

NATIONAL HEALTH
EXPENDITURE DATABASE



**NATIONAL HEALTH
EXPENDITURE TRENDS**

1975–2003



Canadian Institute
for Health Information

Institut canadien
d'information sur la santé

**National Health Expenditure Trends
1975–2003**

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- 1.1.1 - .2 Provincial/Territorial Government Health Expenditure, by Province/Territory and Canada, 1974–1975 to 2003–2004—Current Dollars
- 1.1.3 Total Provincial/Territorial Government Health Expenditure as a Percent of (Provincial/Territorial) G.D.P., by Province/Territory and Canada, 1974–1975 to 2003–2004—Current Dollars
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National Health Expenditure Trends 1975–2003

List of Data Tables on CD-ROM (cont'd)

Series F—Provincial/Territorial Government Health Expenditure, by Province/Territory and Canada (cont'd)

- 1.1.6 –.7 Provincial/Territorial Government Health Expenditure, by Province/Territory and Canada, 1974–1975 to 2003–2004—Constant Dollars
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National Health Expenditure Trends 1975–2003

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Appendices A–D

Appendix A.1—Gross Domestic Product

Appendix B.1–.3—Implicit Price Indices

Appendix C.1–.6—Population by Province/Territory, Canada

Appendix D.1–.2—Total Provincial/Territorial Government Programs/Expenditures,
by Province/Territory, Canada

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 - 4# Liberty Health
 - 4# Manitoba Blue Cross (United Health Services Corporation)
 - 4# Saskatchewan Blue Cross Medical Services Incorporated
 - 4# Saskatchewan Group Medical Services
 - 4# Alberta Blue Cross
 - 4# Pacific Blue Cross
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 - 4# British Columbia Ministry of Health Services, Medical Services Plan and Pharmacare Planning and Special Projects
 - 4# Yukon Department of Health and Social Services
 - 4# Northwest Territories Department of Health and Social Services

Highlights

- Š Total health expenditure, in current dollars,¹ was estimated at \$106.0 billion in 2001, and is forecast to have reached \$113.4 billion in 2002 and \$121.4 billion in 2003.
- Š After adjusting for inflation, health care spending grew at an average annual rate of 3.8% between 1975 and 1991. From 1991 to 1996 total spending on health care edged up by the rate of 0.8% per year. It increased by 5.4% from 1996 to 2001. Real growth is expected to have been 4.5% in 2002 and 4.6% in 2003.
- Š Total health expenditure per capita was estimated at \$3,416 in 2001 and is expected to have been \$3,616 in 2002 and \$3,839 in 2003.
- Š Total health care spending as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product was 9.6% in 2001; the ratio is forecast to have increased to 9.8% in 2002 and is expected to have been 10.0% in 2003.
- Š The private sector share equaled its peak in 1997 of 29.9%, in 2001. It is expected to rise to 30.1% in 2002 and 2003.
- Š The category of drugs ranks second after hospitals in terms of its share of total health expenditure. In 1997, expenditure on drugs overtook spending on physician services. The share of total spending accounted for by drugs grew from a low of 8.4% in the late 1970s to 15.7% in 2001. In 2003, drugs are expected to remain ranked second with a share of 16.2%.
- Š Total health expenditure per capita varies among the provinces. In 2001, Manitoba and British Columbia spent more per person on health care than any other province, at \$3,706 and \$3,569, respectively. Quebec and Nova Scotia had the lowest expenditure per capita at \$3,112 and 3,208, respectively.
- Š Health expenditure varies considerably among different age and sex groups. After adjusting for differences in provincial age and sex distributions, Newfoundland and Labrador, Alberta and British Columbia had the highest per capita provincial government expenditure in 2001, while Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island had the lowest.

¹ All figures are in current dollars (unadjusted for inflation) unless otherwise stated.

Introduction

Both the public and private sectors finance Canada's health system. Public sector funding includes payments by governments at the federal, provincial/territorial and municipal levels and by Workers' Compensation Boards and other social security schemes. Private sector funding consists primarily of health expenditures by households and private insurance firms.

The Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) tracks health spending by each source of finance in the National Health Expenditure Database (NHEX). This database contains a historical series of macro level health expenditure statistics by province and territory beginning in 1960. The Canadian Institute for Health Information assumed responsibility for the national health accounts, including the National Health Expenditure database, in 1995.

National Health Expenditure Trends (1975–2003) is CIHI's seventh annual health expenditure trends publication and provides detailed updated information on health expenditure in Canada. It has been reorganized to make the information more accessible to both casual and comprehensive users of the information. This publication includes:

- Highlights of national health expenditure;
- An overview that includes health expenditure trends from 1975 to 2003; 2001 figures which are now considered to be an estimate rather than a forecast; an outlook for 2002 and 2003;
- An update of provincial/territorial government health expenditure by age and sex including four years of expenditure data standardized for age and sex; and
- Updated data tables, which contain estimates to 2001 and forecasts to 2003.

Special features of this year's publication are:

- Summary level data tables appear at the end of the publication. Over 300 detailed data tables in calendar and fiscal year are available in Microsoft® Excel® in the CD-ROM affixed to the inside of the back cover of this document.
- A summary of enhancements to the National Health Expenditure database under the Roadmap initiative.
- International Comparisons.

In order to improve the quality of the data in the National Health Expenditure database, the historical information appearing in earlier publications has been revised. A detailed explanation of the revisions can be found in the Data Quality section under Major Changes from Previous Years.

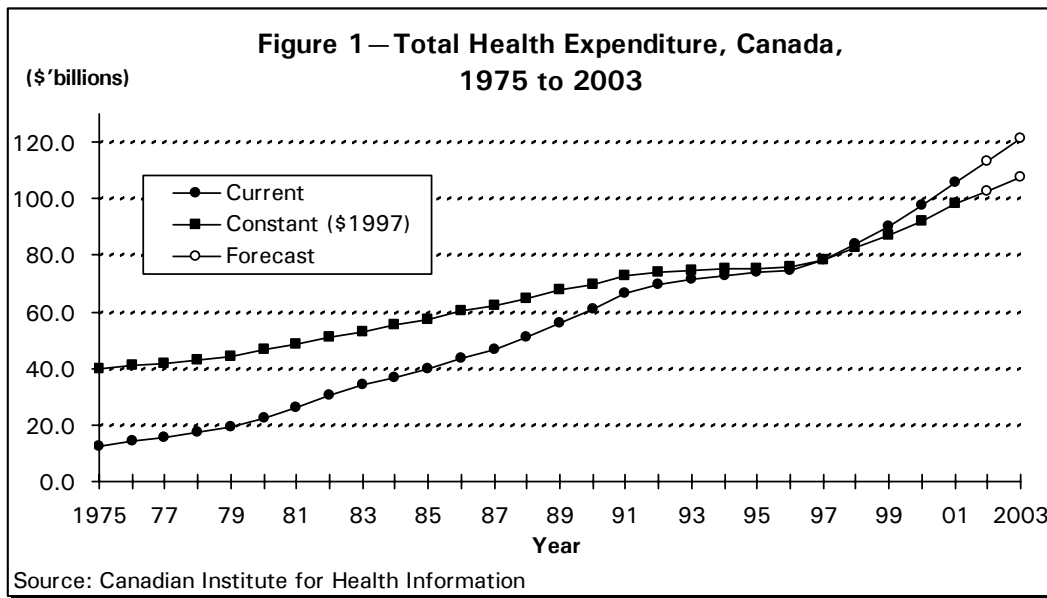
More information on health expenditures and the methods used in the preparation of this document is available by contacting the NHEX section by telephone, (613) 241-7860 or by e-mail: nhex@cihi.ca.

Overview

TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE

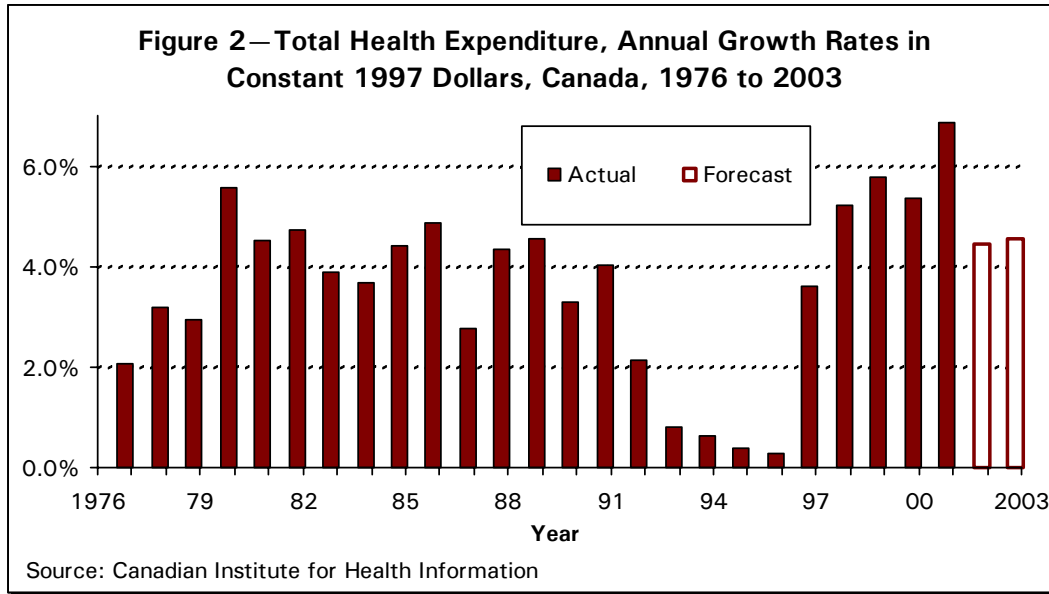
> 2001 and Outlook for 2002 and 2003

Total health expenditures in Canada were \$106.0 billion in 2001. Expenditures are forecast to have been \$113.4 billion in 2002 and \$121.4 billion in 2003, an increase of 7.0% and 7.1%, respectively. Real rates of increase at constant (1997) prices are 4.5% in 2002 and 4.6% in 2003.



> Trends—1975 to 2001

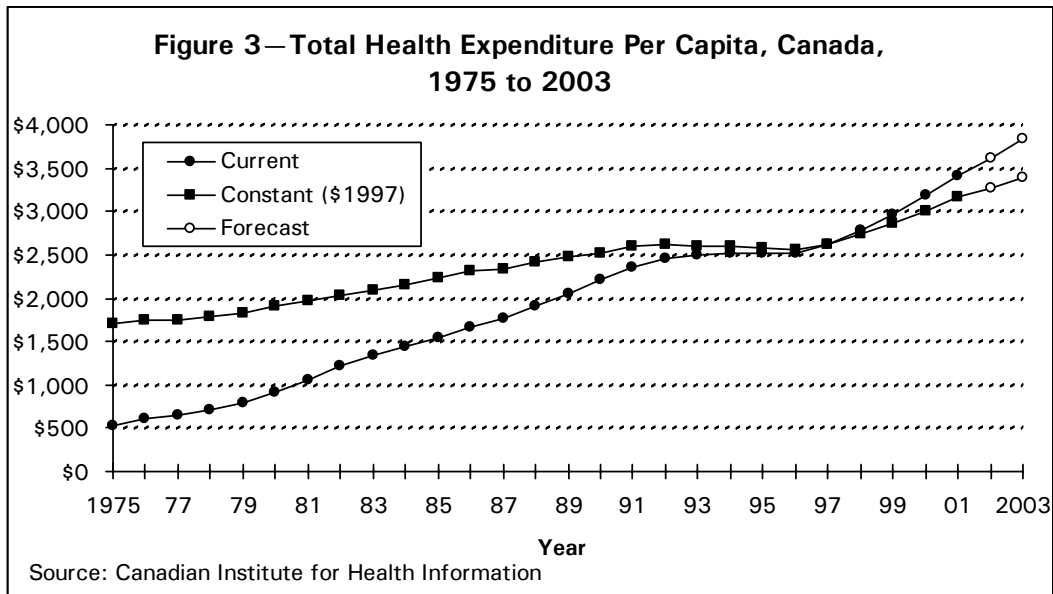
Health expenditure in 2001 continued the trend of relatively strong growth that has been observed since 1997, following six years when annual growth rates averaged 0.8% in real terms (Figure 1). The modest rates of growth during the early to mid-1990s reflected a flattening of the historic growth curve. From 1975 to 1991 the annual average rate of growth was 3.8% (Figure 2). The trend since 1997 appears to be largely due to reinvestment by federal, provincial and territorial governments after a period of fiscal restraint during the early and mid-1990s.



TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA

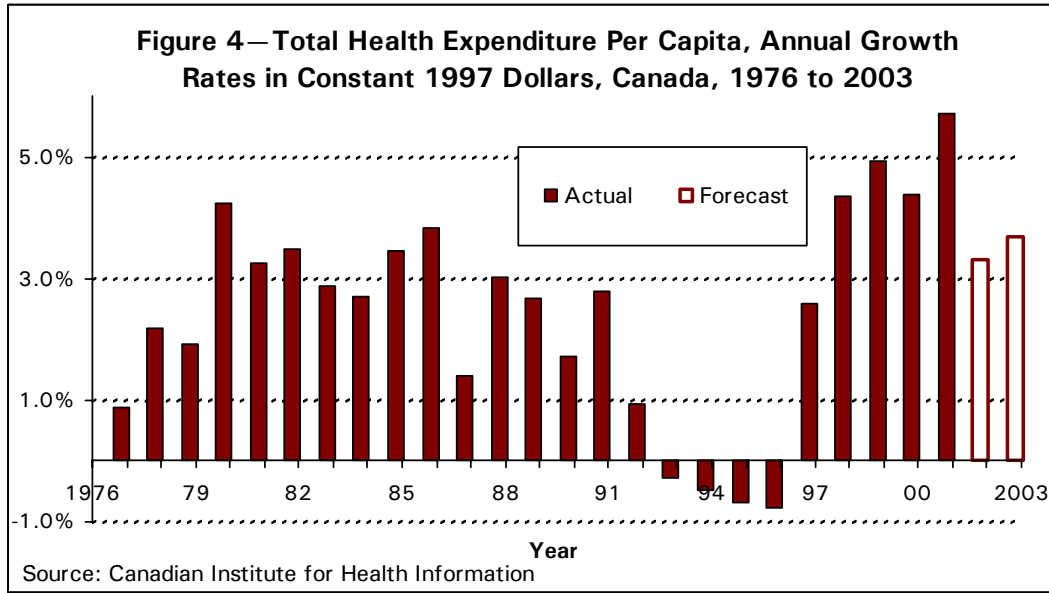
> **2001 and Outlook for 2002 and 2003**

Total health expenditure per capita was \$3,416 in 2001. Forecasts for 2002 and 2003 are expected to have been \$3,616 and \$3,839 (Figure 3). After adjusting for inflation, real rates of increase in 2002 and 2003 are expected to have been 3.3% and 3.7%, respectively.



