These statistical changes would suggest that long-term patients might not be recovering completely, but that at least most new cases of the illness under study were being treated at an early stage or by better methods; or that they were being prevented. It is certainly no revelation to say that this is now the pattern with respect to syphilis of the central nervous system, but this pattern should be noted in order to see if, at some time in the future, it occurs in relation to any other illnesses. It was obvious when an improvement in preventive methods occurred with respect to poliomyelitis, since the physical effects of the illness are so readily observed. Evidence relating to mental illnesses may be more difficult to obtain.

Aims of this report are to delineate changes taking place in the patient universe, to stimulate further investigations, and to encourage discussion as to statistical requirements which will help clarify the complex patterns of patient movement occurring in recent years.

## II. SUMMARY

Since 1955, the overall rate per 100,000 population in patients on books of Canadian psychiatric institutions has been declining. Although this information is available in gross terms, institutional, diagnostic, and age and sex patterns within this declining rate of patients on books must be shown in a more precise, refined manner. This will facilitate understanding as to changes occurring in the patient population. The purpose of this report is to help delineate more precisely changes taking place in the patient population, as well as to stimulate discussion and further investigation.

A major finding was that, as rates of psychotics on books declined, rates increased for new groups of non-psychotic patients. Despite this upward trend in numbers and rates of non-psychotic patients treated, the downward trend in the psychoses was sufficient to produce an overall reduction in rate of patients on books.

Data on patients in various psychiatric facilities between 1955 and 1963 and data on the characteristics of these patients during these years present essentially the same picture. Trends in patient characteristics in recent years strengthen and confirm the view that by 1963 patients obtaining treatment were drawn from a somewhat different patient universe from that of patients obtaining treatment in 1955.

There was an overall reduction in rate of patients on books except in hospitals for mental defectives.<sup>(1)</sup> There was, by 1963, a greater number of centers for treatment; such as in psychiatric units of general hospitals and public psychiatric hospitals, as well as newly reporting types of institutions, such as hospitals for addicts and hospitals for emotionally disturbed children. This increase in number and variety of institutions did not result in an increase in rate of patients on books or in rate of patient days, although there were more admissions, more patients treated, and new groups of non-psychotic patients obtaining treatment in recent years. There was an accelerating movement of patients between the hospital and the community.

Hospitals for mental defectives, in contrast, experienced a large increase in number of patients on books and in patient days. Admissions did not increase correspondingly, there was no very large increase in movement of patients between the hospital and the community, and patients on books in any particular year have largely accumulated from the admissions of previous years.

Rates of patients on books increased for the younger age groups, mainly because of an increased number of patients in the mentally defective, epileptic, psychoneurotic, pathological personality, and character and behaviour disorders diagnostic groups. For the most part, these are the disorders of childhood and young adulthood. In the middle age ranges, the increase in mental deficiency, psychoneuroses, and character and behaviour disorders diagnostic classes has a somewhat lesser combined effect on the rates, and the downward trend in the psychoses produced an overall reduction in patients on books, despite the opposing trend upward in non-psychotic patients on books. Elderly patients are mainly recently admitted patients diagnosed under psychoses of old age and schizophrenics who have grown old in hospital. Beyond age 70, the rate of patients on books increased to the end of 1960, and then decreased in successive years in 1961, 1962, and 1963.

Total admissions and discharges increased in successive years for all age groups. The accelerating movement of patients between hospital and the community was again apparent.

In all age groups, except those under 20, and for both sexes the trend in psychotics on books was downward. This downward trend held for schizophrenics and manic-depressives, but was less marked for psychoses of the senium. The trend for psychoneurotics on books was decidedly upwards, particularly in the younger age groups. The rates for mental defectives increased steadily for both sexes in the age groups which include most mentally defective patients. The trend is towards a lower rate for the psychoses in both sexes and in the age groups in which the psychoses predominate. For the mentally defective and for the psychoneurotic, the trend was upward for both sexes, particularly in the younger age groups.

(1) Some increase in number of patients on books occurred in psychiatric units and in public psychiatric hospitals, as these institutions treated some patients who might formerly have been seen in public mental hospitals and new groups of patients sought treatment in newly opened facilities.

Manic-depressives are returned to the community much more quickly than are schizophrenics, who, in turn, are more likely to be discharged alive than are patients diagnosed under psychoses of the senium. Among non-psychotic patients, there is a rapid turnover with the exception of those who are mentally defective; present trends suggest that the mentally defective will soon replace schizophrenics as the largest group of patients on books; possibly, they have already done so.

Four major patterns of illnesses and their treatment emerged: (1) syphilis of the C.N.S., characterized by fewer admissions, an excess of deaths over discharges, an aging of patients on books, the ranks being increased but slightly by new admissions, and a reduction of numbers of patients on books and of rate per 100,000 population. (2) The major psychoses, characterized by an increase in admissions and in discharges, and a reduction in numbers of patients on books and of rate per 100,000 population. (3) A heterogeneous group including the psychoneuroses, alcoholism, pathological personality, primary childhood behaviour disorders, immature personality, and other character and behaviour disorders - characterized by increasing admissions and increasing discharges, or very rapid turnover of patients, and an increase of patients on books in terms of numbers and rate per 100,000 population. (4) The mentally defective patients, characterized by a relatively small increase in admissions and discharges, and a large increase in number and rate of patients on books.

Indices of rates of patients on books illustrated the trends noted above. That is, there was a downward trend in psychotics on books and an upward trend in the non-psychotic hospitalized population.

### III. TRENDS IN HOSPITAL CARE OF PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS, 1955-63

#### 1. Patient Movement in Public Mental Hospitals

In recent years, there have been marked changes in patterns of patient care. Dominion Bureau of Statistics' publications, Institutional Admissions and Separations and Patients in Institutions, based on data for the years 1955-63, seem to indicate a decrease in the absolute number of patients on books of public mental hospitals and a decided decrease in rate per 100,000 population of patients on books of public mental hospitals.(2, 3) Is the decrease genuine or are the potential patients of public mental hospitals merely being taken care of in other types of institutions? Even during this brief span of years, 1955-63, many new facilities, in particular, psychiatric units, began operating, and it is reasonable to ask to what extent these new facilities drew their patients from among those persons who would otherwise have been treated in public mental hospitals. Presumably, the opening of new facilities for treatment tended to reduce the number of patients on the books of public mental hospitals, generally, but also a completely new group of patients may have now sought treatment who otherwise might not have obtained treatment. In addition, the psychiatric units may have been treating some patients at earlier stages of their illnesses, as well as those whose illnesses may have been less severe than those of patients treated in former years. (Reduction of patients on books of public mental hospitals is due to other factors, aside from the availability of alternative treatment centers - improved methods of treatment and of provisions for after-care, for example.)

The data available to D.B.S. have limitations in that all institutions operating do not report and others report incompletely. Also, numbers of patients on books from year to year may not be directly comparable because the opening of new types of facilities tends to increase the patient load. However, reporting is likely to be more accurate in more recent years. Both the factors of improved reporting and the opening of new facilities have a general tendency to increase the estimate of patients on books relative to earlier years. A decrease, then, is likely to be underestimated whereas a reported increase in number of patients from year to year may be to a small degree overestimated.

The absolute number of patients on books of public mental hospitals increased steadily between 1955 and 1960, and decreased annually from 1961 to 1963.(4) The rate per 100,000 population of patients on books declined each year from a high of 359 in 1955 to a low of 302 in 1963. Similarly, the absolute number of patient days in public mental hospitals reached a high of 19,416,511 in 1961, and then declined in 1962 and 1963. The rate per 100 population decreased each year; in 1955, it was 121, and by 1963 had declined to 97. Discharges increased rapidly during this period as more patients were admitted and, on average, were returned to the community more rapidly. Number of deaths in public mental hospitals from 1955 to 1963 fluctuated over a narrow range.

Total number of admissions also increased rapidly, which suggests that the public mental hospitals are taking care of as many or more patients as in former years: they are discharging them more quickly. However, some of the increased number of admissions must be accounted for by more admissions of non-psychotic patients receiving short term, intensive care. New admissions and readmissions of psychotic patients also increased during these years, nevertheless. The increased number of readmissions is partly a function of increased discharges, which means that there are more former patients in the community at risk of being readmitted.

#### 2. Patient Movement in Public Psychiatric Units and Other Types of Institution

The number of deaths in public psychiatric units(5), 1955-63, was not large. Total admissions and number of discharges increased, as did number of patients on books and number of patient days. The patients of psychiatric units are short-stay patients, however, and the number of patients treated during a particular year(6) is very large relative to the number of patients on books at the end of the same year.

(2) Refer to Table 1

(3) This decrease occurred despite an increase in admissions; the essential change is shortened lengths of stay for patients.

(4) Patients in Ontario's Residential Units are included in 1961-63.

(5) Refer to Table 4.

(6) Patients under treatment = Patients on books at beginning of year + total admissions during year.

