

2.—Expenditures on Personal Health Care, 1953-61

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
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	480.0	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	269.2	84.5	87.3	70.0	1,097.7
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	106.5	100.1	95.0	1,362.5
1960..	621.2	123.0	28.6	53.9	826.7	354.5 ⁵	107.3	112.4	105.0	1,505.9
1961 ⁵ .	704.6	132.8	28.3	58.1	923.8	383.2	111.1	118.8	115.0	1,651.9

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, 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 private duty nurses, and 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 8,800,000 Canadians, or 49 p.c. of the population of Canada, had some protection against the costs of physicians' services at the end of 1960. Their protection was provided by some 64 non-profit plans and at least 43 private companies. Non-profit enrolment was 5,100,000 while private companies provided surgical coverage to 4,250,000; overlapping enrolment in the two groups amounted to about 600,000. The 8,800,000 net total was 2,900,000 above the 1955 figure, which represented only 38 p.c. of the population.

The non-profit plans took in \$113,900,000 in premiums and \$2,200,000 in other revenue in 1960, paying out \$100,600,000 in benefits and \$9,600,000 for administration, leaving a surplus of \$5,900,000. Thus for every dollar of premiums, 88 cents were paid out in benefits. Benefit payments of non-profit plans amounted to \$19.76 per person covered in 1960. In 1955 benefit payments were \$41,400,000, which represented 89 cents of the premium dollar but amounted to only \$13.17 per person.

Profit-making private companies offer several classes of health protection—surgical, medical and major medical. Because surgical enrolment is most widespread and because an individual often must take out surgical insurance to be eligible for the other kinds, the surgical enrolment figure is regarded as indicative of total private enrolment. Benefit payments in all classes amounted to \$48,200,000 in 1960, or \$11.35 per person. In 1955, the total was \$19,300,000 and the ratio \$6.25.