> **Trends—1975 to 2001**

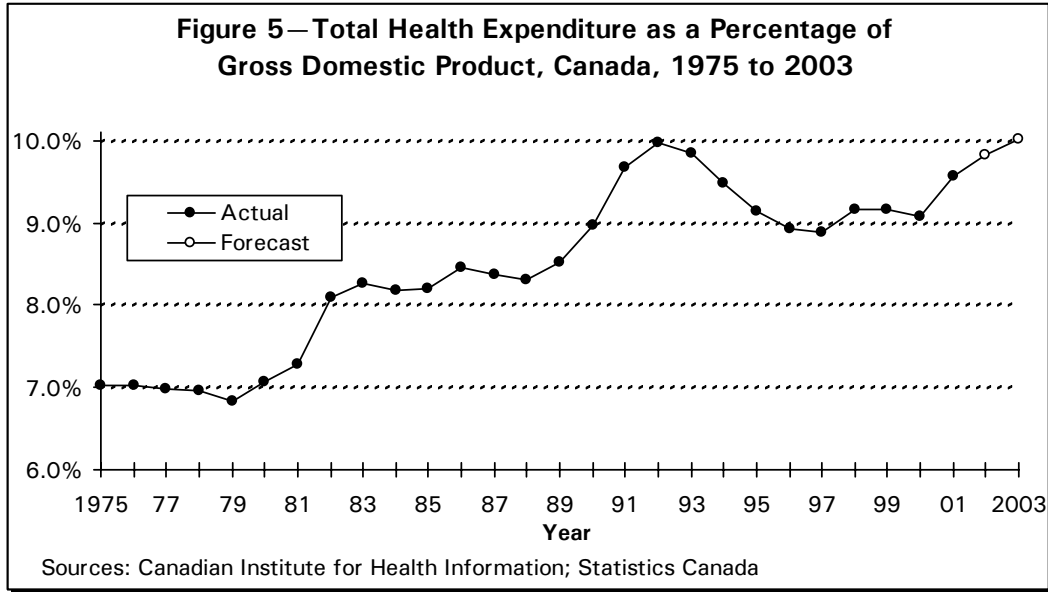
Total health expenditure per capita in constant (1997) dollars, increased by an average annual rate of 2.6% from 1975 to 1991. From 1991 to 1996 expenditure per capita declined by an annual average rate of three-tenths of one percent per year (Figure 4). Accelerating growth rates during the next five years, when the average increase was 4.4% per year, followed this decline.



TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

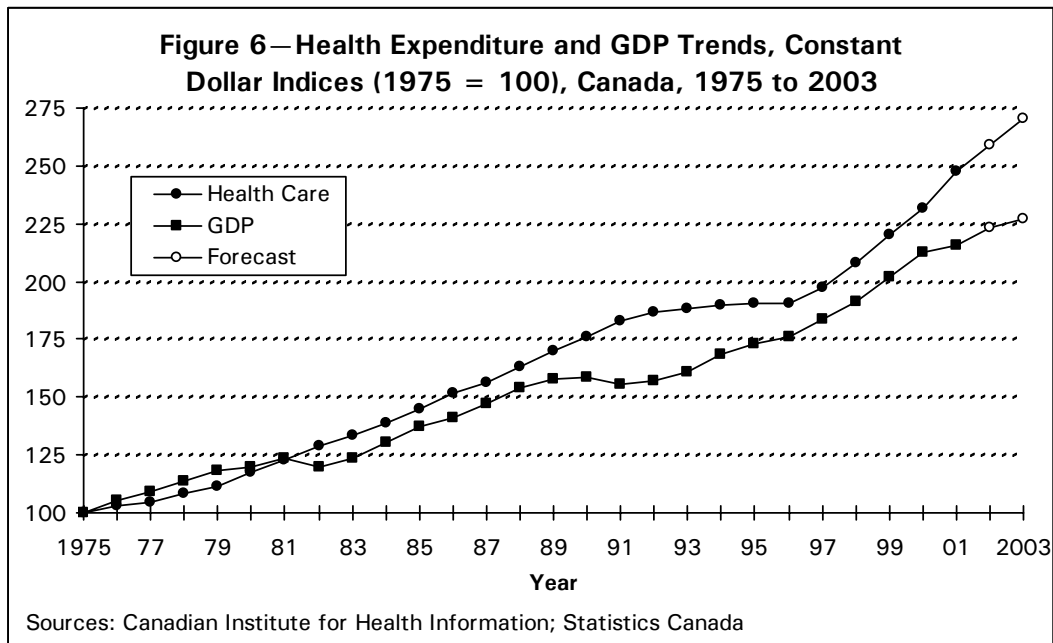
> **2001 and Outlook for 2002 and 2003**

Total health expenditure was 9.6% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2001. It is forecast to have been 9.8% in 2002, reflecting relatively high real growth in total health expenditure (4.5%) and lower real growth in the denominator, GDP (3.2%). According to forecasts in 2003, the ratio of total health expenditure to GDP is expected to rise to 10.0%, equaling the peak last reached in 1992 (Figure 5).



> **Trends—1975 to 2001**

Total health expenditure, as a proportion of GDP was 7.0% in 1975. During the late 1970s, total health expenditures increased at rates that were almost identical to the rate of growth in GDP. The two rates of growth diverged during the early 1980s. Real GDP fell during the 1982 recession, and did not recover to its pre-recession level until 1984 (Figure 6). Health expenditure continued to grow during this time. Consequently, the ratio of total health expenditure to GDP increased sharply, from 6.8% in 1979 to 8.3% in 1983. Real health expenditure grew at slightly higher rates than the economy during two of the last five years of the 1980s. By the end of the decade, the total health expenditure to GDP ratio was equivalent to 8.5%.



Canada experienced another recession from 1990 until 1992. Real GDP increased in 1992 but did not recover to pre-recession levels until 1994. Real health expenditures grew at higher rates than real GDP from 1989 to 1992. The ratio of total health expenditure to GDP increased significantly during these four years reaching 10.0% for the first time in 1992. Real health expenditures then grew more slowly than GDP between 1993 and 1997; consequently, the health to GDP ratio fell each year in that period until it reached 8.9% in 1997. Real health expenditure has grown faster than GDP each year between 1998 and 2001, with the result that the health to GDP ratio reached 9.6% in 2001.

See Data Tables A.1 and B.1.3.

TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE BY SOURCE OF FINANCE

> **2001 and Outlook for 2002 and 2003**

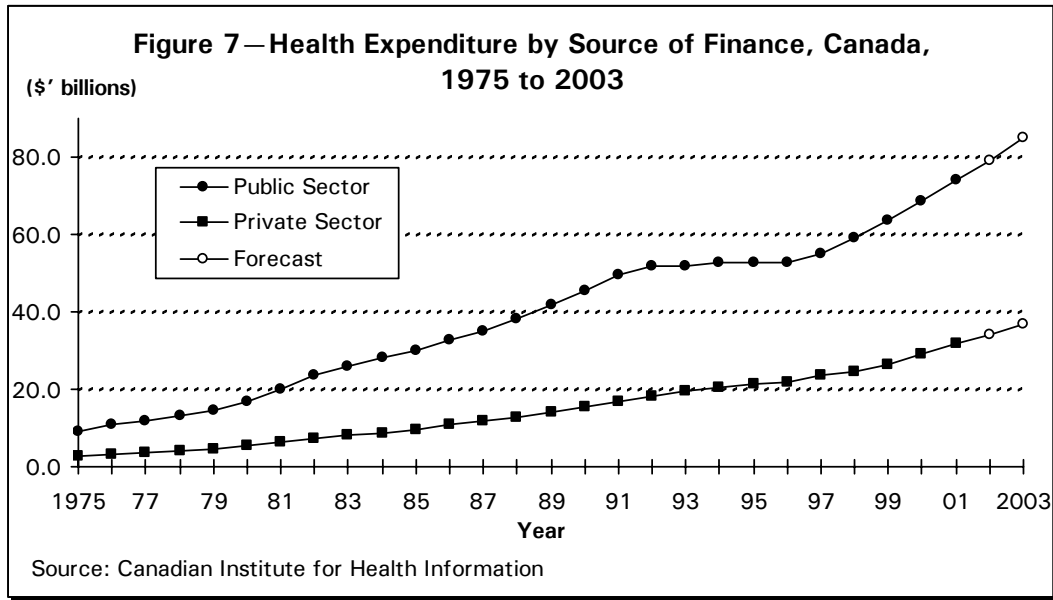
In 2001, governments and government agencies in Canada (the public sector) spent \$74.3 billion. Public sector expenditure is forecast to have been \$79.2 billion in 2002 and \$84.8 billion in 2003. The growth rates associated with these increases are 6.7% and 7.0%, respectively; reflecting increased spending by governments on health. In 2001, private health insurers and households (the private sector) spent \$31.7 billion. Private sector expenditure is forecast to have reached \$34.2 billion in 2002 and \$36.6 billion in 2003, assuming growth rates of 7.8% and 7.2%, respectively.

In terms of constant (1997) dollars, the public sector spent \$69.5 billion in 2001 and is forecast to have spent \$72.2 billion in 2002 and \$75.3 billion in 2003, with respective growth rates of 3.9% and 4.3%. Private sector expenditure was \$28.8 billion in 2001 and is forecast to have reached \$30.5 billion in 2002 and \$32.1 billion in 2003, with growth rates of 5.8% and 5.2%, respectively.

The private sector accounted for 29.9% of total expenditure in 2001. It is expected to account for 30.1% in 2002 and 2003.

> **Trends—1975 to 2001**

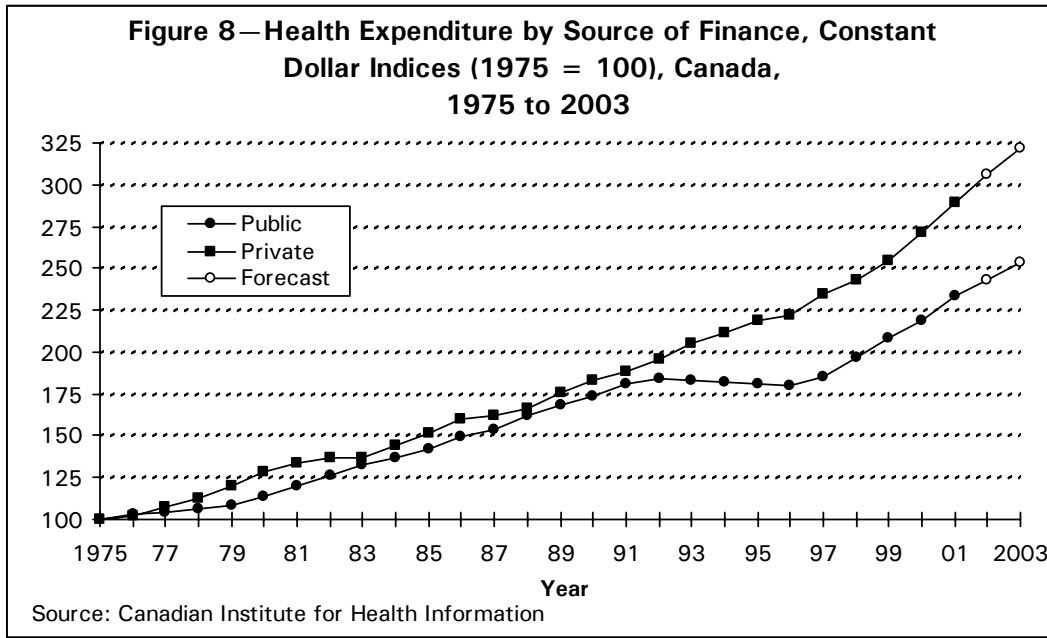
The average annual rate of growth in public sector health expenditure between 1975 and 1991 was 11.0%. There was a pronounced change in public expenditure trends following the 1990–1992 recession (Figure 7). During this period, governments introduced fiscal restraint measures, which affected spending for health and social programs. Average annual rates of growth fell to 0.6% from 1992 to 1996, lower than at any time in the past 20 years. In 1995 and 1996 there was virtually no growth and in 1997 public sector expenditure increased by 4.1%.



By comparison, the average annual rate of growth of health spending by private health insurers and households (the private sector) was 11.7% from 1975 to 1991. From 1992 to 1996, it was 4.8%. Private sector growth rates were considerably higher than the public sector rates during this period and, as a result, the private sector share of total health expenditure increased by 4.0 percentage points during the five years, reaching 29.9% by 1997.

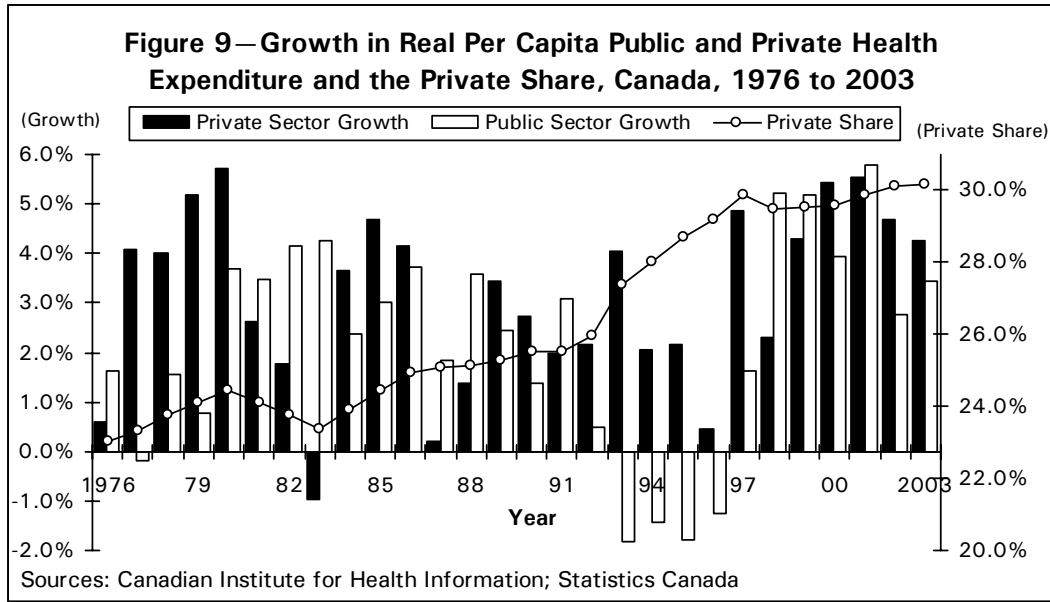
In 1998, public sector growth was higher than growth in the private sector by more than a percentage point for the first time since 1983. In 1998, public sector health expenditure grew by 7.3% over the previous year reaching \$59.1 billion. Private sector growth in 1998 was 5.5%, adding almost \$1.3 billion to private sector expenditure to become \$24.7 billion. In 1999, public sector expenditure grew by another 7.5% to reach \$63.5 billion. The private sector expenditure grew by 7.6%, slightly more than the public sector expenditure to become \$26.6 billion. The higher growth in public sector health care spending relative to the private sector resulted in a fall in the proportion that private sector spending contributes to overall spending. In 1998 the private sector share fell to 29.5% of total health expenditure; in 2000 it was 29.6% and in 2001 it grew to 29.9%.

In terms of constant dollars, private sector expenditure grew more rapidly than public sector expenditure during the last half of the 1970s (Figure 8). During this time, real growth rates in the private sector averaged 5.1% annually, while public sector expenditure grew at real rates of 2.7% annually. Rates converged in the early 1980s. From 1984 to 1990, the real annual growth rates were almost identical in the two sectors, averaging 4.1% in the private sector and 4.0% in the public sector.



Public sector expenditure continued to increase during the first two years of the 1990–1992 recession, at annual real rates averaging 3.0%. In 1992, however, the real growth rate of public sector expenditure fell to 1.7%. In 1993, there was a decline in public sector expenditure of seven tenths of one percent with further declines over the next 3 years. In 1997, expenditure increased by 2.6%. In 1998 and 1999 real growth in the public sector increased by 6.1% each year, respectively. In 2001, the rate was 6.9%, the highest real rate of public sector growth in the time series.

During the six years after 1991, private expenditure continued to have real growth rates averaging 3.8% per year. The different trends in private and public expenditures after 1991 explain in large part the rapid growth of the private sector share to 1997. By 1998, however, the situation was reversed; real growth in the private sector was lower than in the public sector at just 3.2%; and again in 1999 when it was 5.2%. In 1999, the private share was 29.5% reflecting higher nominal growth in the private sector, however, inflation was higher in the private sector that year, with the result that real growth was higher in the public sector. In 2001, growth was higher in the private sector and the private share increased to 29.9% (Figure 9).