Excluding public mental hospitals and hospitals for mental defectives, many new facilities have begun operating in recent years. Some of these other institutions may take chronic patients who remain on books, there being few discharges to the community, as in aged and senile homes. Others, notably psychiatric units and community-based psychiatric centers, provide short term care on an inpatient basis as well as other services. Grouping all of these facilities together, with their admittedly heterogeneous patient populations, we find that the rate of patients on books per 100,000 population(7) decreased in 1960 and 1961, then increased somewhat in 1962 and 1963. These increases in 1962 and 1963 are much too small to offset the decreases in number of patients on books of public mental hospitals during 1962 and 1963. Hence, it would appear that there has been a genuine decrease in rate of patients on books in psychiatric facilities, with the exception of hospitals for the mental defectives. Thus, the burden on public mental hospitals, in terms of patients on books and patient days, has been steadily decreasing, although many more non-psychotic patients now obtain treatment. Both psychotic patients and new groups of non-psychotic patients are also obtaining treatment in a wider variety of psychiatric facilities: this has meant no increase in rate of patients on books, although, of course, many more patients underwent treatment in recent years than in former years. Patients were readmitted in greater numbers(8), but those readmitted spent more time in the community than did patients in the past.

In summary, then, despite the opening of new facilities (and treatment in public mental hospitals, themselves, of new groups of patients) and, for example, increases in number of patients on books of psychiatric units, public psychiatric hospitals, hospitals for alcoholics, and hospitals for emotionally disturbed children, no significant overall increase in number of patients on books occurred and there was a marked decline in rate per 100,000 population of patients on books for all institutions combined (hospitals for mental defectives excluded). Patient turnover accelerated.

### 3. Patient Movement in Hospitals for Mental Defectives

Hospitals for mental defectives must be considered separately as they present a different picture. More of these hospitals were operating and reporting in more recent years; hence, any increase in patient load is partly a function of new facilities available for treatment. However, the reported data show large increases in patients on books and in patient days in successive years.(9)

The corresponding increases in rates per 100,000 population of patients on books and rates per 100 population of patient days are also large. Total admissions and discharges did not increase greatly, taking into account the small base in 1955; number of discharges relative to patients undergoing treatment remained small. Small numbers of patients were discharged; hence, the number in the community at risk of being readmitted was not added to greatly each year. Patients on books in any particular year have largely accumulated from the admissions of previous years; in contrast to most other types of institutions, there are relatively few new admissions or readmissions and no great acceleration of movement of patients between the hospital and the community.

(7) Refer to Table 3.

(8) It should be noted, however, that statistics now published concerning readmissions do not give an unduplicated count of patients and derivation of absolute rates of readmissions would clarify matters. See Bristow, M.E., Harris, A.A., and Henderson, A.L. "Readmission experiences of a cohort of discharges 1953-57," Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal, 11, pp. 212 - 217, June, 1966.

(9) Refer to Table 13.

CHART - I

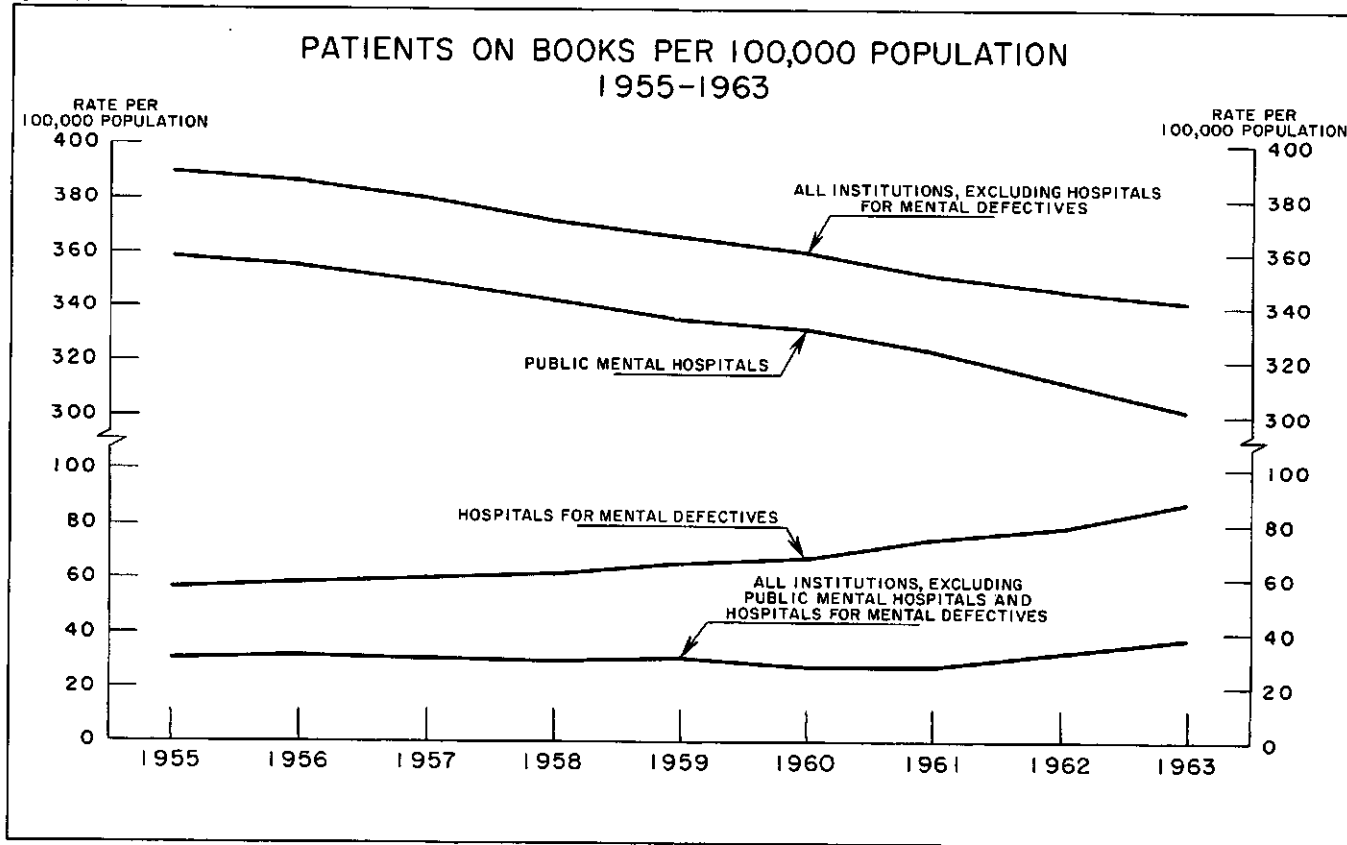


TABLE 1. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Public Mental Hospitals (1, 2, 3)

Year	Number of institutions	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000	Total admissions (4)	Discharges	Deaths	Patient days	Rate per 100
1955 .....	52	56,416	359	14,960	10,770	3,016	18,958,309	121
1956 .....	52	57,171	356	15,426	11,944	2,944	19,064,858	119
1957 .....	53	58,014	349	16,438	12,713	3,248	19,017,173	114
1958 .....	51	58,385	342	17,489	15,063	3,227	19,345,800	113
1959 .....	46	58,606	335	19,183	15,452	3,627	18,876,371	108
1960 .....	45	59,308	332	21,197	17,155	3,738	19,103,183	107
1961 .....	44	59,026	324	24,822	21,715	3,743	19,416,511	106
1962 .....	43	58,065	313	26,803	23,855	3,648	18,594,993	100
1963 .....	45	56,975	302	27,288	24,747	3,808	18,378,688	97

- (1) Includes municipal and county hospitals in Nova Scotia.
- (2) Includes patients in Residential Units in Ontario (opened in 1961) for 1961 and 1962.
- (3) Includes patients in Residential Units and in Residential Units in Approved Homes in Ontario for 1963.
- (4) Total admissions = first admissions plus readmissions.

TABLE 2. Patient Movement, 1955-63, all Institutions Excluding Hospitals for Mental Defectives

Year	Number of institutions	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000	Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Patient days	Rate per 100
1955 .....	89	61,205	390	31,216	25,763	3,493	20,629,779	131
1956 .....	96	62,300	387	35,490	30,710	3,570	20,918,486	130
1957 .....	98	63,102	380	36,785	31,583	4,079	20,857,239	126
1958 .....	101	63,586	372	39,167	35,107	3,876	21,250,393	124
1959 .....	99	64,009	366	41,954	36,735	4,263	20,807,748	119
1960 .....	95	64,258	360	41,802	36,292	4,323	20,914,200	117
1961 .....	102	64,122	352	47,515	42,872	4,246	21,215,355	116
1962 .....	121	64,188	346	54,759	50,219	4,280	21,320,039	113
1963 .....	129	64,141	342	58,905	54,494	4,447	20,793,698	111

TABLE 3. Patient Movement, 1955-63, all Institutions Excluding Public Mental Hospitals and Hospitals for the Mental Defectives(1)

Year	Number of institutions	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000	Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Patient days	Rate per 100
1955 .....	37	4,789	31	16,256	14,993	477	1,671,470	11
1956 .....	44	5,129	32	20,064	18,766	576	1,853,628	12
1957 .....	45	5,088	31	20,347	18,688	508	1,840,066	11
1958 .....	50	5,201	30	21,678	20,044	649	1,904,593	11
1959 .....	53	5,403	31	22,771	21,283	636	1,931,377	11
1960 .....	50	4,950	28	20,605	19,137	585	1,811,017	10
1961 .....	58	5,096	28	22,693	21,015	503	1,798,844	10
1962 .....	78	6,123	33	27,956	25,976	632	2,437,046	13
1963 .....	84	7,224	38	31,617	29,384	639	2,415,010	13

(1) Number of deaths is made higher and number of discharges lower by the inclusion of aged and senile homes (refer to Table 11) in this table.

