

25.—Total Registered Life Insurance Business in Canada and of Canadian Organizations Abroad, 1951^a

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1949 and 1950 may be obtained from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa.

Item	New Policies Effected (net)	Net Insurance in Force Dec. 31	Net Premiums Received	Net Claims Paid
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Life Companies—				
Federal.....	2,061,493,344	17,336,728,401	450,740,239	163,586,571
Provincial.....	107,700,523	491,349,829	11,824,455	3,379,603
Canadian Fraternal Societies—				
Federal.....	46,775,968	275,233,757	3,521,286	4,496,882
Provincial.....	26,068,018	217,383,744	4,982,047	3,347,638
British life companies.....	65,773,248	391,382,883	9,205,784	2,784,449
Foreign life companies.....	545,751,908	5,036,207,593	121,795,713	42,083,951
Foreign fraternal societies.....	12,876,327	128,050,046	3,223,381	1,527,242
Grand Totals.....	2,866,439,336	23,876,336,253	605,292,905	221,206,336

Section 3.—Casualty Insurance

The growth of casualty insurance business has been steady since 1875. The report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the calendar year 1880 shows that the number of companies licensed for the transaction of accident, guarantee, plate glass and steam-boiler insurance—the only four classes of casualty insurance then transacted—was 5, 3, 1 and 1, respectively. The report for the year 1951 shows that casualty insurance in Canada now includes various forms of accident and 25 other classes of insurance transacted by companies with Federal Government registration. In 1880, 10 companies transacted casualty insurance but, in 1951, such insurance was issued by 292 companies, of which 70 were Canadian, 78 British and 144 foreign; of these, 206 companies also transacted fire insurance. In addition, 19 fraternal orders or societies carried on accident and sickness insurance as well as life insurance business and 3 fraternal orders or societies carried on accident or sickness insurance only.

Table 27 shows the division of business in this field between Federal Government registrations and provincial licensees and indicates that, as in the cases of fire and life insurance, the bulk of the business (about 90 p.c. in this case) is transacted by companies with Federal Government registration.

Since, as indicated above, most of the companies carrying on casualty insurance in Canada also transact fire insurance, their assets, liabilities, income and expenditure are included in the financial statistics of fire insurance companies given in Section 1, Subsection 3, of this Chapter. Table 28, p. 1157, gives similar figures for total casualty business of Canadian companies, and the casualty business in Canada of British and foreign companies, whose transactions are confined to insurance other than fire and life. In 1951, there were 17 Canadian, 6 British and 63 foreign companies whose operations were limited to the same field.

During the war years, automobile insurance showed a favourable experience with a loss ratio of around 45 p.c. This ratio was slightly lower than for the pre-war years, the result of lessened traffic, but since the end of hostilities the experience tends to be less favourable and in 1951 stood at about 62 p.c.

Hail insurance in 1950 showed a loss ratio of 20 p.c. and in 1951 this had increased to 41 p.c.