See Data Tables A.2.1, A.2.2, A.2.4, and A.2.5.

› **Public Sector Health Expenditure by Source of Finance**

Health expenditures by governments and government agencies (the public sector) are financed by three levels of government—provincial and territorial governments; federal government direct health care spending; municipal government and, by Workers’ Compensation Boards and other social security schemes. The distribution of public sector expenditure among these four sources of finance is shown in Table 1. Provincial government expenditure was \$8.7 billion in 1975, accounting for 93.6% of public sector expenditure and 71.4% of total expenditure that year. The other public sources together totaled \$0.6 billion, or 6.4% of the public sector and 4.8% of total expenditure in 1975. The provincial/territorial government share of public sector spending was highest in the late seventies at 94.1%. Over the next sixteen years, the proportion fell by 1.3 percentage points to reach 92.8% of public spending in 1996. The proportion declined further in 1997, when the Quebec Drug Insurance Fund was introduced and included in the Social Security Funds sector. Higher relative growth in direct health care spending by the federal government also contributed to the fall in the overall share of provincial government spending in the public sector. By 2001, provincial/territorial government expenditure was \$68.0 billion, accounting for 91.6% of public sector expenditure, a drop of 2.0 percentage points from 1975 and 2.5 percentage points from its high in 1979.

Provincial/territorial government expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure has gradually fallen from 71.4% in 1975 to 64.7% in 1998, with the largest falls during the severest period of cost containment by provincial/territorial governments from 1992 to 1996. The proportion decreased to 64.2% in 2001 and is expected to decline to 63.8% in 2003.

Table 1 – Distribution of Public Sector Health Expenditure by Source of Finance, Canada, 1975 and 2001

	1975		2001	
	(\$' 000,000)	(%)	(\$' 000,000)	(%)
Provincial/Territorial Governments	8,709.3	93.6	68,036.5	91.6
Federal Direct	398.3	4.3	3,978.8	5.4
Social Security Funds	121.1	1.3	1,480.5	2.0
Municipal Governments	71.6	0.8	778.9	1.0
Total Expense	9,300.3	100.0	74,274.7	100.0

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information

Federal Transfers

National health expenditures are reported based on the principle of *responsibility for payment* rather than on the source of the funds. It is for this reason that federal health transfers to the provinces are included in the provincial government sector.

In April 1996 the Canada Health and Social Transfer (CHST) was introduced. The CHST is a block fund to the provinces in support of health care, post secondary education, social assistance and other social programs. Provinces can allocate the CHST to health and other social programs according to their specific priorities. Nevertheless, the 1999 federal government budget allocated an additional \$11.5 billion dollars in cash transfers to the provinces on an equal per capita basis over five years. The federal government designated this money specifically for health care. Most of the funds (\$8.0 billion) were to be in the form of future-year increases in the CHST, with a \$3.5 billion supplement available to the provinces and territories beginning in 1999.

An additional \$2.5 billion over four years beginning in 2000–2001 was allocated to the CHST in the February 2000 federal budget to fund both post-secondary education and health. The health accord signed by the federal and provincial governments on September 11, 2000 further supplemented the CHST adding gradual annual increases that will take the cash component of the CHST from \$15.5 billion in 2000–2001 to \$21 billion by 2005–2006.

The September 2000 health accord added an additional \$2.3 billion in transfers by the federal government to be paid out over five years that was outside of the CHST mechanism. Specifically, \$500 million was allocated in 2000–2001 for health information technology. Another \$1.0 billion was allocated over two years beginning in 2000–2001 to the Medical Equipment Fund, which is intended to help in the purchase of major medical equipment such as magnetic resonance imaging units. A further \$800 million was allocated over four years beginning in 2001–2002 to the Health Transition Fund for Primary Care which is intended to ease pressures in emergency rooms and reduce waiting times.

In addition, the 1999 federal budget allocated nearly \$1.4 billion over four years for investments in health information, research and prevention. Furthermore, the Federal Minister of Finance in his June 19, 2002 speech to the House of Commons Standing Committee on

Finance, indicated that the federal government was prepared to provide greater funding to Medicare if such reforms were recommended in the final report of the Commission on the Future of Health Care in Canada, chaired by former Saskatchewan Premier Roy Romanow.

In February 2003, an agreement was reached on a new Health Accord. The 2003 federal budget provided for an increase in federal funding of \$17.3 billion over the next three years and \$34.8 billion over the next five years.

The increases in federal transfers will be reflected primarily in increased expenditures by the provincial and territorial governments during the next several years.

Direct Federal Health Expenditure

In 2001, nearly 30 federal government departments and agencies provided direct health care services to Canadians worth \$4.0 billion and accounting for 3.8% of total health expenditure, slightly higher than the 3.6% in the previous year. Forecasts indicate that the share of federal direct spending will rise to 3.9% of total spending in 2003.

Federal departments that had the largest shares of total federal direct health expenditure in 2001 were Health Canada, which funded 78%, the Department of Veterans Affairs (15%), the Solicitor General of Canada (4%) and the Department of National Defense (3%). The Canadian Institutes of Health Research, which is included under Health Canada, accounted for 13% of total federal direct health expenditure.

Social Security Funds

Workers' Compensation Boards, which were shown as a separate category in prior reports, are now included under Social Security Funds together with the Quebec Drug Insurance Fund. Both Workers' Compensation Boards and the Quebec Drug Insurance Fund meet the conditions of Social Security Funds. Social Security Funds are financially autonomous social insurance schemes that are imposed and controlled by a government authority. They generally involve compulsory contributions by employees, employers or both, and the government authority determines the terms on which benefits are paid to recipients.

Workers' Compensation Boards operate under provincial and territorial statute and are considered agencies of the provincial/territorial governments. They are financed through compulsory contributions by employers who pay a percentage of their total payroll depending on the accident experience of each category of employer.

On January 1, 1997 the Quebec Ministry of Health and Social Services, through the Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec (RAMQ) introduced a universal drug program that covered residents of the province who were not otherwise covered by the provincial program or by private health insurance generally offered through employment. Drug claims for these participants are paid from the Drug Insurance Fund. This fund is self-financed through the compulsory payment of premiums generally by the self-employed and employees of organizations that do not offer private drug insurance as a benefit of employment.

This component of the Quebec drug program is considered to be a social security scheme, while the remaining portion of the program that is paid through the Quebec Ministry of Health and Social Services is included as a provincial government expenditure.

Table 2 presents estimates from 1997 to 2003 and annual percentage changes from 1998 of the Quebec Drug Insurance Fund.

Table 2—Quebec Drug Insurance Fund, 1997 to 2003

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 f	2003 f
\$' 000,000	172.0	218.2	264.0	332.3	379.9	450.4	538.1
Annual Percentage Change (%)	---	26.8	21.0	25.9	14.3	18.6	19.5

f-Forecast

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information

Private Sector Health Expenditure by Source of Finance

Private sector expenditure in the National Health Accounts has three distinct components: household out-of-pocket expenditure, commercial and not-for-profit insurance expenditure and non-consumption expenditure.² The distribution of private expenditure between these three sources of finance is shown in Table 3. Out-of-pocket expenditure was estimated at \$16.0 billion in 2001, an increase of \$8.6 billion over the last 13 years. In 1988, the first year for which data at this level of detail was available, out-of-pocket expenditure accounted for 58.1% of private sector expenditure. By 2001, the proportion dropped to 50.5% as expenditure by insurance firms grew more rapidly. The share of non-consumption expenditure dropped from 12.7% to 9.3% during the same period (Table 3).

Table 3—Distribution of Private Sector Health Expenditure by Source of Finance, Canada, 1988³ and 2001

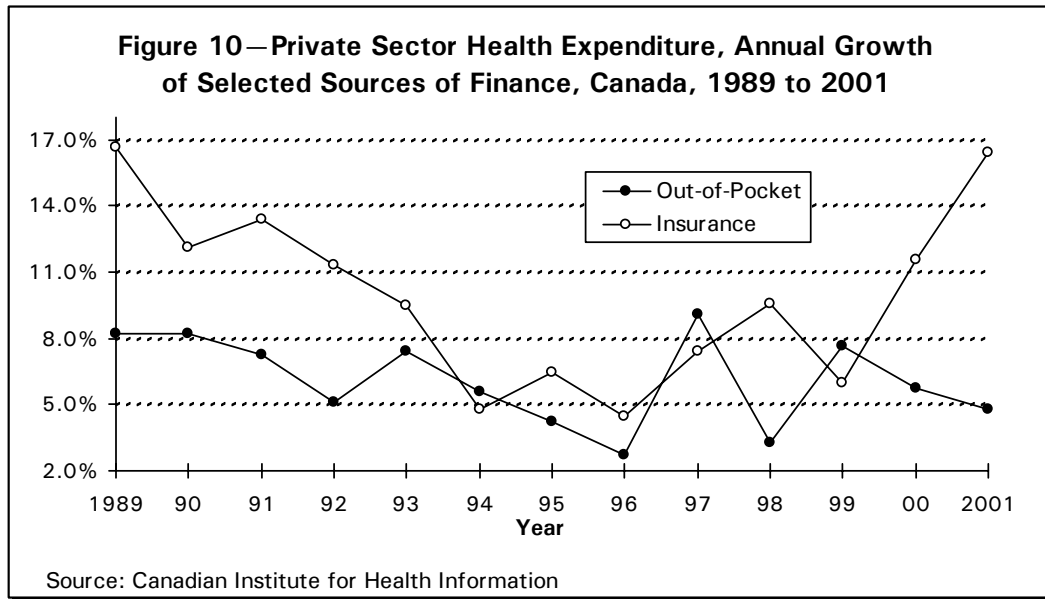
Source of Finance	1988		2001	
	(\$' 000,000)	(%)	(\$' 000,000)	(%)
Household (out-of-pocket)	7,435.3	58.1	16,006.4	50.5
Private Health Insurance	3,734.2	29.2	12,730.9	40.2
Non-Consumption	1,625.9	12.7	2,941.6	9.3
Total Expense	12,795.4	100.0	31,678.9	100.0

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information

² Non-consumption expenditure includes a number of heterogeneous components, such as hospital non-patient revenue, capital expenditures for privately owned facilities and health research.

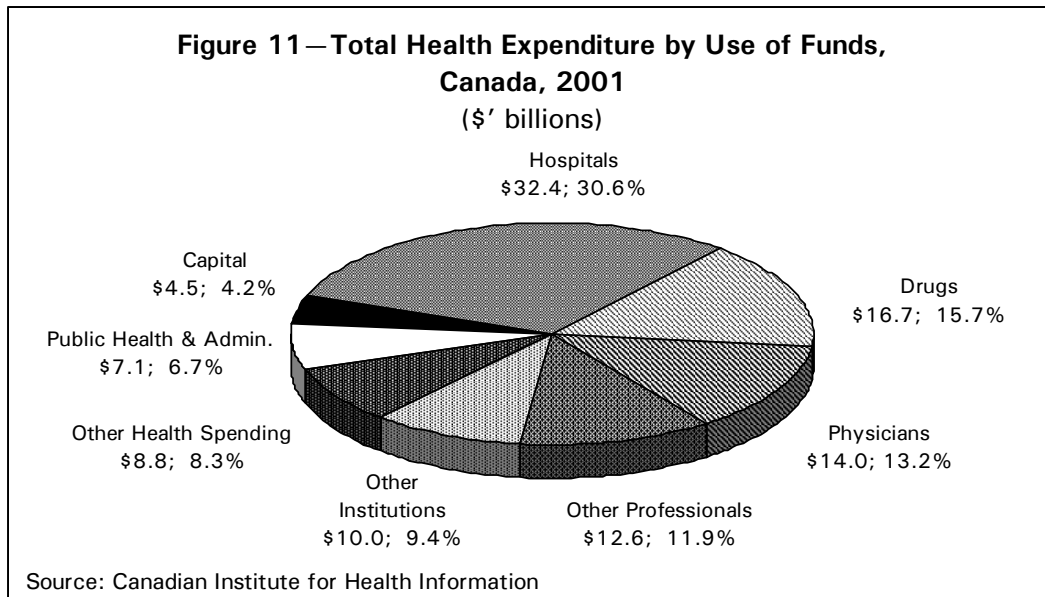
³ Private sector data were revised following a methodology review in the early 1990s. The revised private sector data incorporated information estimated directly from insurance, out-of-pocket and non-consumption sources for 1988 and subsequent years. See Methodological Notes for further details.

Insurance firms increased their share of private sector expenditure by 11 percentage points during 1988 to 2001 and in 2001 were responsible for 40% of private sector health expenditure. Insurance expenditure grew more rapidly than out-of-pocket expenditure during the late 1980s and most of the 1990s, but rates of growth converged in the mid-1990s. By 2001, growth in health expenditure from households and health insurance firms were 4.8% and 16.4%, respectively (Figure 10). This represents a fall in growth in household expenditure from the previous year and an increase in insurance expenditure.



TOTAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE BY USE OF FUNDS

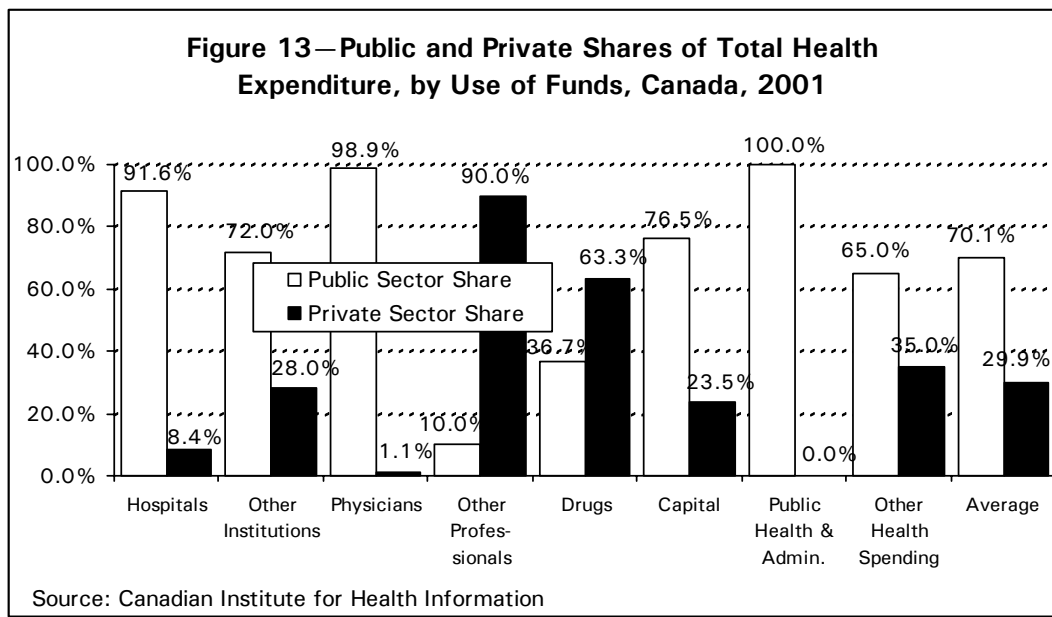
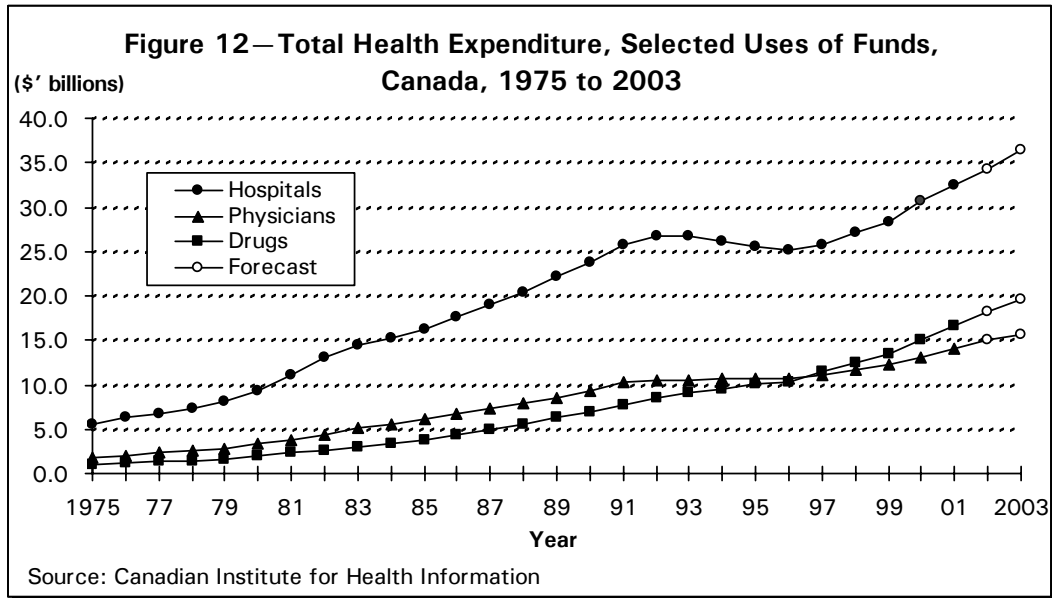
Health dollars are used to purchase health care goods and services, to provide capital investment, to administer public and private insurance plans and public health programs, and to fund research. These uses are grouped into eight major categories (uses of funds) throughout most of the National Health Expenditure data series (Figure 11). Data table series A.3.1 to A.3.3 report national estimates for thirteen categories.