TABLE 4. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Psychiatric Units, Public(1)

Year	Number of institutions	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000	Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Patient days	Rate per 100
1955 .....	17	503	3	7,272	6,719	41	162,557	1
1956 .....	23	676	4	11,163	10,390	71	246,680	2
1957 .....	23	598	4	10,725	9,893	81	230,565	1
1958 .....	27	723	4	11,346	10,483	50	273,260	2
1959 .....	30	832	5	12,398	11,600	54	306,496	2
1960 .....	26	680	4	9,776	9,024	32	248,802	1
1961 .....	30	889	5	11,821	11,007	41	318,651	2
1962 .....	47	1,062	6	13,210	12,275	34	616,889	3
1963 .....	52	1,672	9	16,203	15,161	57	571,552	3

(1) For psychiatric units, total admissions are virtually equivalent to number of discharges because of the short stay experience of patients in these units; patients on books are recent admissions and have not accumulated from admissions of previous years.

TABLE 5. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Psychiatric Units, Federal, and Federal Mental Hospitals

Year	Number of institutions	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000	Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Patient days	Rate per 100
1955 .....	6	1,524	10	1,471	1,300	96	511,548	3
1956 .....	6	1,514	9	1,421	1,301	97	526,733	3
1957 .....	6	1,478	9	1,402	1,251	115	513,272	3
1958 .....	6	1,419	8	1,567	1,446	107	519,493	3
1959 .....	6	1,436	8	1,524	1,415	77	504,312	3
1960 .....	8	1,354	8	1,818	1,689	98	490,660	3
1961 .....	8	1,352	7	1,159	1,810	99	467,694	3
1962 .....	11	1,267	7	2,152	2,035	84	472,887	3
1963 .....	11	1,214	6	2,373	2,359	83	444,807	2

TABLE 6. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Public Psychiatric Hospitals

Year	Number of institutions	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000	Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Patient days	Rate per 100
1955 .....	5	581	4	5,454	5,027	28	216,122	1
1956 .....	5	523	3	5,380	5,123	45	215,970	1
1957 .....	5	570	3	5,978	5,521	49	218,783	1
1958 .....	5	564	3	5,932	5,510	45	226,888	1
1959 .....	5	575	3	5,784	5,443	38	223,520	1
1960 .....	5	549	3	5,716	5,415	16	216,094	1
1961 .....	6	874	5	5,074	4,727	34	290,829	2
1962 .....	7	1,916	10	8,042	7,586	86	691,775	4
1963 .....	7	1,958	10	7,970	7,285	104	704,060	4

TABLE 7. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Private Psychiatric Hospitals

Year	Number of institutions	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000	Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Patient days	Rate per 100
1955 .....	2	273	2	1,921	1,824	38	94,950	1
1956 .....	2	257	2	1,911	1,832	43	95,340	1
1957 .....	3	272	2	2,039	1,939	47	91,895	1
1958 .....	4	268	2	2,566	2,487	49	94,920	1
1959 .....	4	317	2	2,813	2,695	46	102,566	1
1960 .....	5	319	2	2,935	2,871	46	112,484	1
1961 .....	5	329	2	2,838	2,773	39	111,355	1
1962 .....	6	375	2	3,754	3,655	69	124,729	1
1963 .....	6	391	2	3,856	3,735	62	134,296	1



TABLE 8. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Private Mental Hospitals

Year	Number of institutions	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000	Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Patient days	Rate per 100
1955 .....	1	58	...	12	7	6	21,656	...
1956 .....	1	62	...	17	13	1	21,506	...
1957 .....	1	71	...	17	7	4	24,480	...
1958 .....	1	77	...	27	16	4	27,010	...
1959 .....	1	88	...	20	11	2	28,753	...
1960 .....	1	88	...	10	12	2	32,016	...
1961 .....	2	127	.696	404	403	2	44,113	...
1962 .....	1	101	.543	35	18	5	32,000	...
1963 .....	1	106	.564	31	17	8	33,952	...

TABLE 9. Patient Movement, 1961-63, Hospitals for Addicts and Alcoholics, Public

Year	Number of institutions	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000	Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Patient days	Rate per 100
1961 .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	4,732	...
1962 .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	4,602	...
1963 .....	1	15	...	259	255	-	4,947	...

TABLE 10. Patient Movement, 1961-63, Hospitals for Emotionally Disturbed Children

Year	Number of institutions	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000	Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Patient days	Rate per 100
1961 .....	2	73	...	320	280	0	27,647	...
1962 .....	2	114	.613	440	380	3	38,715	...
1963 .....	3	171	.911	445	422	1	59,319	...

TABLE 11. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Aged and Senile Homes

Year	Number of institutions	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000	Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Patient days	Rate per 100
1955 .....	4	1,498	10	71	57	264	537,844	3
1956 .....	5	1,760	11	107	64	315	625,206	4
1957 .....	5	1,721	10	93	27	261	637,296	4
1958 .....	5	1,760	10	149	28	390	630,702	4
1959 .....	5	1,774	10	127	27	410	633,420	4
1960 .....	4	1,750	10	262	52	385	619,146	3
1961 .....	3	1,271	7	284	14	288	457,532	3
1962 .....	3	1,288	7	323	27	351	455,519	2
1963 .....	3	1,306	7	327	37	322	462,077	2

TABLE 12. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Epilepsy Hospitals, Public and Private(1)

Year	Number of institutions	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000	Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Patient days	Rate per 100
1955 .....	2	352	2	55	59	4	126,793	1
1956 .....	2	337	2	65	43	4	122,193	1
1957 .....	2	378	2	93	33	2	123,775	1
1958 .....	2	390	2	91	74	4	132,320	1
1959 .....	2	381	2	105	92	9	132,320	1
1960 .....	1	210	1	88	74	6	91,815	...
1961 .....	1	209	1	-	1	-	76,291	...
1962 .....	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1963 .....	1	391	2	153	113	2	...	...

(1) Did not report in any form in 1962.

TABLE 13. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Hospitals for Mental Defectives, Public and Private

Year	Number of institutions	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000	Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths	Patient days	Rate per 100
1955 .....	8	8,875	57	1,006	295	149	3,014,412	19
1956 .....	8	9,551	59	948	264	154	3,270,407	20
1957 .....	8	9,939	60	887	253	233	3,430,259	21
1958 .....	8	10,517	62	1,129	374	165	3,606,852	21
1959 .....	11	11,608	66	1,230	322	185	3,924,240	22
1960 .....	12	12,194	68	1,319	476	189	4,169,512	23
1961 .....	15	13,718	75	1,666	485	263	4,550,427	25
1962 .....	16	14,726	79	1,808	617	257	4,874,478	26
1963 .....	18	16,567	88	1,491	886	321	5,617,661	30

IV. CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS. TRENDS, 1955-1963(10)

1. Age and Sex(11)

Rate for patients on books aged 0-9 fluctuated between 1955 and 1959. For the age group, 10-19, the trend was upward. Between 1959 and 1962, the trend was decidedly upward for both sexes in age groups 0-9 and 10-19. Much of this upward trend can be accounted for by an increase of mentally defective patients on books in these age groups, but schizophrenia was also more frequently diagnosed (after 1958), as well as psychoneurosis, primary childhood behaviour disorders, epilepsy, pathological personality, and other disorders of character and behaviour. In general, disorders usually associated with childhood showed an increase in number of patients on books. Rates for males were higher.

Rates for patients in the 20-29 age group fluctuated until 1958, and then increased in successive years for both sexes. This increase is not due to more psychotics in this age group remaining on the books; it must be attributed to an increase in the mental defectives, psychoneurotics, alcoholics, pathological personalities, and other character and behaviour disorders. The rate for males was higher.

The rates for patients in the 30-39 age group fluctuated, but in recent years the trend for both sexes has been downward. The rate for males was consistently higher. There have been two contrary influences operating in this age group for both sexes, a steady and marked decline in psychotics on books and, in general, an increase in the mental defectives, psychoneurotics, and disorders of character and behaviour.

The next two age groups, 40-49 and 50-59, show a similar pattern, a declining rate for both sexes, the male rate being higher. Also, it is the psychotic patients whose rate has been declining. There is some fluctuation in the rate for mentally defective patients, and the rate for psychoneurotics and for character and behaviour disorders has been increasing.

The reduced rate for both sexes in the 60-69 age group, (the rate for males being somewhat higher) reflects fewer psychotics on books. There has been an upward tendency for psychoneurotic patients in this age group.

In the three older age groups, the rates for females are generally higher. Beyond age 70, the rate of patients on books increased to the end of 1960 and then decreased in successive years in 1961, 1962, and 1963. Obviously, these rates are dependent mainly on patients diagnosed under psychoses of the senium, although some elderly schizophrenics, and patients with other disorders are also included.

Total admissions and total discharges increased in successive years for all age groups. This trend was quite consistent, there being only very minor fluctuations. The accelerating movement of patients between hospital and community is apparent.

(10) Figures for Ontario's Residential Units are not included here, but investigation showed their inclusion would not alter any trends.

(11) Refer to Tables 14 to 23.

