

during that period averaged 10.5 p.c., varying from 8.2 p.c. in 1955 to 13.6 p.c. in 1956. The per capita expenditure, which was \$49.51 in 1953, rose to \$90.71 in 1961 and an estimated \$97.12 in 1962. The population increase during the period was 25.1 p.c.

The proportion of the gross national product represented by expenditures on personal health care was 2.9 p.c. in 1953 and 4.5 p.c. in 1962. Thus, one in every \$22 of production in Canada in 1962 was for personal health care, goods and services as compared with one in every \$34 ten years previously.

2.—Expenditures on Personal Health Care, 1953-62

NOTE.—Figures exclude expenditures on public health and expenditures for capital purposes.

Year	Hospital Services					Physicians' Services	Pre-scribed Drugs ⁵ , ⁶	Dentists' Services	Other ⁴ , ⁷	Total ⁴
	Active Treatment ¹	Mental ²	Tuberculosis ²	Federal ²	All Hospitals ²					
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
1953..	280.4	57.8	29.4	36.4	404.0	176.6	48.8	60.5	45.0	734.9
1954..	314.0	64.5	30.4	37.9	446.8	188.6	52.1	66.4	50.0	803.9
1955..	342.4	68.9	29.9	38.8	480.1	206.5	59.5	68.6	55.0	869.7
1956..	380.8	77.6	30.6	40.8	529.9	240.1	71.8	81.5	65.0	988.3
1957..	422.9	87.5	31.0	45.3	586.8	269.2	84.5	87.3	70.0	1,097.8
1958..	462.3	99.0	30.4	48.4	640.1	295.5	90.3	98.1	85.0	1,209.0
1959..	542.6	111.6	29.6	50.3	734.1	326.8	108.5	100.1	95.0	1,362.5
1960..	625.2	120.2	29.0	53.9	828.3	346.5	110.0	112.4	105.0	1,502.2
1961..	714.8	132.8	28.2	56.8	932.5	374.0	114.0	118.8	115.0	1,654.3
1962 ⁸ .	798.8	144.1	27.9	60.1	1,031.0	395.2	120.0	122.4	125.0	1,803.6

¹ Includes gross expenditures of public and private acute, chronic and convalescent hospitals in 1953-57 and, in non-participating provinces, in 1958-60; includes gross expenditures of budget review and contract hospitals in 1961 and 1962 and, in participating provinces, in 1958-60; excludes expenditures of mental, tuberculosis and federal hospitals.

² Includes gross expenditures of public and private hospitals; excludes expenditures of federal hospitals.

³ Includes acute, chronic, convalescent, mental and tuberculosis hospitals of the Department of National Health and Welfare and the Department of Veterans Affairs; excludes hospitals of the Department of National Defence.

⁴ Items may not add to totals because of rounding. ⁵ Sold by retail drugstores only. ⁶ Estimated.

⁷ Includes estimated expenditures for private duty nurses, chiropractors, osteopaths and optometrists; excludes all employees of hospitals.

PART IV.—NATIONAL VOLUNTARY HEALTH AND WELFARE ACTIVITIES

A number of national voluntary agencies carry on important work in the provision of health and welfare services, planning research and education, supplementing the services of the federal and provincial authorities in many fields and playing a leading role in stimulating public awareness of health and welfare needs and in promoting action to meet them. The functions of twenty important voluntary agencies are described in the 1962 Year Book at pp. 270-274.

Voluntary Medical Insurance.—About 8,600,000 Canadians, or 47 p.c. of the population of Canada, had some protection against the costs of physicians' services at the end of 1961. This protection was provided by 64 non-profit plans with an enrolment of 5,450,000, and at least 45 private companies giving surgical coverage to 3,650,000 persons; overlapping enrolment in the two groups amounted to about 500,000. The 8,600,000 net total was 2,700,000 above the 1955 figure, which represented only 38 p.c. of the population but was 200,000 below the 1960 total of 8,800,000. The decrease no doubt reflects the increasing coverage of government hospital and medical insurance programs.

The non-profit plans took in \$127,900,000 in premiums and \$3,800,000 in other revenue in 1961, paid out \$111,700,000 in benefits and \$10,500,000 for administration, and were left with a surplus of \$9,500,000. Thus, for every dollar of premiums, 87 cents were paid