This section discusses the public and private shares of total health expenditure and the shares of the major categories between the public and private sectors and refers to Figures 11 to 18.

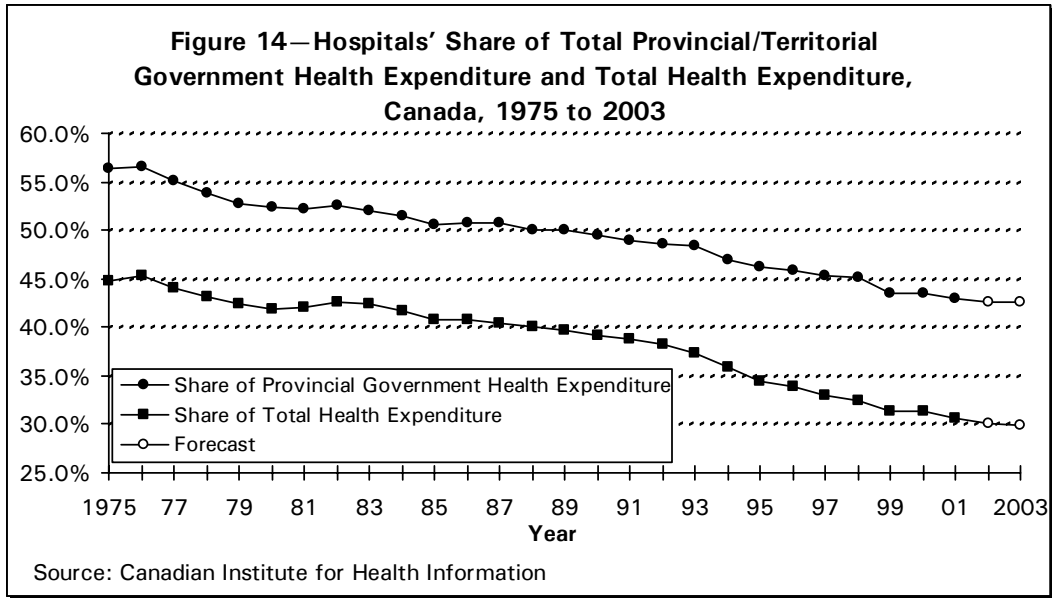
Figure 12 shows national expenditures for the three major uses of funds from 1975 to 2003 in billions of current dollars. Figure 13 presents the public and private shares at the national level of the eight major uses of funds in 2001.

See Data Tables A.3.1 to A.3.3 and C.1.1. to C.4.4.



> **Hospitals**

Hospitals have traditionally occupied a prominent place in health care provision. In the mid-1970s hospitals accounted for approximately 45% of total health expenditure and for 56% of provincial government health expenditure. During the past 29 years, the share of hospitals in total health expenditure has fallen. Between 1976 and 1990, hospitals' share of total expenditure fell by 6.1 percentage points, while their share of provincial expenditure dropped 7.2 percentage points. During the 1990s hospitals' share of total and provincial expenditure declined by 7.7 percentage points and 5.9 percentage points respectively (Figure 14). In 2001, Canadians spent \$32.4 billion on hospitals, accounting for 30.6% of total expenditure.

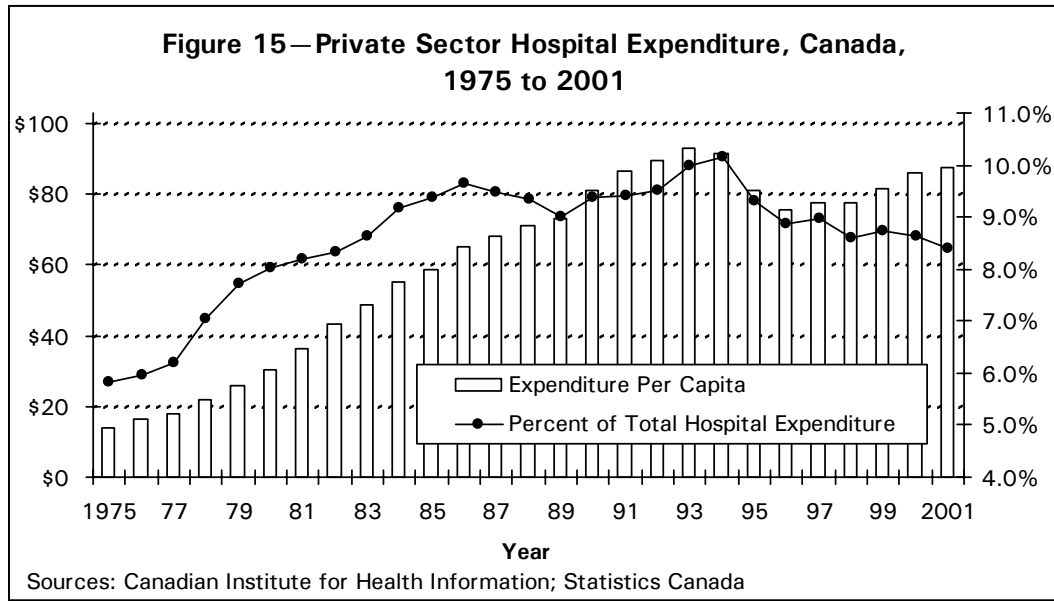


Provincial and territorial government expenditure accounts for 90% of hospital income (Table 4). The private sector is the next largest source of income, followed by other public sectors. Private sector expenditure per capita decreased in most years from 1993 to 1998. This decrease in hospital revenue from the private sector was due in large measure to reductions in the number of hospitals and beds, and the associated decline in revenue for preferred accommodation and auxiliary services. Private sector revenue fell more rapidly than overall hospital expenditure, with the result that by 2001 the private sector accounted for only 8.4% of total hospital expenditure, down from a high of 10.2% in 1994 (Figure 15).

Table 4—Hospital Expenditure Summary by Sector of Finance, Canada, 2001

	Provincial	Other Public	Private	Total
Total Expenditure (\$'000,000)	\$29,186.30	\$491.87	\$2,718.54	\$32,396.7
Expenditure Per Capita	\$940.85	\$15.86	\$87.63	\$1,044.34
Share of Total	90.1%	1.5%	8.4%	100.0%

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information



Of the \$2.7 billion spent on hospital services by the private sector in 2001, households and insurance firms together spent nearly \$1.4 billion providing income to hospitals for patient services.⁴ Non-patient revenue earned from investments, food services, real estate, parking, rentals, donations and other sources provided the remaining \$1.3 billion of the private sector in 2001. The distribution of expenditure financed by insurance, households (out-of-pocket expenditure) and non-consumption in 2001 is shown in Table 5.

In 2002, it is expected that the private share of total hospital expenditure will fall slightly to 8.3%, reflecting lower expected growth in the private sector at 3.8% and reaching \$2.8 billion in expenditure on hospital services. Growth in the provincial government sector for the same year is expected to be 5.7% reaching \$30.8 billion. In 2003, hospital expenditure in the provincial government sector is expected to have grown by an additional 6.9% to reach \$33.0 billion in expenditure. Growth in the private sector in 2003 is expected to have been 3.3% to reach \$2.9 billion in spending. The relatively lower growth in the private sector than in the provincial government sector is expected to lower the private sector share of total hospital spending to 8.0%. Overall, the share that hospitals will take of total expenditure will fall from 30.6% in 2001 to 30.1% in 2002 and 30.0% in 2003.

⁴ Income to hospitals for patient services includes charges for preferred accommodation, care of non-residents, chronic care co-payments, uninsured services and other patient services.

Table 5—Private Sector Health Expenditure, by Source of Finance and Use of Funds, Canada, 2001
(\$' millions)

	Households (Out-of-Pocket)	Insurance	Non- Consumption	Total
Hospital Accommodation	575.8	812.3	1,330.4	2,718.5
Other Institutions	2,793.5			2,793.5
Physicians Care	146.4	2.4		148.9
Other Professionals				
Dental Care	3,169.9	4,191.4		7,361.3
Vision Care	1,954.7	558.7		2,513.3
Other—Other Professionals	852.6	596.8		1,449.4
Drugs				
Prescribed Drugs	2,613.5	4,490.0		7,103.5
Over-the-Counter Drugs	1,797.8			1,797.8
Personal Health Supplies	1,652.8			1,652.8
Capital			1,051.7	1,051.7
Other Health Spending				
Prepayment Administration		1,954.1		1,954.1
Health Research			559.5	559.5
Other Health Care Goods	153.9	66.6		220.5
Other Health Care Services	295.3	58.6		354.0
Total Expense	16,006.4	12,730.9	2,941.6	31,678.9

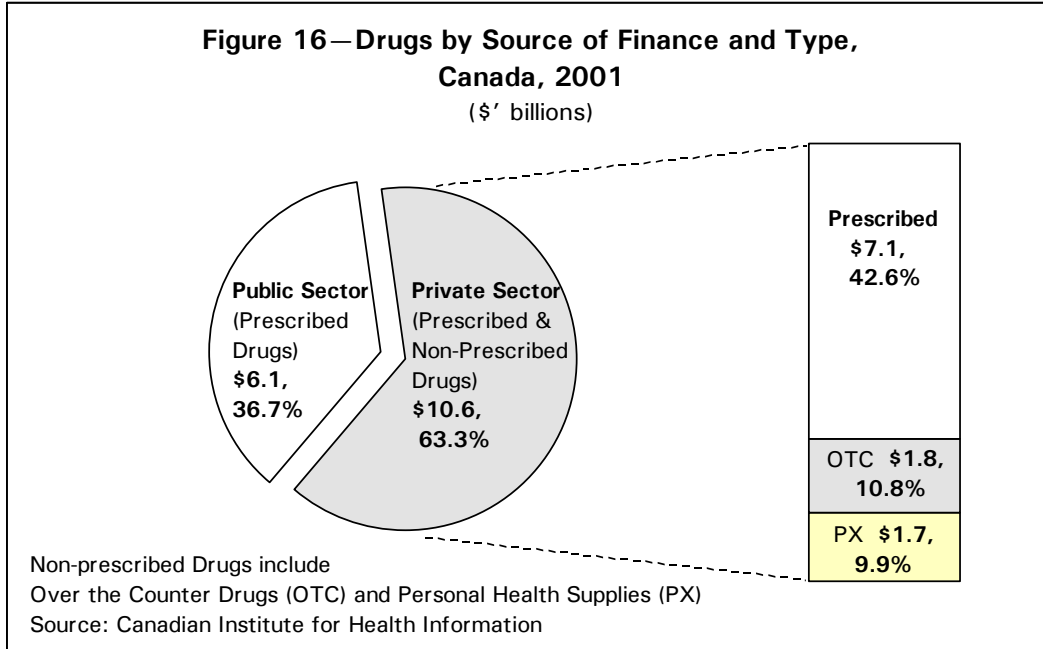
Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information

> Drugs

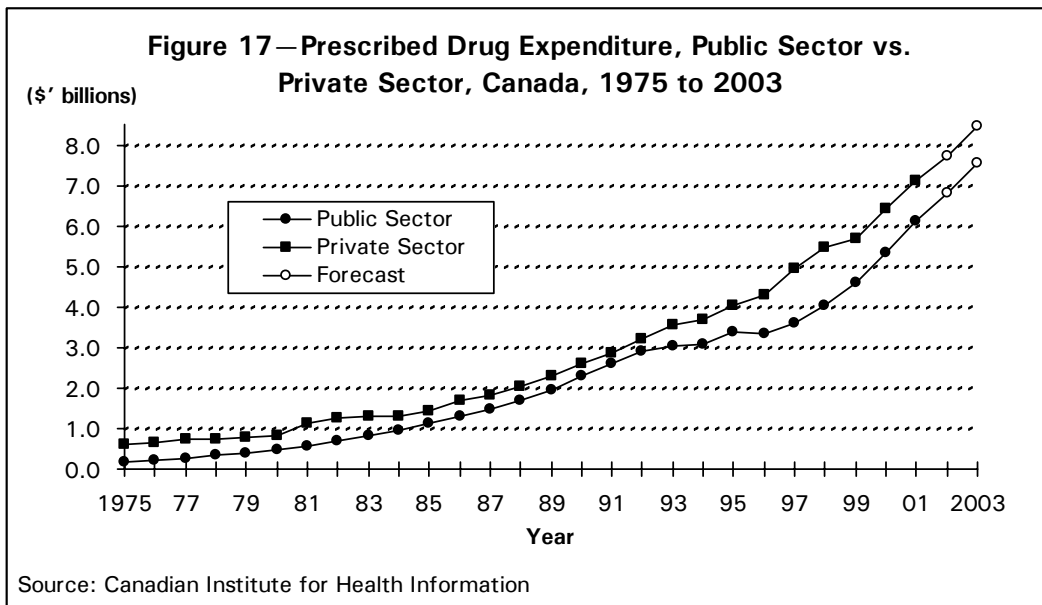
Retail sales⁵ of prescribed and non-prescribed drugs together constituted the second largest category of health expenditure in 2001 at \$16.7 billion, an increase of 10.4% over 2000. Expenditure for drugs has increased more rapidly than total expenditure, with the result that the share of total health expenditure allocated to drugs increased from (a low of) 8.4% in the late 1970s to 15.7% in 2001 (Figure 11). Spending on drugs is forecast to have increased by another 8.8% in 2002 to \$18.1 billion and by 8.1% in 2003 to \$19.6 billion, or 16.2% of total health care spending.

Non-prescribed drugs, which include over-the-counter drugs and personal health supplies, amounted to 20.7% of total expenditure on drugs in 2001 (Figure 16).

⁵ The drug category does not include drugs dispensed in hospitals and generally in other institutions. These are included in the categories of hospitals and other institutions.