TABLE 14. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Age Group 0-9

Year	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000			Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths
		Total	Male	Female			
1955 .....	2,066	56	65	48	732	86	83
1956 .....	2,138	56	63	49	652	79	77
1957 .....	2,081	53	59	47	576	55	113
1958 .....	2,198	54	58	50	703	83	72
1959 .....	2,441	59	65	52	881	78	91
1960 .....	2,588	61	67	54	925	175	93
1961 .....	2,790	64	72	57	1,141	320	107
1962 .....	2,977	68	75	60	1,307	412	112
1963 .....	2,840	64	73	55	1,044	433	85

TABLE 15. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Age Group 10-19

Year	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000			Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths
		Total	Male	Female			
1955 .....	5,554	217	245	189	1,676	1,030	62
1956 .....	5,915	222	253	189	1,737	1,103	70
1957 .....	6,317	225	257	192	1,832	1,214	78
1958 .....	6,581	225	254	195	1,994	1,578	59
1959 .....	7,086	235	270	199	2,428	1,158	89
1960 .....	7,613	242	274	208	2,600	1,743	80
1961 .....	8,135	247	276	217	3,088	2,199	88
1962 .....	8,804	257	296	222	3,591	2,554	115
1963 .....	9,280	260	291	228	3,956	3,136	112

TABLE 16. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Age Group 20-29

Year	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000			Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths
		Total	Male	Female			
1955 .....	7,883	340	393	287	4,776	4,229	58
1956 .....	7,936	338	390	285	4,802	4,357	68
1957 .....	8,058	336	384	287	5,061	4,560	76
1958 .....	8,169	339	380	296	5,583	5,200	58
1959 .....	8,267	341	385	296	5,938	5,506	85
1960 .....	8,539	345	387	302	6,434	5,903	81
1961 .....	8,913	369	413	323	7,301	6,896	77
1962 .....	8,983	370	411	328	8,222	7,970	81
1963 .....	9,231	375	420	331	9,292	9,078	87

TABLE 17. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Age Group 30-39

Year	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000			Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths
		Total	Male	Female			
1955 .....	10,967	476	484	443	6,470	5,855	105
1956 .....	11,120	472	509	436	6,675	6,245	102
1957 .....	11,212	464	506	423	7,233	6,834	106
1958 .....	11,241	459	505	412	7,951	7,703	111
1959 .....	11,440	462	508	415	9,158	8,678	117
1960 .....	11,671	465	511	420	9,372	8,932	104
1961 .....	11,519	448	496	400	10,076	9,896	128
1962 .....	11,283	439	480	398	11,148	11,005	91
1963 .....	11,024	432	476	386	12,322	12,156	114

TABLE 18. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Age Group 40-49

Year	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000			Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths
		Total	Male	Female			
1955 .....	12,327	656	670	603	5,502	4,956	157
1956 .....	12,384	642	652	631	5,823	5,474	216
1957 .....	12,415	624	647	600	6,331	5,960	207
1958 .....	12,416	609	636	582	6,900	6,699	173
1959 .....	12,448	596	627	565	7,655	7,452	220
1960 .....	12,760	605	642	566	8,306	7,805	212
1961 .....	12,804	594	631	555	9,386	9,232	182
1962 .....	12,352	561	594	528	10,101	10,288	185
1963 .....	12,112	540	581	499	11,195	11,226	210

TABLE 19. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Age Group 50-59

Year	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000			Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths
		Total	Male	Female			
1955 .....	11,347	839	872	805	4,063	3,554	296
1956 .....	11,571	839	873	803	4,213	3,837	269
1957 .....	11,819	832	862	800	4,561	4,131	364
1958 .....	11,895	813	851	774	4,977	4,774	356
1959 .....	12,121	803	828	776	5,738	5,274	390
1960 .....	12,301	793	826	758	5,840	5,398	350
1961 .....	12,415	783	817	747	6,479	6,390	379
1962 .....	11,995	734	747	721	7,152	7,349	368
1963 .....	11,785	701	724	676	7,575	7,622	373

TABLE 20. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Age Group 60-69

Year	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000			Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths
		Total	Male	Female			
1955 .....	9,278	943	958	926	2,712	2,071	623
1956 .....	9,411	950	974	926	2,941	2,418	651
1957 .....	9,550	953	981	924	3,181	2,492	740
1958 .....	9,571	943	974	912	3,210	2,733	577
1959 .....	9,631	932	973	891	3,431	2,847	703
1960 .....	9,914	947	984	911	3,738	3,135	736
1961 .....	9,996	924	965	882	3,942	3,653	719
1962 .....	9,464	861	895	828	4,286	4,404	696
1963 .....	9,423	844	888	800	4,229	4,011	693

TABLE 21. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Age Group 70-79

Year	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000			Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths
		Total	Male	Female			
1955 .....	5,712	966	957	975	1,841	943	1,070
1956 .....	5,953	981	980	982	2,061	1,181	1,052
1957 .....	6,138	982	968	997	2,117	1,178	1,222
1958 .....	6,395	1,000	992	1,007	2,311	1,324	1,244
1959 .....	6,661	1,018	1,018	1,017	2,556	1,429	1,341
1960 .....	6,897	1,033	1,024	1,042	2,632	1,501	1,344
1961 .....	6,783	992	961	1,022	2,646	1,921	1,280
1962 .....	6,383	919	901	937	2,823	2,349	1,287
1963 .....	6,240	888	885	891	2,915	2,050	1,292

TABLE 22. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Age Group 80-89

Year	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000			Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths
		Total	Male	Female			
1955 .....	2,049	1,259	1,133	1,369	786	179	744
1956 .....	2,225	1,345	1,190	1,481	883	212	795
1957 .....	2,322	1,337	1,214	1,445	932	245	937
1958 .....	2,387	1,328	1,221	1,422	947	245	950
1959 .....	2,540	1,365	1,258	1,457	1,150	325	963
1960 .....	2,722	1,371	1,286	1,442	1,252	358	1,109
1961 .....	2,710	1,292	1,163	1,403	1,265	547	1,108
1962 .....	2,648	1,207	1,103	1,296	1,391	688	1,106
1963 .....	2,689	1,178	1,045	1,293	1,477	641	1,143

TABLE 23. Patient Movements, 1955-63, Age Group 90 or over

Year	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000			Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths
		Total	Male	Female			
1955 .....	232	1,467	1,468	1,457	108	10	137
1956 .....	258	1,600	1,664	1,559	88	22	122
1957 .....	271	1,652	1,538	1,723	112	21	146
1958 .....	269	1,618	1,598	1,633	116	19	173
1959 .....	313	1,897	1,864	1,939	114	19	154
1960 .....	355	1,821	1,917	1,764	132	31	176
1961 .....	341	1,684	1,644	1,710	158	71	219
1962 .....	340	1,550	1,626	1,499	153	61	204
1963 .....	337	1,410	1,404	1,414	169	53	221

2. Selected Diagnoses by Sex and Age(12)

The rates for all psychotics of both sexes declined steadily between 1955 and 1963. Males had a higher rate than females up to the age of 70; beyond this age, the female rate is higher. The trend was downward for both sexes except in the age groups under 20 and in the elderly, where the rates fluctuated.

The rates for schizophrenics of both sexes also declined between 1955 and 1963. Rates are higher for males, except for the 80-89 age group. Only in the age groups under 20 did a significant increase occur.

The rates for manic-depressives of both sexes declined. Rates are higher for females.

The rates of psychoses of the senium for both sexes declined. Rates for males are higher under the age of 70 and higher for females over the age of 70.

The rates for psychoneurotics increased steadily for both sexes, except in the older age groups where there may be a tendency for the rate to level off. Females have higher rates in every age group under 80.

The rates for mental defectives increased steadily for both sexes and for all age groups under 40 (about 75% of the mental defectives on books being included in these lower age groups). Above the age of 40, the rates remained steady or increased somewhat, except in the 90+ age group where numbers are very small.

The trend is towards a lower rate for the most severe illnesses, with the major exception of the trend for the mentally defective which is upward. The trend for psychoneurotics on books is also upward.

(12) Refer to Tables 24 to 29.

TABLE 24. Patients on Books, all Psychoses, Rates per 100,000 Population, 1955-63

	All ages	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90+
<b>Both sexes:</b>											
1955 .....	284	--	16	154	316	495	685	808	876	1,184	1,398
1956 .....	281	--	17	150	312	479	681	809	886	1,269	1,519
1957 .....	274	--	18	144	304	465	669	810	886	1,244	1,537
1958 .....	266	1	16	141	292	445	651	793	897	1,227	1,485
1959 .....	262	1	19	138	287	431	635	779	900	1,236	1,715
1960 .....	260	1	19	134	284	430	622	787	913	1,229	1,626
1961 .....	252	1	19	137	265	414	607	765	872	1,152	1,501
1962 .....	236	1	20	132	253	386	564	711	803	1,083	1,400
1963 .....	227	1	22	132	247	367	537	705	783	1,080	1,278
<b>Males:</b>											
1955 .....	296	--	16	186	328	511	711	823	864	1,065	1,371
1956 .....	294	--	19	182	344	497	713	833	882	1,125	1,568
1957 .....	287	--	20	173	337	487	699	838	872	1,124	1,366
1958 .....	280	1	18	166	329	472	688	821	886	1,117	1,416
1959 .....	274	1	21	165	321	458	660	814	895	1,128	1,576
1960 .....	271	1	21	157	320	462	650	814	902	1,145	1,583
1961 .....	263	1	20	161	301	445	638	801	847	1,045	1,407
1962 .....	245	2	23	152	284	413	579	738	787	1,000	1,479
1963 .....	239	2	25	151	280	402	561	744	789	958	1,276
<b>Females:</b>											
1955 .....	272	--	15	121	288	449	657	792	888	1,288	1,405
1956 .....	267	--	15	117	281	460	648	785	893	1,395	1,488
1957 .....	261	--	15	114	271	441	638	782	903	1,349	1,643
1958 .....	253	--	15	114	256	417	611	766	907	1,323	1,534
1959 .....	249	1	17	109	252	403	608	745	905	1,330	1,827
1960 .....	249	1	18	109	248	398	591	757	924	1,299	1,650
1961 .....	240	1	17	113	229	382	575	730	896	1,245	1,563
1962 .....	227	1	18	111	222	358	548	685	818	1,154	1,347
1963 .....	215	1	19	112	210	333	511	667	778	1,176	1,281



