

capita expenditure, which was \$55.40 in 1955, rose to \$105.73 in 1963 and an estimated \$114.04 in 1964. The population increase during the period was 22.5 p.c.

The proportion of the gross national product represented by expenditures on personal health care was 3.2 p.c. in 1955 and 4.7 p.c. in 1964. Thus, one in every \$21 of production in Canada in 1964 was for personal health care goods and services as compared with one in every \$31 nine years previously.

Payments received by physicians and surgeons for providing personal medical care services comprise about 23 p.c. of total expenditures on personal health care, and amounted to almost \$494,000,000 in 1964.

2.—Expenditures on Personal Health Care, 1955-64

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

Year	Hospital Services					Physicians' Services	Pre-scribed Drugs ^{4,5}	Dentists' Services	Other ⁶	Total
	Active Treatment ¹	Mental ²	Tuberculosis ²	Federal ³	All Hospitals					
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
1955..	342.4	68.9	29.9	38.8	480.0	206.5	59.5	68.6	55.0	869.6
1956..	380.8	77.6	30.6	40.8	529.8	240.1	71.8	81.5	65.0	988.2
1957..	422.9	87.5	31.0	45.3	586.7	271.0	84.5	87.3	70.0	1,099.5
1958..	462.3	99.0	30.4	48.4	640.1	300.5	90.3	98.1	85.0	1,214.0
1959..	542.6	111.6	29.6	50.3	734.1	324.7	106.5	100.1	95.0	1,360.4
1960..	625.2	120.2	30.1	53.9	829.4	353.9	107.3	112.4	105.0	1,508.0
1961..	714.8	132.8	29.9	56.8	934.3	387.1	111.4	118.8	115.0	1,666.6
1962..	802.4	141.7	29.5	60.1	1,032.7	404.6	113.1	123.8	125.0	1,800.2
1963..	899.7	158.9	28.4	62.9	1,149.9	451.7	126.5	134.8	135.0	1,997.9
1964 ⁶	993.7	180.0	27.0	65.9	1,266.6	493.9	136.0	152.0 ⁷	145.0	2,193.5

¹ Includes gross expenditures of public and private acute, chronic and convalescent hospitals in 1955-57 and, in non-participating provinces, in 1958-60; includes gross expenditures of budget review and contract hospitals in 1961-64 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 Sold by retail drugstores only.

⁵ Estimated.

⁶ Includes estimated expenditures for services of private duty nurses, chiropractors, osteopaths and optometrists; excludes all employees of hospitals.

⁷ Estimate calculated on a new basis and not necessarily comparable with figures for earlier years.

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 11,700,000 Canadians, or 61 p.c. of the population of Canada, had voluntarily secured some protection against the costs of physicians' services at the end of 1964. This protection was provided by 62 non-profit plans with an enrolment of 6,450,000, and 79 private companies giving coverage to an estimated 5,260,000 persons. The total was 5,800,000 above the 1955 figure, which represented only 40 p.c. of the population.

The non-profit plans took in about \$186,000,000 in premiums and \$4,200,000 in other revenue in 1964, paid out \$173,000,000 in benefits and \$13,400,000 for administration, and were left with a surplus of approximately \$3,800,000. Thus, for every dollar