In 1976, the private sector accounted for over 75% of expenditure for prescribed drugs; by 1992, it had decreased to 52.3%. The share of prescribed drugs financed from private sources has increased steadily from 1992 to 1998 reaching 57.5%. In 2000, the share fell to 54.6%, or \$6.4 billion; in 2001 the share fell to 53.7%, or \$7.1 billion. Forecasts indicate that in 2002 and 2003 prescribed drugs expenditure in the private sector will be \$7.7 billion and \$8.5 billion, respectively. In 2002 the private share of prescribed drugs is expected to have fallen to 53.1%. In 2003 it is expected to have decreased slightly to 52.8% of total spending, reflecting slightly higher relative growth in public sector drug programs in that year (Figure 17).



> **Physicians**

Physician services constituted the third largest category of total health expenditure in 2001 at \$14.0 billion, representing 13.2% of total health expenditure. Expenditure for physician services grew at above average rates through the mid-1980s, and peaked at 15.7% of total expenditure in 1987. Expenditure grew at below average rates during the 1990s, leading to a decline in the share of total expenditure. Physician expenditure is forecast to have reached \$15.0 billion in 2002, a 7.1% increase over the previous year. In 2003, this category is forecast to have grown by 4.5% to reach \$15.6 billion and reflecting 12.9% of total expenditure.

Just under 99% of total physician services were financed from public sector sources in 2001. Public sector expenditure on physicians has remained above 98% of total physician expenditure since 1975. The private share of physician expenditure was highest in the decade from 1976 to 1986, when a number of provinces permitted supplementary charges to patients (sometimes referred to as "extra billing" or "balance billing"). The private share reached a low of 0.9% from 1991 to 1993; by 2001 the private share of physician services had reached 1.1%.

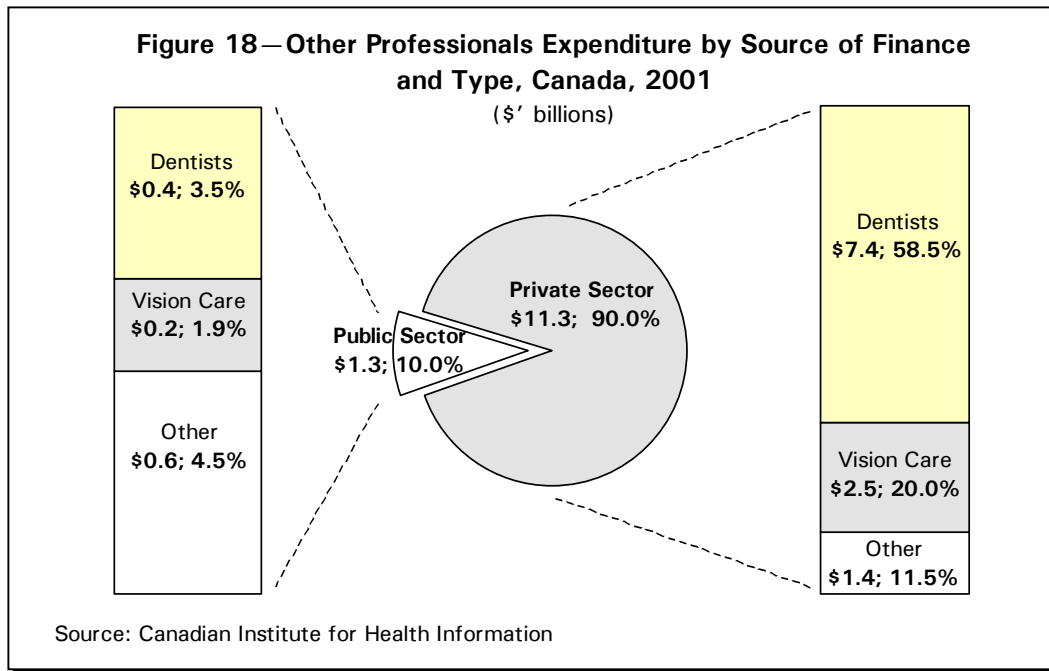
Physician services were the second largest category of public sector health expenditure in 2001 at 18.6%, the same share as in 1982. Physician expenditure has maintained a share of public sector expenditures ranging from 18.6% to 20.7%.

Households account for almost all private spending for physician services. Insurance of supplementary charges to patients for medically necessary services was discouraged prior to the Canada Health Act, and such charges are not permitted under the Act. Physician charges for uninsured services and administrative fees have not been insured as explicit benefits of most insurance plans, but they may be insured under broad coverage terms that include care not covered by public plans.

> **Other Professionals**

The broad category of other professionals includes primarily care provided by dentists and denturists, optometrists and opticians, chiropractors, physiotherapists and, private duty nurses. The category of other professionals accounted for \$12.6 billion or 11.9% of total expenditures in 2001 and has maintained the highest percentage of private spending of all the major categories. The private share declined until 1981 reaching a low of 81.6%, and gradually increased to 90% in 2001. The private sector growth rates of this category have been more consistent than in other categories, averaging 11.5% through the 1980s and 6.5% from 1990 to 1997. Public sector growth was considerably higher than the private sector from 1975 to the early 1980s, a period when the private sector share declined by over five percentage points. Overall, more than 60% of expenditure for other professionals was for dental care in 2001.

In 2003, total spending on other professionals is expected to have increased to \$14.5 billion, with a rate of growth of 7.7%.



Dental care and vision care are the major discrete categories of expenditure in both the public and private sector for other professional services (Figure 18). In the private sector, insurance firms accounted for 56.9% of the amount spent for dental care in 2001. In the same year, households accounted for 77.8% of spending on vision care in the private sector. Households also accounted for the majority of amounts spent for professionals providing services other than dental or vision care e.g. physiotherapists, chiropractors, podiatrists, massage therapists and private duty nurses. Estimates are not reported separately for these professions by private sector data sources.

> **Other Institutions**

In 2001 the category of other institutions, which includes nursing homes and residential care facilities, accounted for 9.4% of total expenditures, or \$10.0 billion. Other institutions' share of total health expenditure is forecast to have been 9.4% of total expenditure in 2002 and 9.5% in 2003.

Public expenditure is the main source of finance for other institutions. In many provinces public responsibility is split between provincial and/or regional authorities; funding is often provided both by health and social services departments. The public sector share has varied over the last twenty years, fluctuating between 70% and 75% between 1975 and 1993, reaching the highest level in the early 1980s. In 1994, the public sector share fell below 70% for the first time in the series. In 2001 the public share of other institutions was 72.0%.

› **Other Health Spending**

Other health spending in past health expenditure reports was a broad category that included several heterogeneous sub-categories including public health and administration. The sub-categories with the greatest impact on the current category of other health spending are prepayment administration (the administrative expenses of providing health insurance) and health research.⁶ The remaining categories include medical transportation, hearing aids and appliances, occupational health and voluntary health associations and explicitly identified home care.⁷ In 2001, other expenditures accounted for \$8.8 billion or 8.3% of total health expenditure.

Public sector sources accounted for 65.0% of other expenditures in 2001, most of which was home care and ambulance services.

The broad category of other expenditures has grown faster than total health expenditure every year since 1982, except in 1987, 1998, 2000 and 2002. In 2001, it is estimated to have grown at 9.1%. In 2002 and 2003 it is expected that other health spending will have grown by 6.7% and 8.2%, respectively, reaching \$10.2 billion by 2003.

› **Public Health and Administration**

Public health and administration includes prevention and promotion activities and infrastructure costs to operate health departments. Public health and administration expenditure is reported in the public sector only.

In 1975, public health and administration accounted for 4.5% of total expenditure and 5.9% of public sector expenditure. Growth in this category has generally been higher than in other categories throughout the series. During the period when governments practiced policies of retrenchment in health care spending, particularly from 1992 to 1996, growth in public health and administration was at least double the growth in total health expenditure. This relative difference resulted in this category's share of total expenditure increasing to 6.7% in 2001, or \$7.1 billion. The share is expected to decrease to 6.6% in 2002, and is expected to fall slightly in 2003 to 6.5%.

⁶ Research funded by pharmaceutical companies is funded from drug sales and included in the drugs category.

⁷ Certain services that are identified by data sources as home care are included under the broad category of "other—other Health Spending". Private nursing care in the home, however, would be included in the "other—other professionals" category. Home care programs provided by hospitals are included in the hospitals category. Support services such as domestic maintenance and delivery of meals are considered to be social services within the current definition of home care and are removed where identified.

PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE BY AGE AND SEX ⁸

The population of Canada is aging rapidly by historical standards. The largest concentration of population is in the middle age groups and moving upward.⁹ The “baby-boomers”, who are defined as those between 36 and 55 in 2001, represented approximately 32% of the population in 2001, reaching the peak in the series. Population projections indicate that the cohort of persons between 35 and 55 will gradually decline over the next twenty-five years to approximately 27% in 2026.⁹ The baby-boom cohort will affect the size of the elderly population, which was estimated at 12.5% in 2000, and is projected to grow to just over 21% by 2026 (using the traditional threshold of 65 years to define elderly persons). Future health care costs for an aging population has been a topical issue for a number of years.

The conventional wisdom holds that future demands for health care by an aging population will strain governments’ ability to fund services covered under the Canada Health Act. Canadian studies suggest that the effects of population growth and aging will be manageable, however, within the context of a growing economy. Recent research into the effects of population aging on all government expenditures concluded that government expenditures, in total, can be expected to increase by approximately the same percentage as population growth and by less than the growth in GDP.¹⁰

This section briefly looks at provincial and territorial government expenditures by age and sex. CIHI has collected actual utilization data from national and provincial/territorial administrative databases for major categories of service delivered by provincial and territorial governments, from 1996 to 2001. A brief discussion is provided focusing on the age and sex distributions in 2001 (for 19 age groupings), of the hospital and physician categories. In addition, the analysis also examines provincial government health expenditure by age and sex and standardizes expenditures for differences in provincial populations.

The complete set of estimates for five major categories including hospitals, physicians, drugs, other institutions and other professionals, by eight age groupings from 1996 to 2001 are presented in the Series E Data Tables of this report.

⁸ A detailed explanation of methods and sources used to distribute provincial government health expenditure by age and sex is available in the Methodological Notes section of this report.

⁹ Statistics Canada Population Projections. Medium growth estimate. CANSIM II table 052-0001.

¹⁰ Denton, F, & B. Spencer. *Population Aging and Its Economic Costs: A Survey of the Issues and Evidence*. Research Institute for Quantitative Studies in Economics and Population, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont., 2000.

> Hospital and Physician Expenditure

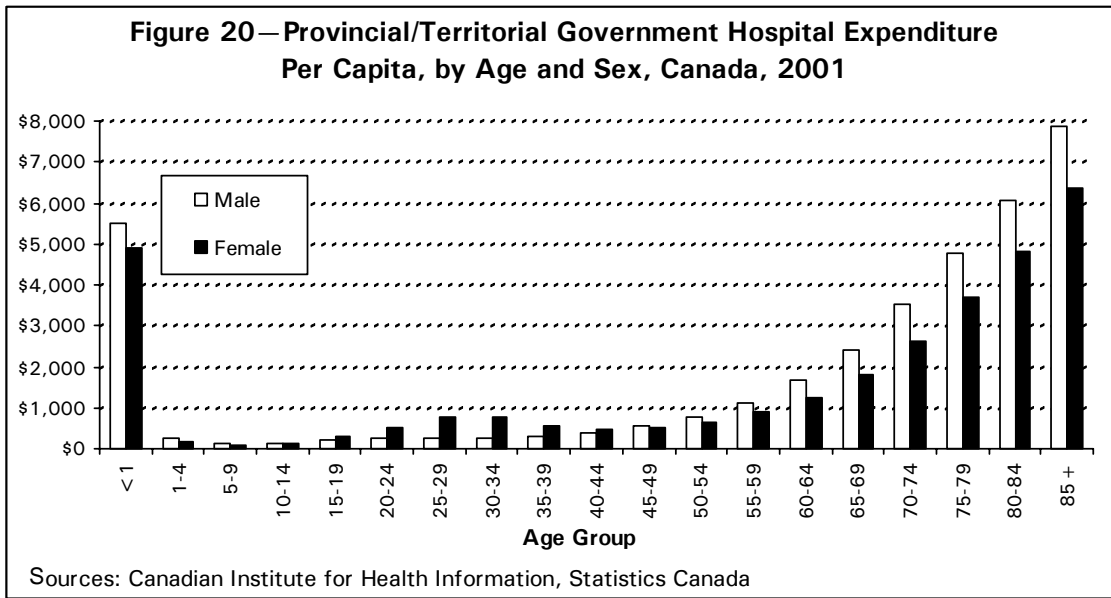
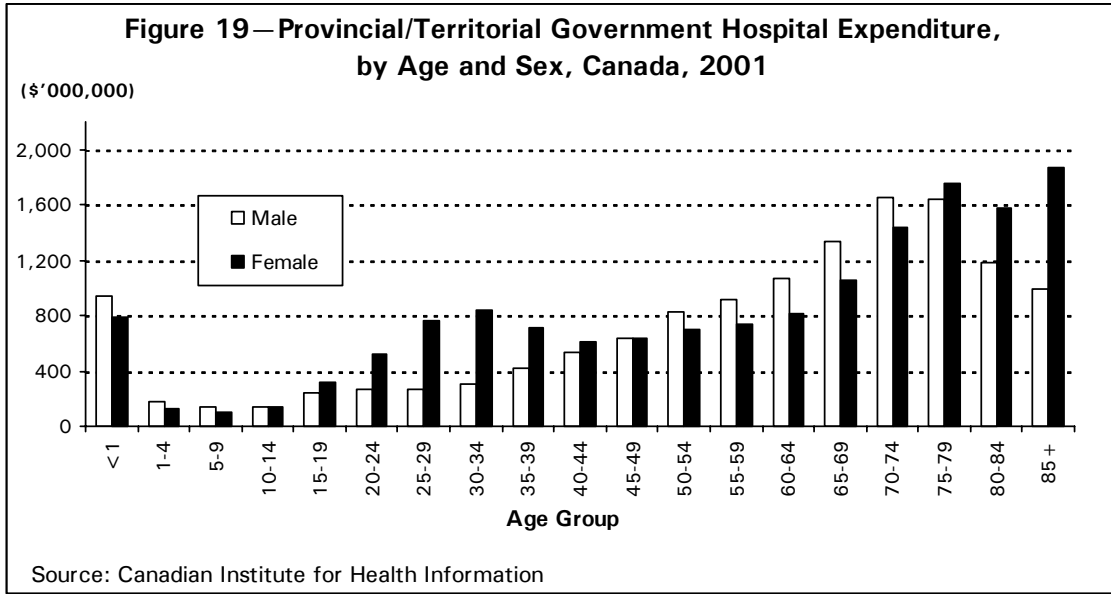
All residents are insured for hospital and physician plans under provisions of the Canada Health Act. Provincial and territorial governments account for 90% of total expenditure for hospitals and 97% for physicians services. These two categories accounted for approximately two-thirds of provincial and territorial health expenditure in 2001.

Hospital expenditure for children under one year of age was approximately \$1.73 billion in 2001, more than total expenditure for all children and teenagers from ages 1 to 19 (\$1.4 billion) (Figure 19). Hospital expenditure begins to increase steeply for females in the 15–19 age group, and continues to increase until it peaks in the 30–34 age group. Expenditure declines during the late 30s and early 40s, and then remains stable until the 60s. Expenditure for males increases slightly in the last five years of the teens, and then stays relatively stable until the 30s. Male expenditure is greater than female expenditure in the 50–54 age group, and in each subsequent five-year age group until age 75. Expenditure for males declines sharply after age 79, with expenditure for females higher than expenditure for males in each age group.

Persons 65 and over accounted for approximately 50% of provincial government hospital expenditure in Canada during 2001. Within this age group most was spent by 70 to 84 years old (32% of total). Children under one year old accounted for 6%.