TABLE 25. Patients on Books, Schizophrenics, Rates per 100,000 Population, 1955-63

	All Ages	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90+
<b>Both sexes:</b>											
1955 .....	158	-	10	118	236	323	368	370	270	173	164
1956 .....	156	-	12	117	235	314	368	368	274	185	161
1957 .....	153	-	13	113	229	307	365	372	275	194	152
1958 .....	150	--	12	110	224	297	360	368	286	195	126
1959 .....	148	1	14	110	220	291	355	363	291	192	121
1960 .....	148	1	15	107	219	298	353	370	302	192	139
1961 .....	144	1	14	110	205	288	353	364	289	182	153
1962 .....	137	1	16	105	197	272	333	345	269	175	150
1963 .....	132	1	17	104	189	261	323	342	261	179	148
<b>Males:</b>											
1955 .....	172	--	12	147	251	343	395	379	278	160	242
1956 .....	171	--	14	146	264	336	398	382	281	174	240
1957 .....	168	--	16	141	261	332	391	387	284	180	220
1958 .....	165	1	13	136	258	329	390	384	300	178	183
1959 .....	163	1	15	137	251	321	379	383	304	181	136
1960 .....	163	1	16	132	252	328	381	388	314	193	139
1961 .....	159	1	16	136	237	319	382	385	296	178	125
1962 .....	150	1	18	126	226	303	352	364	277	182	159
1963 .....	148	1	19	126	222	298	350	372	276	183	143
<b>Females:</b>											
1955 .....	143	--	8	90	208	283	339	361	263	184	114
1956 .....	141	--	10	88	207	291	337	354	266	195	111
1957 .....	137	--	10	83	198	282	337	360	266	206	110
1958 .....	134	--	10	85	191	265	328	352	273	209	111
1959 .....	132	--	12	81	189	260	330	343	279	202	112
1960 .....	133	--	13	81	186	268	324	351	290	192	138
1961 .....	129	1	12	84	173	256	321	344	284	186	172
1962 .....	124	--	14	84	167	240	312	326	262	170	145
1963 .....	116	--	14	82	155	221	294	313	246	174	151

TABLE 26. Patients on Books, Manic-Depressives, Rates per 100,000 Population, 1955-63

	All ages	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90+
<b>Both sexes:</b>										
1955 .....	30	1	11	25	49	82	106	101	76	...
1956 .....	29	1	10	25	49	80	106	99	91	...
1957 .....	28	1	10	26	48	78	104	101	87	...
1958 .....	27	1	9	23	47	74	101	100	80	...
1959 .....	27	2	9	24	44	73	99	100	80	48
1960 .....	26	1	8	23	42	69	98	99	79	56
1961 .....	24	1	9	21	42	65	93	93	71	39
1962 .....	22	1	9	20	38	61	83	81	62	36
1963 .....	22	1	9	20	35	59	82	79	62	34
<b>Males:</b>										
1955 .....	25	1	11	18	42	68	89	87	75	...
1956 .....	25	1	10	21	40	66	90	86	82	...
1957 .....	24	1	8	21	41	69	87	86	77	...
1958 .....	22	1	7	18	37	65	81	85	68	...
1959 .....	23	2	7	19	37	64	88	84	61	45
1960 .....	22	1	6	19	36	62	85	82	64	42
1961 .....	20	1	7	16	33	58	83	77	51	37
1962 .....	18	1	7	15	30	52	72	66	46	45
1963 .....	18	1	6	16	29	49	72	68	45	31
<b>Females:</b>										
1955 .....	34	1	11	32	54	97	124	116	77	...
1956 .....	34	1	10	29	59	94	123	112	99	...
1957 .....	33	1	11	31	55	88	122	116	96	...
1958 .....	32	1	11	27	57	84	122	114	89	...
1959 .....	31	2	10	29	50	83	110	116	95	51
1960 .....	30	1	10	27	49	76	112	114	91	65
1961 .....	29	1	11	25	51	72	103	108	88	41
1962 .....	27	1	10	24	46	72	94	94	76	30
1963 .....	26	2	12	24	42	69	91	89	75	36

TABLE 27: Patients on Books, Psychoses of Senium(1), Rates per 100,000 Population, 1955-63

	All Ages	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90+
<b>Both sexes:</b>							
1955 .....	28	1	10	76	339	823	1,157
1956 .....	28	1	8	74	341	873	1,252
1957 .....	27	1	8	71	333	844	1,274
1958 .....	27	1	8	67	324	845	1,227
1959 .....	27	1	8	66	319	855	1,430
1960 .....	27	1	6	64	319	849	1,318
1961 .....	26	1	6	62	309	797	1,215
1962 .....	25	1	5	56	293	753	1,122
1963 .....	24	1	5	57	284	742	1,004
<b>Males:</b>							
1955 .....	25	2	9	80	321	707	1,016
1956 .....	26	2	8	80	323	744	1,184
1957 .....	25	1	8	78	311	732	1,036
1958 .....	24	...	9	74	304	751	1,096
1959 .....	24	1	9	73	307	764	1,273
1960 .....	24	1	7	66	307	764	1,278
1961 .....	23	1	7	67	294	704	1,121
1962 .....	22	1	6	56	282	678	1,160
1963 .....	22	1	6	56	275	638	1,010
<b>Females:</b>							
1955 .....	30	...	10	72	357	924	1,249
1956 .....	31	...	8	67	359	986	1,296
1957 .....	30	...	8	64	354	942	1,424
1958 .....	29	...	6	60	343	926	1,315
1959 .....	29	1	6	59	331	935	1,551
1960 .....	30	1	5	61	331	921	1,342
1961 .....	29	1	4	58	324	878	1,276
1962 .....	28	1	5	57	303	818	1,096
1963 .....	27	1	4	57	292	832	1,000

(1) Includes senile (ICD 304) and with cerebral arteriosclerosis (ICD 306). Does not include presenile patients (ICD 305) or those in Ontario Residential Units.

TABLE 28. Patients on Books, Psychoneurotics, Rates per 100,000 Population, 1955-63

	All Ages	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90+
<b>Both sexes:</b>										
1955 .....	9	1	8	14	17	22	23	12	13	...
1956 .....	9	1	7	14	18	23	25	14	11	-
1957 .....	9	1	8	13	17	23	24	17	14	-
1958 .....	10	2	9	15	18	23	26	19	13	-
1959 .....	11	2	10	17	19	25	27	21	14	.6
1960 .....	12	2	11	17	22	25	32	20	12	10
1961 .....	12	3	14	17	21	25	27	21	13	10
1962 .....	13	3	16	19	23	25	28	20	12	9
1963 .....	14	4	17	22	25	28	29	23	10	15
<b>Males:</b>										
1955 .....	7	1	5	9	12	18	17	11	...	...
1956 .....	6	1	4	8	9	16	17	14	...	...
1957 .....	6	1	5	8	12	16	14	13	12	-
1958 .....	7	1	6	9	12	17	16	16	...	-
1959 .....	8	1	6	11	13	18	19	17	9	-
1960 .....	8	1	6	10	15	19	24	16	10	14
1961 .....	8	2	7	12	17	19	19	15	9	12
1962 .....	9	2	10	11	17	17	20	15	15	-
1963 .....	9	3	11	11	18	19	20	15	11	20
<b>Females:</b>										
1955 .....	12	2	10	18	22	26	29	13	15	-
1956 .....	13	2	11	19	26	29	33	15	15	-
1957 .....	13	2	12	18	22	31	35	21	16	-
1958 .....	14	3	13	22	24	31	36	23	16	-
1959 .....	15	2	15	23	26	32	36	25	18	10
1960 .....	16	3	16	24	29	31	40	24	14	8
1961 .....	16	4	20	23	26	32	35	27	16	8
1962 .....	17	4	22	28	29	32	36	25	10	15
1963 .....	19	5	23	33	32	37	38	30	8	7

TABLE 29. Patients on Books, Mental Defectives, Rates per 100,000 Population, 1955-63

	All Ages	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90+
<b>Both sexes:</b>											
1955 .....	109	52	185	151	115	111	96	82	52	31	...
1956 .....	110	51	187	153	115	111	98	85	51	31	...
1957 .....	110	47	187	156	115	108	101	85	50	35	...
1958 .....	111	48	187	161	118	110	100	87	51	34	60
1959 .....	114	52	192	165	120	109	100	87	54	31	61
1960 .....	117	55	194	168	125	112	102	88	52	31	56
1961 .....	121	58	200	184	124	116	107	88	51	35	49
1962 .....	123	62	206	187	127	111	103	81	52	33	36
1963 .....	123	59	206	191	126	112	102	79	53	27	30
<b>Males:</b>											
1955 .....	119	60	213	171	115	107	98	82	50	29	...
1956 .....	120	58	217	171	123	106	99	85	52	28	...
1957 .....	120	52	216	173	125	108	100	88	52	36	...
1958 .....	121	51	215	176	129	109	98	91	54	35	...
1959 .....	125	58	225	182	131	110	99	91	56	29	76
1960 .....	129	61	227	188	134	114	101	94	52	32	97
1961 .....	133	65	228	208	135	117	105	92	51	31	75
1962 .....	135	69	236	210	138	112	97	85	51	28	57
1963 .....	136	66	235	218	139	117	100	86	50	26	31
<b>Females:</b>											
1955 .....	99	44	156	131	109	107	94	82	53	33	...
1956 .....	100	45	155	134	107	115	96	82	50	34	...
1957 .....	99	42	156	138	106	109	102	82	48	33	...
1958 .....	101	44	157	145	107	111	102	83	48	33	...
1959 .....	102	47	158	148	109	108	102	82	51	32	51
1960 .....	105	48	161	148	116	110	102	83	53	31	33
1961 .....	109	51	170	160	114	115	108	84	51	38	33
1962 .....	111	55	174	164	116	110	109	77	53	37	23
1963 .....	109	51	176	163	113	107	105	72	56	28	29

### 3. Patient Movement by Selected Diagnoses(13)

Among the major psychoses, the index of discharges relative to number of patients treated is much larger for manic-depressives than for schizophrenics and is at a minimum for psychoses of the senium. The schizophrenic group of patients are the most serious problem from the administrative and therapeutic point of view in terms of numbers remaining on books, although the rate of schizophrenic patients on books has declined since 1955.

Among the non-psychotic patients, the relative number of discharges and the turnover in patients is for most diagnoses large, except for the patients whose primary diagnosis is in the mentally defective group. In general, mentally defective patients on books have been increasing both in absolute numbers and rate per 100,000 population, and relatively fewer patients are returned to the community. Number on books is now approaching that of schizophrenics and if present trends continued, the mentally defective in institutions would become the largest group of patients. (Since 1965 data have not yet been tabulated, this may already have occurred; this is a result of an accumulation of admissions from previous years, as there are fewer admissions of the mentally defective than of schizophrenics).

In marked contrast to the reduction of schizophrenics and most other psychotics on books which has taken place despite an increasing number of admissions, patients on books with syphilis of the central nervous system have been reduced mainly as the result of fewer admissions, and an excess of deaths over discharges occurred. The median age of these patients on books is also quite high, and, by 1963, most admissions were readmissions or transfers to Ontario's Residential Units. This may be the pattern of an illness which is declining in incidence or which is being prevented, whereas, the "functional psychoses," for example, may be responding to different treatment methods, but no evidence of primary prevention is immediately apparent. The aging of the patients on books with syphilis of the central nervous system between 1955 and 1963 also suggests that this is an illness which is being prevented, since this illness is not restricted to the elderly.

Four major patterns of illnesses and their treatment appear to emerge. The first is exemplified by syphilis of the central nervous system which seems to be responding to early treatment or to preventive methods. Second, the major psychoses (psychoses of the senium being a partial exception), which are responding to improved methods of treatment, but for which preventive methods have not yet been developed or put into practice. Third, there is a heterogeneous group of illnesses, including psychoneuroses and most character and behaviour disorders, which are now receiving more attention and which are characterized by increasing number of admissions, frequent readmissions among patients, such as alcoholics, in which the condition tends to recur, and short hospital stays. This may be more than an exaggeration of the pattern apparent in the psychoses in that new groups of patients are obtaining treatment, although their numbers, for some disorders, remain relatively small. The proportion of readmissions to total admissions for psychotics is quite large, whereas, for subgroups in this third group of patients, this may not be so. Also of course for this third group the rate of patients on books has been increasing whereas for the psychoses it has been decreasing. The fourth pattern is that of mental deficiency which, in successive years, has become a more severe administrative and therapeutic or educational problem.

An unduplicated count of patient cohorts in terms of year of admission and length of stay(14) would show that schizophrenics and the mentally defective are at special risk of becoming long stay patients. Males remain in hospital longer than females (as reflected by the greater number of males on books for many diagnoses) and presumable unmarried patients longer than married patients.

(13) Refer to Tables 30 to 44.

(14) Richman, Alex and Kennedy, Peggy. "Estimating longitudinal changes in the number of patients hospitalized in Canadian psychiatric institutions," Acta psychiatrica scandinavica, 41, pp. 177-203, 1965.

The mental defectives are the only extremely long stay major diagnostic group whose number on books is increasing. (15) These patients form an extremely heterogeneous group in terms of etiology, degree of handicap, and other characteristics. More precise formulations are possible by examining relatively homogeneous subgroups.

(15) Senile patients are not usually long stay patients because of their high mortality rate. (There is a difference in trends of patients on books in successive years and by sex between senile patients and those with cerebral arteriosclerosis.)

TABLE 30. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Syphilis of Central Nervous System with and without Psychosis(1)

Year	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000			Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths
		Total	Male	Female			
1955 .....	1,692	11	16	5	134	86	96
1956 .....	1,676	10	16	5	146	79	85
1957 .....	1,590	10	14	5	123	87	121
1958 .....	1,519	9	13	4	100	72	97
1959 .....	1,448	8	12	4	90	65	110
1960 .....	1,377	8	11	4	86	64	115
1961 .....	1,273	7	10	4	80	105	103
1962 .....	1,124	7	9	3	59	139	75
1963 .....	1,035	5	8	3	66	77	92

(1) The drop in number of patients on books, 1961-63, and rise in discharges, 1961-62, is partly the result of patients being discharged to Ontario's Residential Units.

TABLE 31. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Schizophrenia

Year	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000			Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths
		Total	Male	Female			
1955 .....	25,087	158	172	143	6,198	5,054	461
1956 .....	25,469	156	171	141	6,392	5,553	486
1957 .....	25,779	153	168	138	6,825	6,121	519
1958 .....	25,828	150	165	134	7,452	7,002	526
1959 .....	26,063	148	163	133	8,349	7,634	570
1960 .....	26,718	148	163	133	9,164	8,328	607
1961 .....	26,618	144	159	129	9,800	9,927	615
1962 .....	25,718	137	150	124	10,906	11,439	567
1963 .....	25,238	132	148	116	11,727	11,892	567

TABLE 32. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Manic-Depression

Year	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000			Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths
		Total	Male	Female			
1955 .....	4,692	30	25	34	3,344	3,101	137
1956 .....	4,728	29	25	34	3,554	3,327	140
1957 .....	4,784	28	24	33	3,715	3,435	157
1958 .....	4,680	27	22	32	3,897	3,749	174
1959 .....	4,709	27	23	31	4,188	3,987	192
1960 .....	4,627	26	22	30	4,492	4,282	208
1961 .....	4,507	24	20	29	4,723	4,598	174
1962 .....	4,192	22	18	27	4,868	4,923	179
1963 .....	4,139	22	18	26	5,215	5,074	164

TABLE 33. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Involuntional Melancholia

Year	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000			Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths
		Total	Male	Female			
1955 .....	1,122	7	5	10	1,277	1,161	42
1956 .....	1,208	7	5	10	1,355	1,232	52
1957 .....	1,236	7	5	10	1,461	1,355	57
1958 .....	1,236	7	5	10	1,556	1,483	53
1959 .....	1,270	7	4	10	1,683	1,575	72
1960 .....	1,257	7	4	10	1,652	1,579	78
1961 .....	1,232	7	4	9	1,698	1,667	65
1962 .....	1,161	6	4	9	1,818	1,819	63
1963 .....	1,124	6	4	8	1,791	1,776	64

TABLE 34. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Paranoia and Paranoid States

Year	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000			Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths
		Total	Male	Female			
1955 .....	2,231	14	12	16	551	431	75
1956 .....	2,173	13	12	15	479	419	65
1957 .....	2,146	13	11	14	557	455	79
1958 .....	2,088	12	11	13	594	530	77
1959 .....	2,025	12	10	13	617	589	56
1960 .....	1,972	11	10	12	634	568	70
1961 .....	1,867	10	10	11	618	622	77
1962 .....	1,692	9	8	10	593	635	69
1963 .....	1,566	8	8	9	652	653	67



TABLE 35: Patient Movement, 1955-63, Senile Psychosis

Year	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000			Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths
		Total	Male	Female			
1955	2,565	16	13	20	1,309	293	966
1956	2,624	16	13	20	1,452	389	926
1957	2,512	15	11	19	1,408	382	1,063
1958	2,446	14	11	18	1,310	339	956
1959	2,385	14	11	16	1,282	323	978
1960	2,400	13	10	17	1,375	336	1,030
1961	2,225	12	10	15	1,321	520	1,015
1962	2,086	11	9	13	1,406	650	898
1963	1,997	11	8	13	1,402	561	957

TABLE 36. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Psychosis with Cerebral Arteriosclerosis

Year	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000			Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths
		Total	Male	Female			
1955	1,872	12	13	11	1,194	371	770
1956	1,987	12	13	11	1,164	410	768
1957	2,100	13	13	12	1,327	398	937
1958	2,163	13	13	12	1,466	521	968
1959	2,348	13	14	13	1,646	533	958
1960	2,458	14	14	14	1,616	599	990
1961	2,590	14	14	14	1,912	804	1,145
1962	2,572	14	13	14	2,040	920	1,231
1963	2,671	14	14	14	2,146	907	1,257

TABLE 37. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Presenile Psychosis