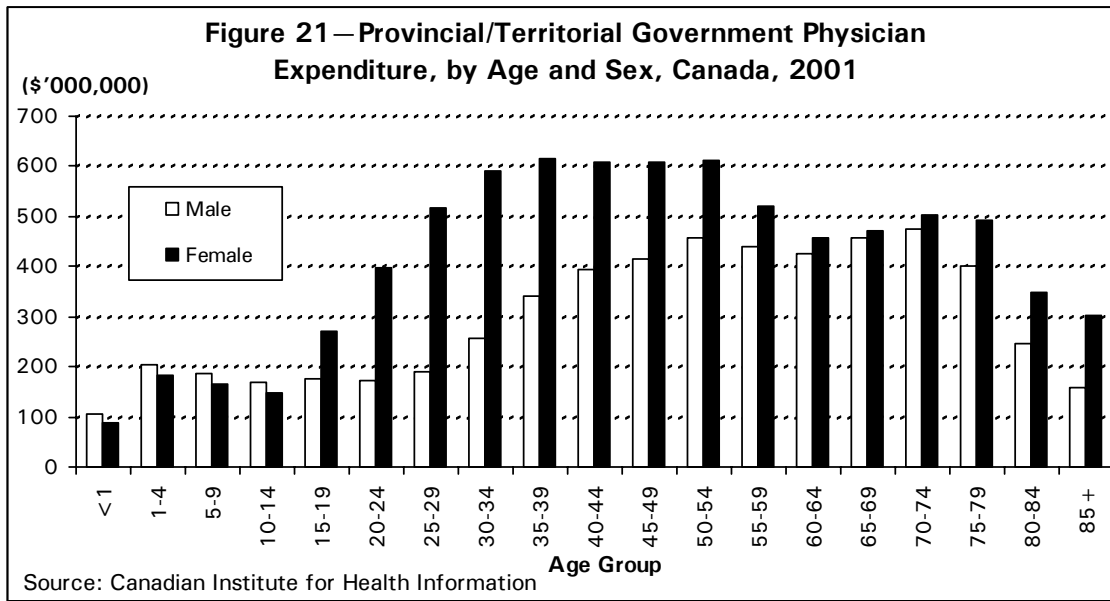
Hospital expenditure per capita exhibits a more striking age pattern than total expenditure. Expenditure per capita exceeds \$4,000 for both male and female infants under one year of age, a level not reached again until the 75–79 age group for males and the 80–84 age group for females (Figure 20). Expenditure per capita drops to the range of \$100 to \$250 during the childhood and early teenage years. The temporary increase in the female expenditure curve during the 20s and 30s is also noticeable in per capita expenditure, peaking in the age groups from 25 to 35.

Expenditure per capita for both sexes remains under \$1,000 until the 55–59 age group for males and the 60–64 age group for females, when it begins to increase rapidly. Hospital expenditure per capita is higher for males than for females throughout the senior age groups. Higher total expenditure for females after age 75 results from higher female populations over 75, which in turn is due to greater longevity.

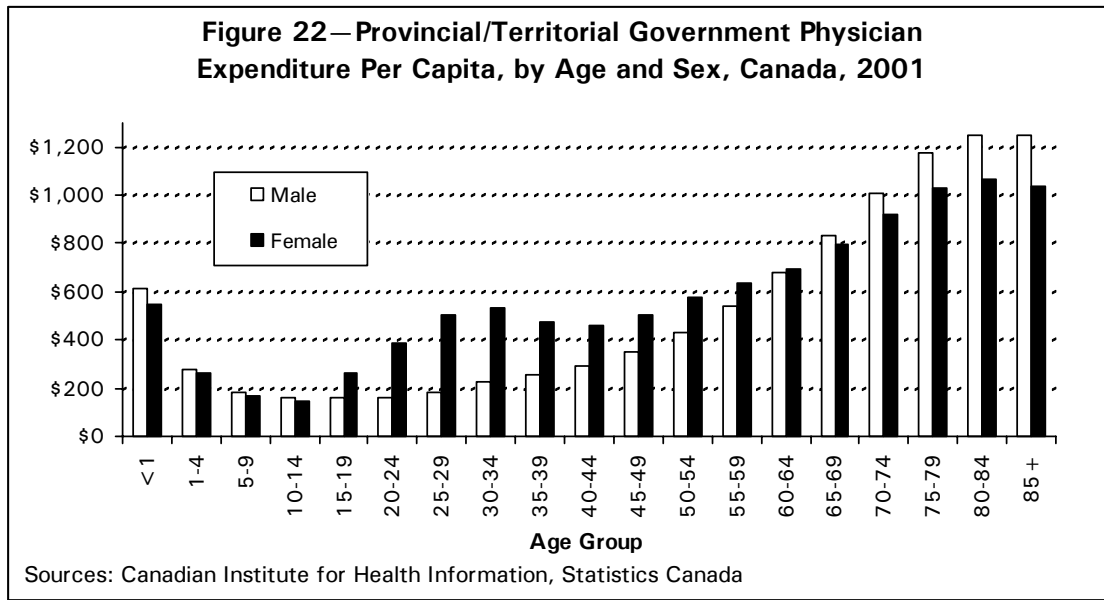


Physician services expenditure for females is slightly less than for males until age 14, and consistently higher thereafter (Figure 21). Expenditure for females is highest between the ages of 25 to 59, accounting for 52% of total expenditure for females. Expenditure for males for the same group accounts for 44% of total expenditure for males.

Expenditure per capita for physician services follows a different age group distribution than that observed for hospital services (Figure 22). Children under one exhibit relatively high expenditure per capita, but the magnitude of differences between expenditure per capita for infants and other children is much less in the case of physicians services than it is in the case of hospitals (expenditure per capita for physicians services is over 3 times as great for infants as it is for the 5–9 age group, while it is over 40 times as great for hospital services).



Expenditure per capita for females has a bimodal distribution, peaking at ages 25 to 34 and again at ages 80–84, then falling off in the oldest age group. Expenditure per capita for males has a fairly narrow range of \$150 to \$200 between the ages of 5 and 29, and then increases steadily through the middle and elderly age groups, peaking at over \$1,200 for seniors aged 80 to 84, with a further increase in the oldest age group. Expenditure per capita for males is consistently below the level for females in the same age group from age 15 to 64 and consistently higher thereafter. As in the case of hospital services, a larger population of women aged 70 and older is the main factor contributing to higher total expenditure for physicians’ services by female seniors compared to males.



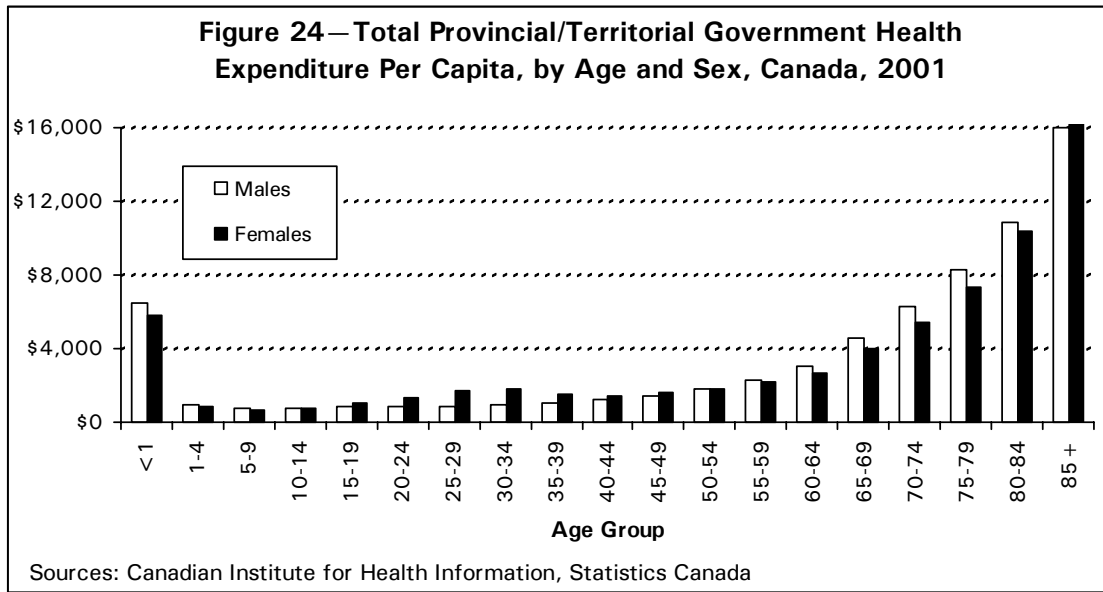
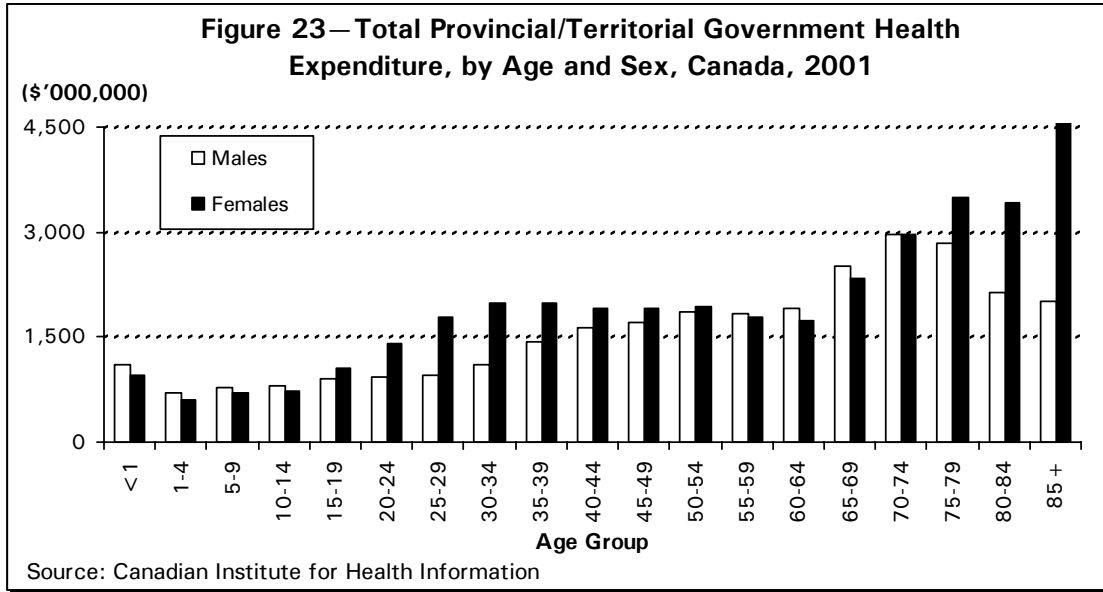
> **Total Provincial/Territorial Government Expenditure¹¹**

The distribution of provincial/territorial government health expenditure by age and sex, in millions of dollars and per capita dollars is shown in Figures 23 and 24. The influence of hospital and physician expenditure is obvious in the shape of the curves.

Seniors, ages 65 and older, consumed more than 43% of all provincial government health spending in 2001, while only comprising 12.6% of the population. Females accounted for an estimated 56% of all provincial government spending in 2001, with female seniors consuming the most at over 25%. Senior males accounted for approximately 18% of total expenditure. Infants accounted for less than 3% of total provincial government expenditure.

As in the case for hospital and physician services, there is high spending per capita for infant care, with costs estimated to be greater than \$5,000 per person for both sexes. From youths age 1, to adults age 54, spending per person slowly increases but does not exceed \$1,900 per person. There is a pronounced increase in per capita spending in the senior age groups. Spending per capita for females exceeds that of males from ages 15 to 54 and again at ages greater than 84.

¹¹ Missing data was estimated for this analysis. Refer to Age/Sex Distribution Methods in the Methodological Notes section of this report for more details.



PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE STANDARDIZED FOR AGE AND SEX

Provincial and territorial health expenditures per capita are quite similar because of universal coverage for medically necessary hospital and physicians services under the Canada Health Act. The 13 jurisdictions have different population age and sex profiles, however, which could lead to systematic differences in total expenditure, even if per capita expenditure were virtually the same for each age and sex group. Standardizing expenditure to a common population distribution provides a means to measure differences that result from utilization and prices.

Total provincial expenditure per capita, standardized for age and sex for 1998 to 2001, is compared in Table 6. Distributions that were unavailable for specific categories of expenditure were estimated for these comparisons. The data show both actual and standardized expenditures. Standardized expenditures were calculated by multiplying the male and female population of Canada in each of 19 age groups by the expenditure per capita for each age group in each province and territory, and dividing the product by the population of Canada.

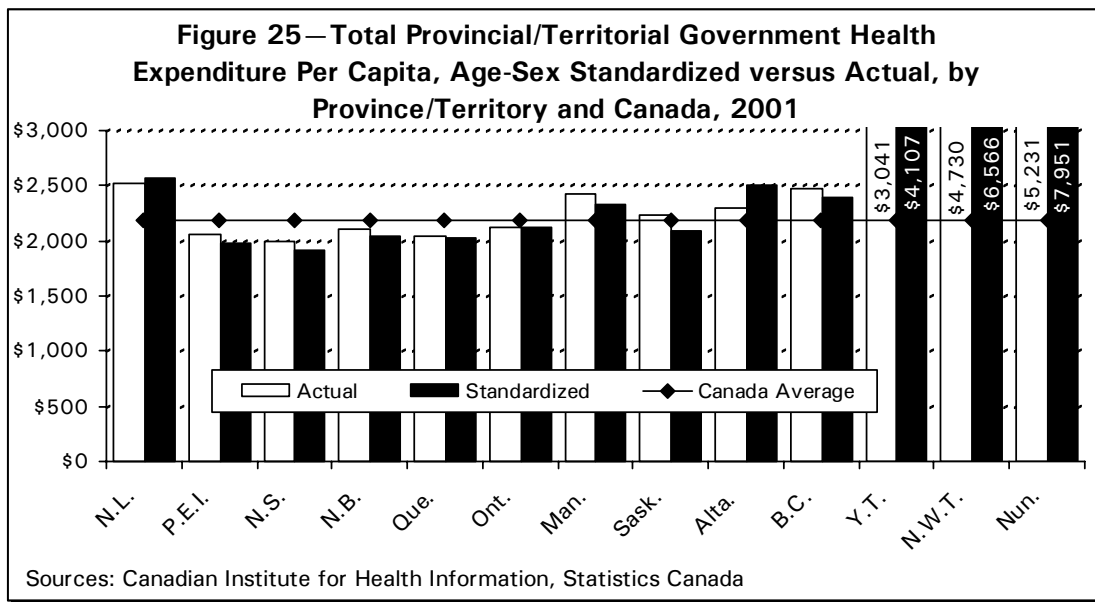
Percentage differences between actual and standardized expenditure tend to be most pronounced in Saskatchewan, Alberta and the territories. Newfoundland and Labrador, Alberta and the territories have lower than average percentages of their populations over 65, which accounts for their increases in per capita expenditure when standardized to the national population. Quebec and Ontario show little difference between actual and standardized expenditure, due to their large shares of the total population. Other provinces show lower expenditure per capita when data are standardized, with the declines ranging from approximately two to seven percent. Saskatchewan standardized expenditure per capita is over six percent less than actual expenditure per capita for all four years presented in this analysis.

For all four years, the territories have the highest standardized expenditure per capita. In 2001, Newfoundland and Labrador, Alberta and British Columbia have the highest standardized expenditure among the provinces. Alberta per capita spending increases from fourth highest actual spending to second highest behind Newfoundland and Labrador in age-sex standardized comparisons, above the national average (Figure 25).