Year	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000			Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths
		Total	Male	Female			
1955	196	1	1	1	100	38	35
1956	206	1	1	1	98	38	45
1957	221	1	1	1	122	61	51
1958	217	1	1	1	83	50	25
1959	236	1	1	2	136	57	47
1960	247	1	1	2	129	56	56
1961	285	2	1	2	164	80	43
1962	279	2	1	2	153	85	62
1963	260	1	1	2	134	64	51

TABLE 38. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Other and Unspecified Psychoses

Year	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000			Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths
		Total	Male	Female			
1955 .....	5,098	32	34	31	1,433	1,040	286
1956 .....	5,125	31	33	30	1,377	1,002	285
1957 .....	5,121	30	32	29	1,412	1,066	332
1958 .....	5,060	29	31	27	1,398	1,202	284
1959 .....	4,988	28	30	27	1,444	1,160	326
1960 .....	5,058	28	30	26	1,551	1,158	299
1961 .....	4,912	27	28	25	1,612	1,431	301
1962 .....	4,620	25	25	24	1,776	1,715	291
1963 .....	4,536	24	25	22	1,873	1,649	307

TABLE 39. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Psychoneuroses

Year	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000			Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths
		Total	Male	Female			
1955 .....	1,466	9	7	12	5,043	4,765	27
1956 .....	1,531	9	6	13	5,286	5,224	44
1957 .....	1,596	10	6	13	5,775	5,576	45
1958 .....	1,778	10	7	14	6,762	6,499	57
1959 .....	1,968	11	8	15	8,093	7,801	66
1960 .....	2,098	12	8	16	8,277	8,100	60
1961 .....	2,199	12	8	16	9,402	9,210	77
1962 .....	2,378	13	9	17	10,861	10,599	57
1963 .....	2,647	14	9	19	12,647	12,273	56

TABLE 40. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Pathological Personality

Year	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000			Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths
		Total	Male	Female			
1955 .....	546	3	4	3	1,088	1,068	8
1956 .....	584	4	4	3	1,181	1,163	10
1957 .....	628	4	5	3	1,206	1,188	7
1958 .....	673	4	5	3	1,483	1,457	7
1959 .....	731	4	5	3	1,519	1,460	12
1960 .....	841	5	6	4	1,876	1,794	6
1961 .....	876	5	6	4	2,326	2,363	15
1962 .....	855	5	6	4	2,246	2,299	9
1963 .....	959	5	6	4	2,655	2,602	11

TABLE 41. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Alcoholism (Includes Alcoholic Psychoses),  
and Other Drug Addiction

Year	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000			Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths
		Total	Male	Female			
1955 .....	1,088	7	11	3	3,737	3,582	43
1956 .....	1,153	7	11	3	4,216	4,059	63
1957 .....	1,292	8	12	4	4,615	4,369	74
1958 .....	1,363	8	12	4	4,613	4,434	73
1959 .....	1,499	9	13	4	5,393	5,182	75
1960 .....	1,740	10	15	5	5,351	5,198	80
1961 .....	1,861	10	15	5	6,217	5,948	102
1962 .....	1,893	10	15	5	7,098	6,935	92
1963 .....	1,809	9	14	4	7,461	7,382	94

TABLE 42. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Other Disorders of Character, Behaviour, and Intelligence(1)

Year	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000			Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths
		Total	Male	Female			
1955 .....	333	2	2	2	566	546	5
1956 .....	381	2	2	2	654	647	6
1957 .....	417	2	2	3	722	761	7
1958 .....	446	3	2	3	927	899	23
1959 .....	527	3	3	4	1,058	1,005	21
1960 .....	636	4	3	3	1,301	1,191	12
1961 .....	709	4	4	4	1,587	1,556	9
1962 .....	751	4	4	4	1,827	1,788	15
1963 .....	785	4	4	5	2,323	2,307	9

(1) Includes ICD 324 - primary childhood behaviour disorders, ICD 083.1 - postencephalitic personality and character disorders, ICD 321 - immaturity personality, and ICD 326 - other and unspecified disorders of character, behaviour, and intelligence.

TABLE 43. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Epilepsy

Year	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000			Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths
		Total	Male	Female			
1955 .....	1,331	8	8	8	337	274	37
1956 .....	1,445	9	9	9	460	301	40
1957 .....	1,561	9	10	9	477	306	66
1958 .....	1,646	10	10	9	527	403	42
1959 .....	1,751	10	10	10	579	462	61
1960 .....	1,889	11	11	10	558	404	63
1961 .....	1,942	11	11	10	496	408	37
1962 .....	1,878	10	10	10	508	549	48
1963 .....	1,875	10	10	9	588	544	36

TABLE 44. Patient Movement, 1955-63, Mental Defectives

Year	Patients on books, December 31	Rate per 100,000			Total admissions	Discharges	Deaths
		Total	Male	Female			
1955 .....	17,378	109	119	99	1,869	657	302
1956 .....	17,958	110	120	100	1,607	663	355
1957 .....	18,503	110	120	99	1,572	625	402
1958 .....	19,193	111	121	101	1,840	1,068	333
1959 .....	20,071	114	125	102	2,120	796	414
1960 .....	21,046	117	129	105	2,320	967	405
1961 .....	22,325	121	133	109	3,845	1,386	440
1962 .....	23,676	123	135	111	3,199	1,961	463
1963 .....	23,401	123	136	109	2,711	2,049	504

4. Patients on Books by Diagnosis, Indexes of Rates, 1955=100(16)

These rates and indices illustrate the pattern discussed in previous sections. The rate for psychotic patients on books has been decreasing steadily whereas that for non-psychotic patients has been increasing.

These index numbers are included here merely to give an indication of general trends. Obviously, an increase or decrease of 50 points in the index concerning a diagnostic group in which there are very few patients is not the same thing as a similar increase or decrease of 50 points in, for example, the index for the mentally defective. The former index may relate to a small number of patients, whereas the latter may concern many thousands of patients. A large change in one index with a small base may be less significant than a smaller change in another index with a very large base.

(16) Refer to Table 45.

CHART-2

# INDEX OF RATE OF PATIENTS ON BOOKS, 1955-1963

1955 = 100

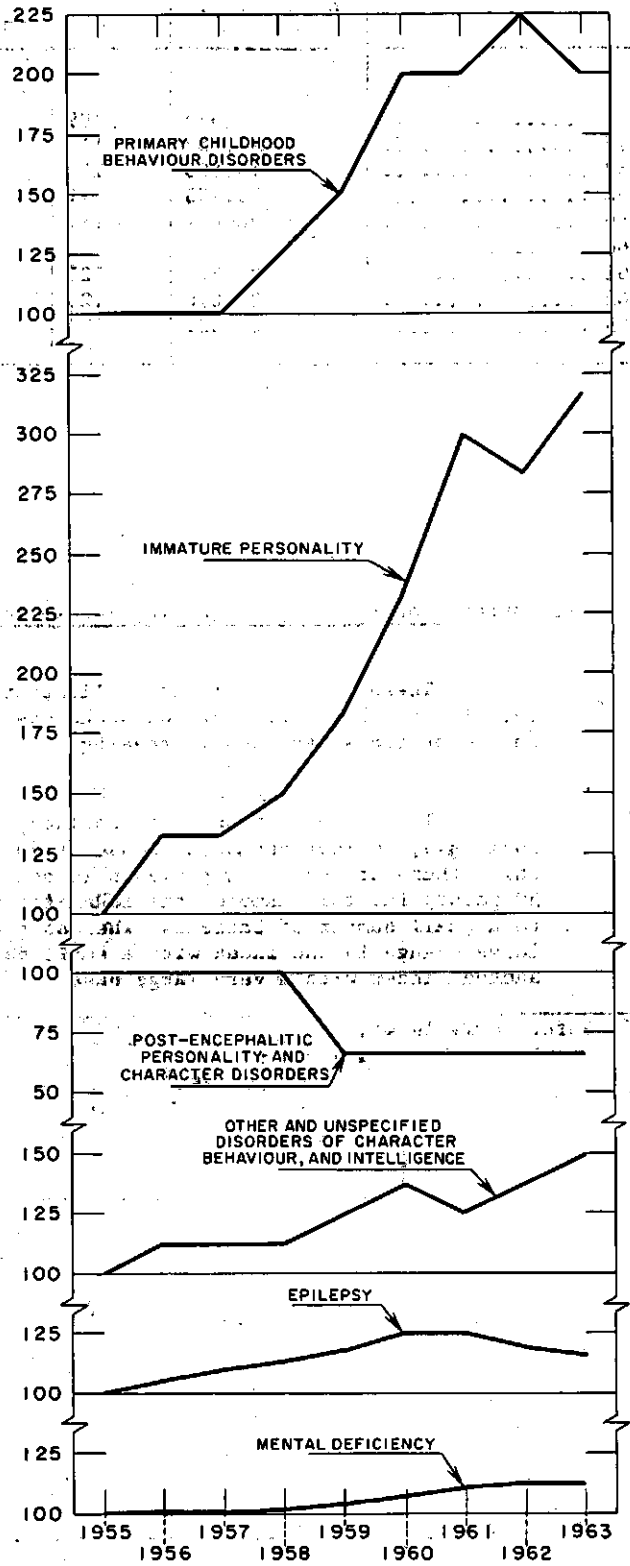
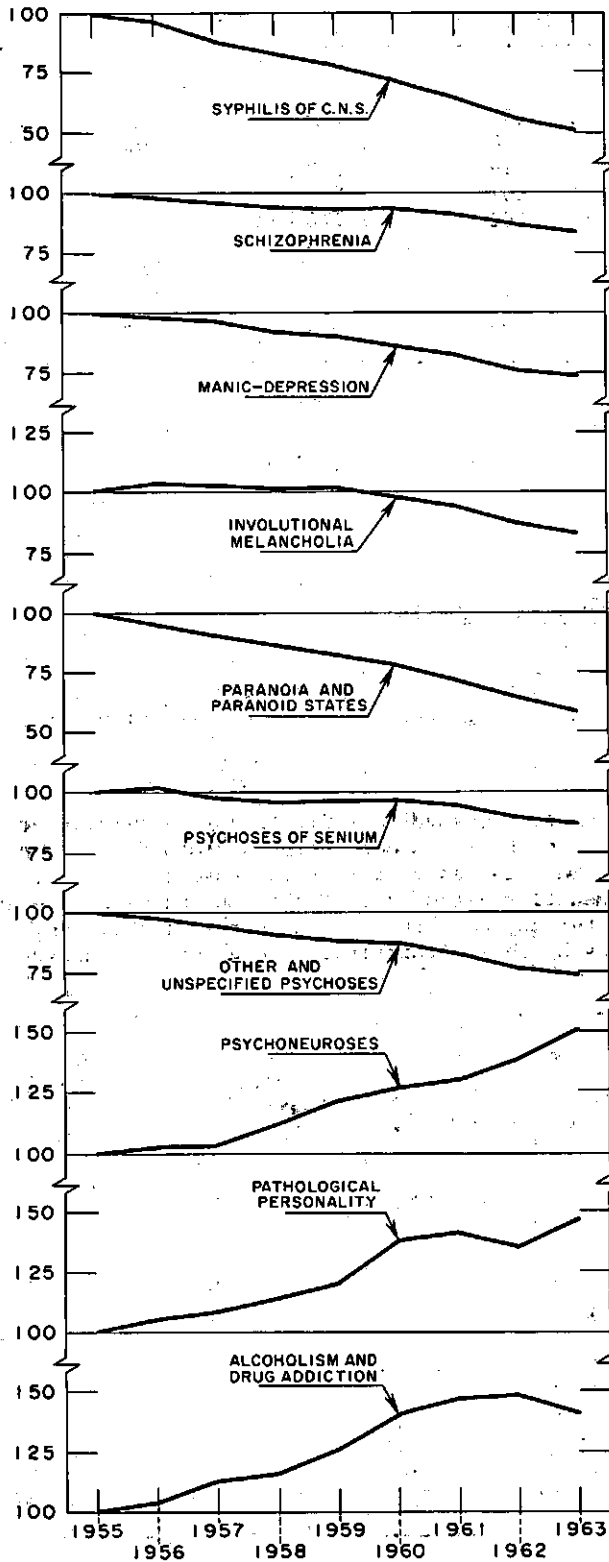