Table 6— Total Provincial/Territorial Government Health Expenditure Per Capita Standardized for Age and Sex, by Province/Territory and Canada, 1998 to 2001

	1998			1999			2000			2001		
	Actual (\$)	Standardized (\$)	Percent Change	Actual (\$)	Standardized (\$)	Percent Change	Actual (\$)	Standardized (\$)	Percent Change	Actual (\$)	Standardized (\$)	Percent Change
N.L.	1,925	2,001	4.0%	2,205	2,275	3.2%	2,316	2,373	2.5%	2,518	2,576	2.3%
P.E.I.	1,674	1,609	-3.9%	1,759	1,685	-4.2%	1,869	1,793	-4.1%	2,062	1,982	-3.9%
N.S.	1,769	1,697	-4.1%	1,865	1,788	-4.1%	1,897	1,813	-4.4%	2,000	1,908	-4.6%
N.B.	1,685	1,638	-2.8%	1,818	1,770	-2.7%	1,940	1,885	-2.8%	2,111	2,049	-2.9%
Que.	1,765	1,770	0.3%	1,798	1,799	0.0%	1,914	1,907	-0.4%	2,040	2,023	-0.8%
Ont.	1,767	1,766	-0.1%	1,882	1,884	0.1%	2,046	2,052	0.3%	2,115	2,128	0.6%
Man.	1,848	1,747	-5.4%	2,116	2,018	-4.6%	2,294	2,195	-4.3%	2,431	2,330	-4.2%
Sask.	1,811	1,692	-6.6%	1,960	1,835	-6.4%	2,047	1,910	-6.7%	2,230	2,087	-6.4%
Alta.	1,680	1,832	9.0%	1,923	2,090	8.7%	2,063	2,243	8.7%	2,298	2,498	8.7%
B.C.	1,941	1,904	-1.9%	2,085	2,041	-2.1%	2,256	2,201	-2.5%	2,466	2,399	-2.7%
Y.T.	2,358	3,248	37.8%	2,517	3,495	38.8%	2,739	3,857	40.8%	3,041	4,107	35.1%
N.W.T.	4,047	6,026	48.9%	4,329	6,269	44.8%	3,871	5,633	45.5%	4,730	6,566	38.8%
Nun.	---	---	---	4,290	6,290	46.6%	4,951	7,557	52.6%	5,231	7,951	52.0%
Canada	1,792	1,792	---	1,913	1,913	---	2,055	2,055	---	2,187	2,187	---

Sources: Canadian Institute for Health Information, Statistics Canada



HEALTH EXPENDITURE IN THE PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

Health expenditure per capita varies among provinces because of different age distributions.¹² Population density and geography also affect health expenditure, particularly in the case of the territories. Other factors that affect health expenditure include population health needs and the manner in which health care is delivered (including the balance between institutional and ambulatory care). The manner in which health care is financed is also an important consideration, including the degree of public coverage and private insurance for services not included in the Canada Health Act and the level of remuneration of health personnel.

Health expenditure per capita is highest in the Territories, largely because of their large geographical areas and low population densities (Table 7). In 2001, expenditure per capita is quite evenly distributed among the provinces, with Manitoba, British Columbia, and Alberta ranking highest with expenditures of between \$3,552 and \$3,706 per person. Ontario, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Saskatchewan occupy fourth to sixth positions with expenditures within a \$70 range, between \$3,492 and \$3,422 per capita.

Health expenditure as a percent of GDP shows greater variation than expenditure per capita, ranging from a low of 7.2% in Alberta to highs of 20.4% and 13.1% in Nunavut and Prince Edward Island, respectively.

In 2001, the public sector was responsible for 70.1% of Canadian health expenditure. The public sector share, with a median (mid-point) of 74.0%, varied considerably among the provinces and territories. It exceeded 80% in the Territories, and was the lowest in Ontario (66.1%).

Public sector expenditure per capita averaged \$2,394 in 2001. After the territories, Manitoba, Newfoundland and Labrador, and British Columbia had the highest public sector expenditure; Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Quebec had the lowest.

Private sector expenditure averaged \$1,021 per capita. Ontario led the thirteen jurisdictions, followed by Prince Edward Island, and Alberta.

The 1990s witnessed a leveling of health expenditures, with declines or low growth in expenditure per capita between 1992 and 1996. Expenditure per capita began to show noticeable growth in most provinces beginning in 1997 with double-digit growth in some jurisdictions. Variations of this trend are expected to have continued in 2002 and 2003; however, growth is expected to slow in 2003 to between 3.6% and 7.3%.

¹² Provincial comparisons in this discussion are based on figures that are not adjusted for variations in age and sex. For age sex standardized comparisons see the discussion in the previous section.

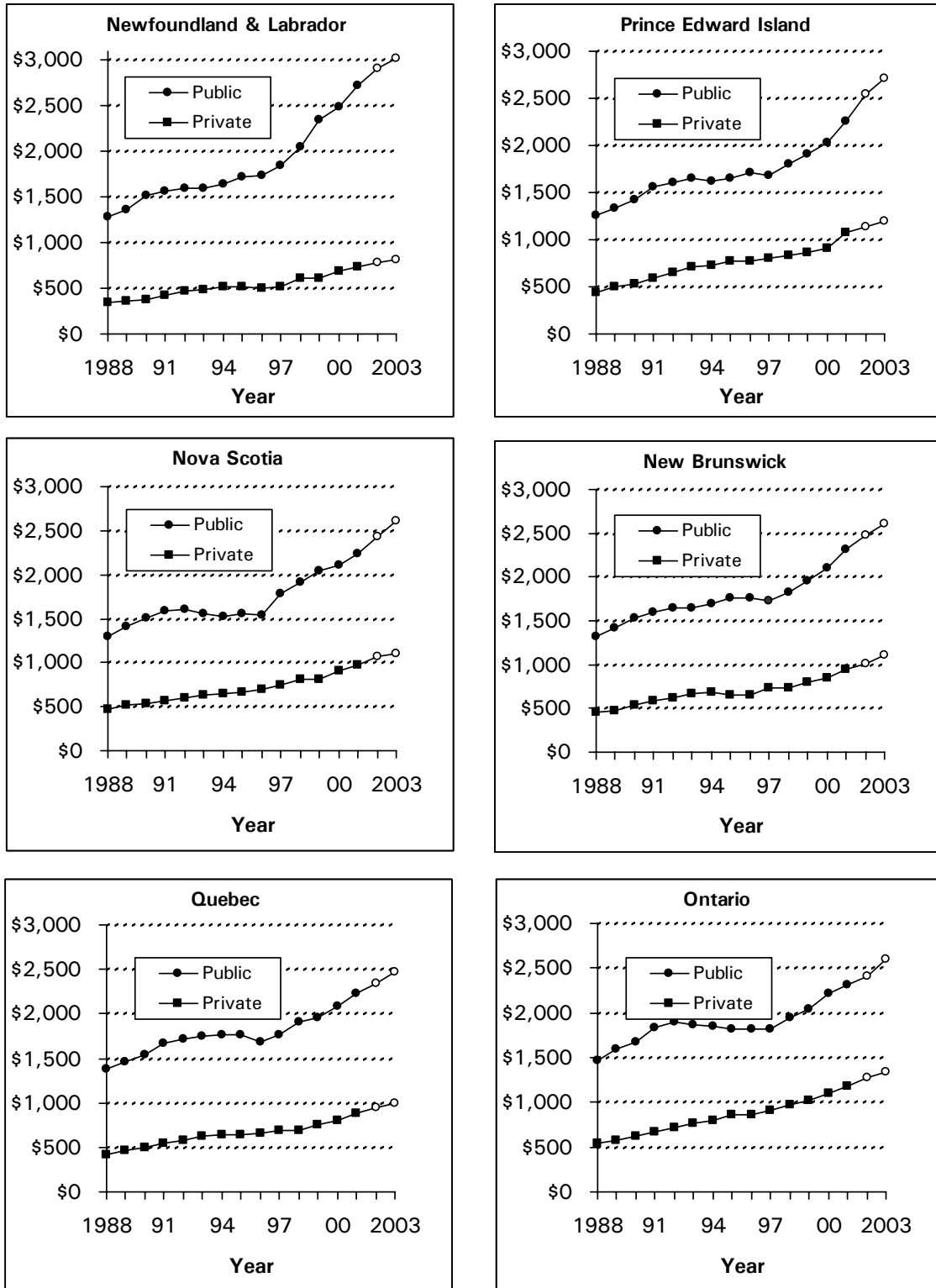
Table 7 – Health Expenditure Summary, by Province/Territory and Canada, 2001

	Expenditure	Percent Distribution	Total Expenditure per Capita		Total Health Exp. as Percent of GDP	Public Sector Exp. per Capita	Private Sector Exp. per Capita	Public Sector as Percent of Total
	(\$' 000,000)	(%)	(\$)	Change since 2000 (%)	(%)	(\$)	(\$)	(%)
N.L.	1,810.2	1.7	3,468	8.9	12.8	2,731	737	78.8
P.E.I.	454.3	0.4	3,324	13.0	13.1	2,255	1,069	67.8
N.S.	2,991.2	2.8	3,208	6.4	11.5	2,233	975	69.6
N.B.	2,449.9	2.3	3,267	10.5	11.8	2,322	945	71.1
Que.	23,016.5	21.7	3,112	7.8	9.9	2,232	880	71.7
Ont.	41,544.8	39.2	3,492	5.2	9.2	2,308	1,184	66.1
Man.	4,266.6	4.0	3,706	5.3	12.1	2,761	945	74.5
Sask.	3,422.0	3.2	3,422	10.1	10.2	2,581	841	75.4
Alta.	10,856.5	10.2	3,552	11.4	7.2	2,518	1,034	70.9
B.C.	14,556.6	13.7	3,569	8.4	11.0	2,642	928	74.0
Y.T.	144.3	0.1	4,789	18.0	11.7	3,891	897	81.3
N.W.T.	263.3	0.2	6,450	21.2	9.1	5,827	623	90.3
Nun.	177.3	0.2	6,306	3.2	20.4	5,988	318	95.0
Canada	105,953.6	100.0	3,416	7.3	9.6	2,394	1,021	70.1

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information

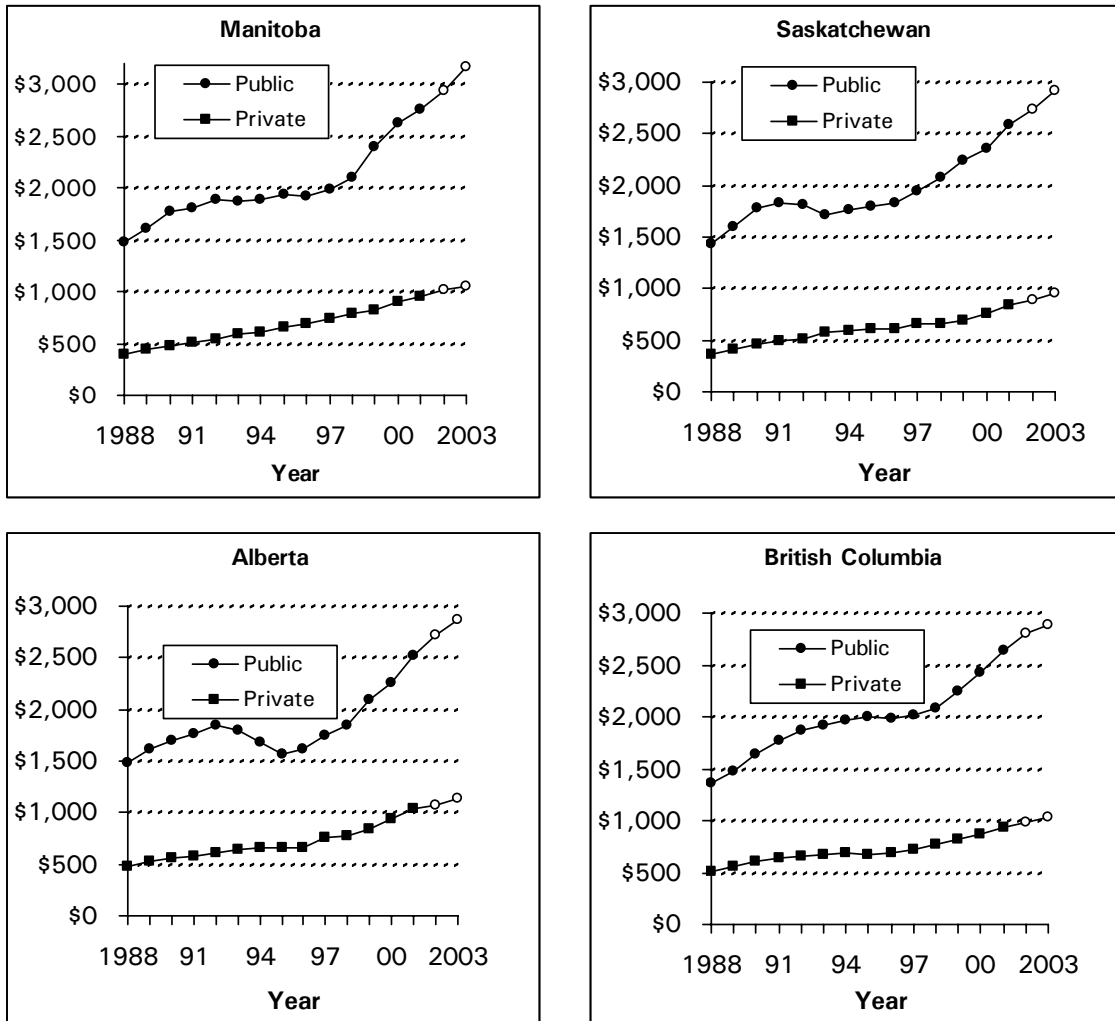
Public sector expenditure per capita declined in all twelve jurisdictions at some time during the 1990s, although the timing and duration of expenditure reductions varied. Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta experienced the sharpest declines, while the decline in Ontario was the most protracted with declines in each of the four years from 1993 to 1996 (Figure 26). All jurisdictions recovered from their declines during the latter half of the decade. British Columbia experienced the most stability in public sector expenditure per capita during the five years from 1993 to 1997, and stayed at or near the top of provincial rankings during that time. Current forecasts indicate that Manitoba and Newfoundland and Labrador will have the highest levels of public expenditure per capita among the provinces in 2003, while Ontario and Quebec are expected to have the lowest.