TABLE 45. Patients on Books by Diagnosis, Indexes, 1955=100 of Rates per 100,000 Population

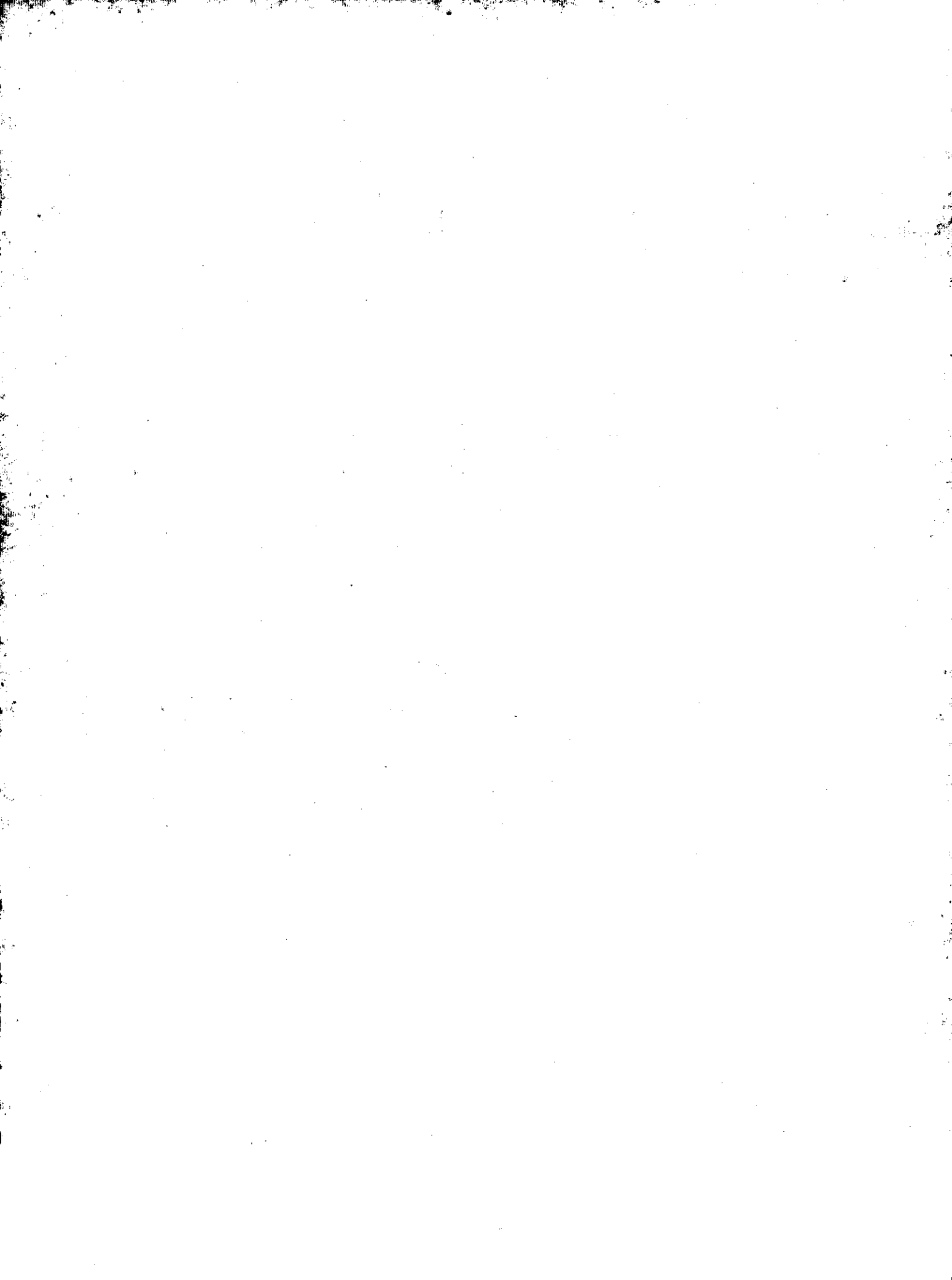
	Syphilis of central nervous system	Schizophrenia	Manic-depression	Involuntional melancholia	Paranoia	Psychoses of senium	Other psychoses
1955 .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956 .....	97.2	98.9	98.3	104.2	95.0	101.7	97.8
1957 .....	88.7	96.8	96.3	102.8	90.7	98.6	94.7
1958 .....	83.0	94.8	91.9	101.4	86.4	96.2	91.3
1959 .....	77.4	93.5	90.5	101.4	82.1	96.6	88.2
1960 .....	71.7	93.8	86.8	98.6	77.9	97.3	87.2
1961 .....	65.1	91.4	82.7	94.4	72.1	95.2	82.9
1962 .....	56.6	86.8	75.6	87.3	64.3	90.4	76.6
1963 .....	50.9	83.7	73.6	83.1	58.6	88.0	74.1
	Psycho-neuroses	Pathological personality	Alcoholism and Drug addiction	Primary childhood behaviour disorders	Immature personality	Post-encephalitic personality and character disorders	
1955 .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956 .....	102.2	105.9	104.4	100.0	133.3	100.0	100.0
1957 .....	103.3	108.8	113.2	100.0	133.3	100.0	100.0
1958 .....	112.0	114.7	116.2	125.0	150.0	100.0	100.0
1959 .....	121.7	120.6	126.5	150.0	183.3	66.7	66.7
1960 .....	126.1	138.2	141.2	200.0	233.3	66.7	66.7
1961 .....	129.3	141.2	147.1	200.0	300.0	66.7	66.7
1962 .....	138.0	135.3	148.5	225.0	283.3	66.7	66.7
1963 .....	151.1	147.1	141.2	200.0	316.7	66.7	66.7
	Other and unspecified disorders of C.B.I. (ICD-326)	Epilepsy	Mental deficiency	Other conditions	Mental observation only	Diagnosis not reported	
1955 .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956 .....	112.5	106.0	100.6	95.7	100.0	96.2	96.2
1957 .....	112.5	110.7	100.4	91.3	133.3	92.3	92.3
1958 .....	112.5	113.1	101.7	113.0	166.7	84.6	84.6
1959 .....	125.0	117.9	104.0	134.8	166.7	76.9	76.9
1960 .....	137.5	125.0	106.7	152.2	166.7	69.2	69.2
1961 .....	125.0	125.0	110.7	152.2	133.3	65.4	65.4
1962 .....	137.5	119.0	112.3	139.1	166.7	61.5	61.5
1963 .....	150.0	116.7	112.1	134.8	200.0	42.3	42.3

V. REFERENCES

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