Figure 26—Public and Private Sector Health Expenditure Per Capita, 1988 to 2003, by Province and Territory—Current Dollars



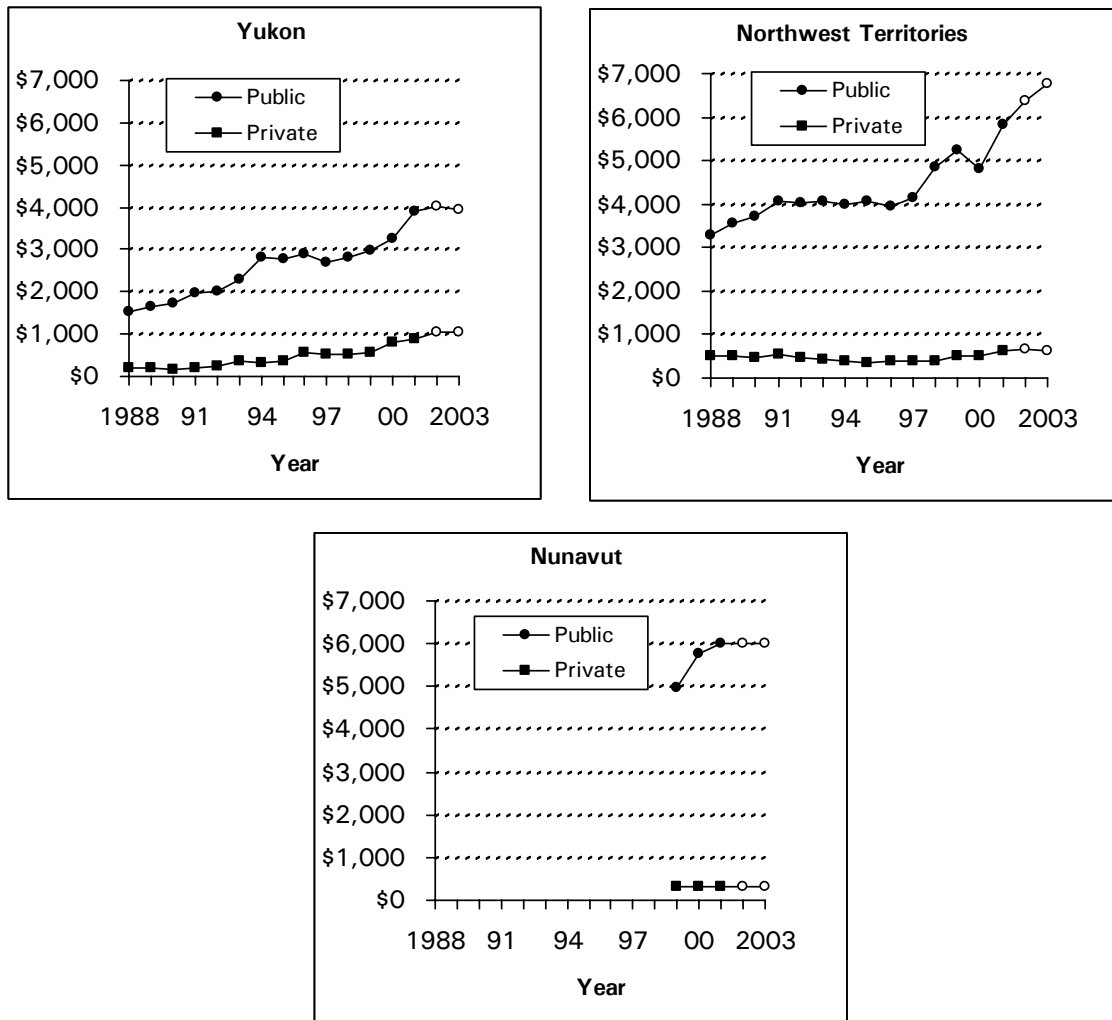
Sources: Canadian Institute for Health Information, Statistics Canada

Figure 26 (cont'd)—Public and Private Sector Health Expenditure Per Capita, 1988 to 2003, by Province and Territory—Current Dollars



Sources: Canadian Institute for Health Information, Statistics Canada

Figure 26 (cont'd)—Public and Private Sector Health Expenditure Per Capita, 1988 to 2003, by Province and Territory—Current Dollars

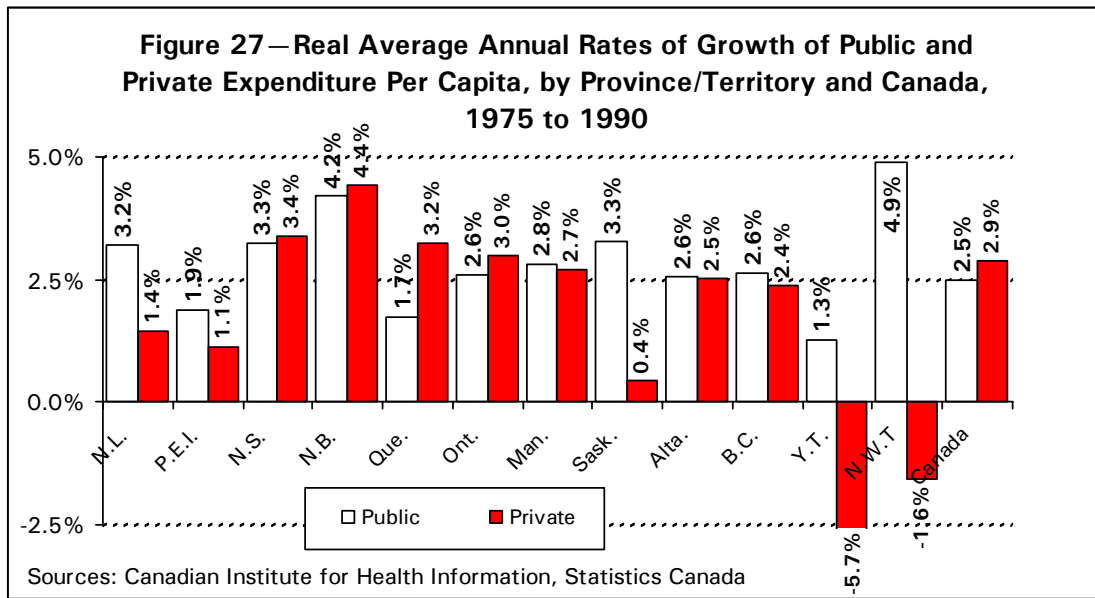


Sources: Canadian Institute for Health Information, Statistics Canada

The provincial trends in Figure 26, which are not adjusted for inflation, show modest private sector growth in most provinces. Ontario private sector expenditure showed the steepest growth curve in the 1990s. By 2003, Ontario is expected to have the highest private sector expenditure per capita at \$1,348. Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan and the Territories experienced reductions in private sector expenditure during brief periods of the 1990s. In Quebec the decline was only one year in duration but the Northwest Territories showed a slight downward trend from 1992 to 1997.

> **Provinces and Territories**

Provincial rates of increase are compared in Figures 27, 28 and 29. The comparisons focus on growth of health expenditure per capita at constant prices. This is to standardize for both population growth and inflation, which have varied by province during the last two decades.¹³ The graphs compare average annual growth rates in the public and private sectors during the fifteen years from 1975 to 1990 (Figure 27), the six years from 1990 to 1996 (Figure 28) and the five years from 1996 to 2001 (Figure 29). The choice of time periods has some effect on annual average growth rates. In particular, both sectors have experienced quite different rates of growth during specific periods of the 1990s, although the timing of trends has been different, both between sectors and among provinces, as discussed above. Because the early 1990s have witnessed policies of health system reform and public expenditure restraint in virtually all jurisdictions, this decade is viewed separately in comparisons of expenditure trends. This expenditure restraint relaxed over the period between 1996 and 2001, which saw significant public reinvestment in the health sector, hence this period is also viewed separately.



1975 to 1990

Public and private sector annual growth rates for Canada, and in most provinces, were close between 1975 and 1990. Growth rates between the two sectors were nearly identical in Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta. Relatively large discrepancies between the two sectors were evident in Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, Saskatchewan and the territories.

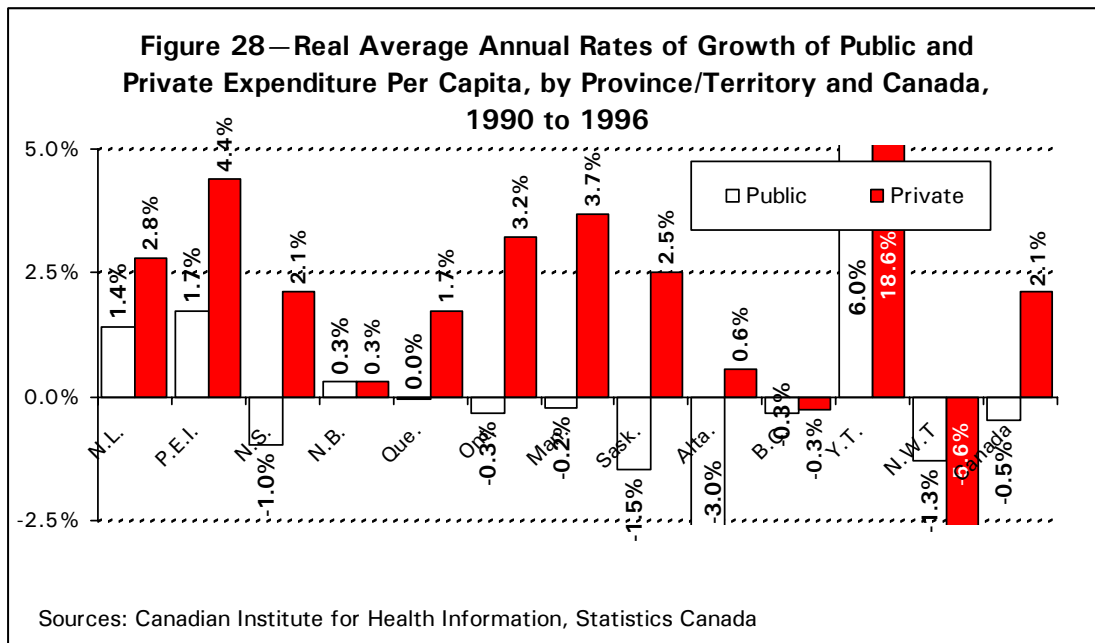
¹³ The indexes used to measure inflation are the implicit price index for government current expenditure in the public sector and the Consumer Price Index health component in the private sector. Both indexes track prices separately in each province and territory (see Calculation Methods in the Methodological Notes section of this report).

Public sector growth rates tended to be higher than the Canadian average in three of the Atlantic Provinces, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, and lower in Prince Edward Island, Quebec and the Yukon. The Northwest Territories experienced the highest rates of public sector expenditure growth while the Yukon experienced the lowest. New Brunswick, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and Quebec experienced the highest private sector growth rates; Saskatchewan had the lowest; the Territories experienced decreases in private sector expenditure.

1990 to 1996

The trends in expenditure at constant prices between 1990 and 1996 tend to be closer to trends at market prices than they were in the earlier period, due to relatively low levels of inflation after 1992.

Public sector expenditure per capita at constant prices declined by an average of 0.5% annually from 1990 and 1996. Different trends were followed from east to west, with Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick showing small increases, and all other jurisdictions, except the Yukon, experiencing decreases. Among the provinces, Alberta experienced the largest decline, followed by Saskatchewan. Even among provinces experiencing growth during this period, public sector expenditure growth was substantially less than its average during the previous 15 years.

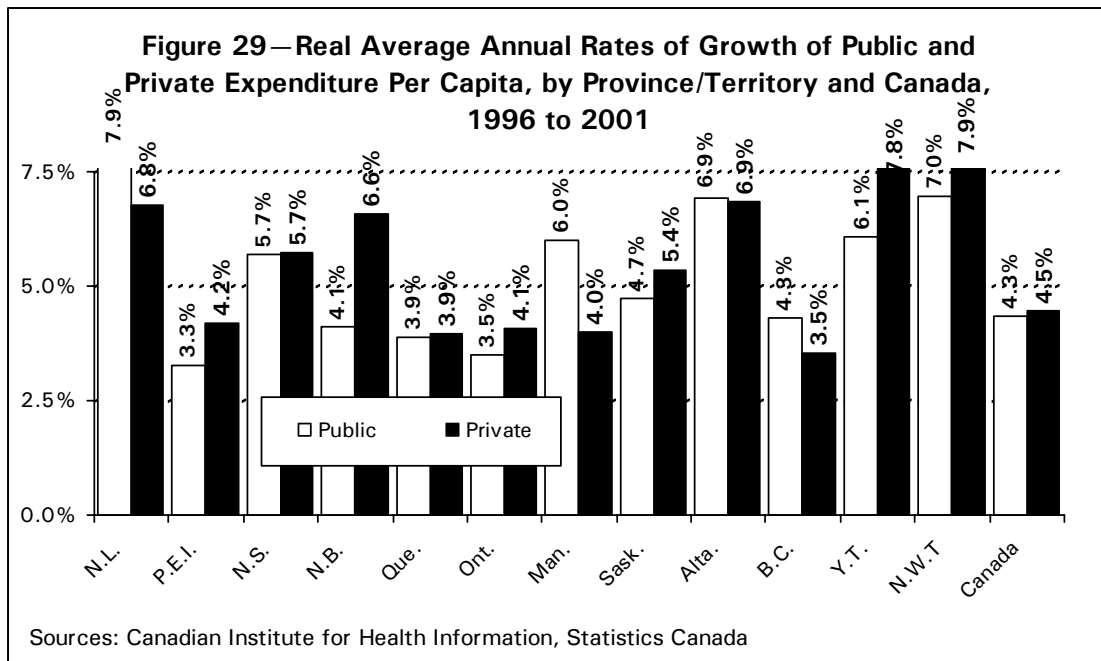


Real private sector expenditure per capita in Canada grew at similar rates during the 1990s as during the previous 15 years (2.1% and 2.9% respectively). Figure 28 shows a wave-like pattern among provinces and territories, cresting in Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Yukon. British Columbia and the Northwest Territories experienced declines, while the private sector grew in New Brunswick and Alberta by less than 1.0%.

1996 to 2003

Public reinvestment in health care near the end of the 1990s contributed to significant increases in growth rates of public health expenditure across Canada. Public sector health expenditure per capita at constant prices grew by an average of 4.3% annually between 1996 and 2001. The highest growth rates are found in Newfoundland and Labrador, Alberta, and Manitoba. The lowest growth rates are found in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick.

All provinces experienced an increase in real private sector expenditure per capita from 1996 to 2001. On average, real private per capita health expenditures grew by 4.5%. Alberta, Newfoundland and Labrador, and New Brunswick experienced growth rates higher than 6%. British Columbia and Quebec saw the smallest annual increase in private sector health expenditure.



In 2002 and 2003, real public sector health expenditure per capita is forecast to grow by 2.8% and 3.4%, respectively. All provinces are expected to have growth rates above 3.0% in 2002 except Quebec and Ontario, which are expected to have rates of 2.3% and 1.6%, respectively. Prince Edward Island is forecast to have a growth rate above 8.0%. In 2003, Alberta and British Columbia are expected to have growth of less than two percent. Growth in real per capita public sector health expenditure in Ontario is expected to be above 5.0% in 2003.

Private sector per capita health expenditure at constant prices is forecast to have been 4.7% and 4.3% in 2002 and 2003, respectively.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

› **Comparability of Health Expenditure Across Countries**

For the last two annual updates of the health database maintained by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), member-countries were asked to report health expenditure according to concepts presented in the OECD manual *A System of Health Accounts* (SHA), released in May 2000. Countries are at varying stages of reporting total health expenditure according to the boundary of health care proposed in the SHA manual. This means that data presented in *OECD Health Data 2003* are at varying levels of comparability. This section shows health expenditure information for the twelve countries that most closely follow the health care boundary proposed in the OECD manual. The OECD states that the data for those countries are believed to be fairly comparable, although some deviations from SHA definitions may still exist among the sub-aggregate variables of total health expenditure.¹⁴ The twelve countries are Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

› **Comparability of Health Expenditure Over Time**

In the last few years, countries adopted the SHA to report their data for the most recent years. Many countries have yet to revise their series for earlier years. Breaks in series thus appear in most of the twelve countries in the mid to late 1990s.

The data presented in *OECD Health Data 2003* are based on the SHA starting in the following years:

Australia: 1998

Canada: 1975

Denmark: 1971

France: 1990

Germany: 1992

Hungary: 1998

Japan: 1995

Korea: 1995

Netherlands: 1998

Switzerland: 1995

United Kingdom: 1997

United States: 1999

Due to the change in reporting systems, this section on international comparisons focuses on data for 2001, the most recent year for which data are available, rather than on trends.

¹⁴ See **Data Comprehensiveness and Boundaries of Health Care** at the end of the International Comparisons section.

> **OECD Definition of Total Health Expenditure**

Total expenditure on health is defined by the OECD as the sum of expenditure on activities that—through application of medical, paramedical, and nursing knowledge and technology—has the goals of:

- š Promoting health and preventing disease;
- š Curing illness and reducing premature mortality;
- š Caring for persons affected by chronic illness who require nursing care;
- š Caring for persons with health-related impairments, disability, and handicaps who require nursing care;
- š Assisting patients to die with dignity;
- š Providing and administering public health;
- š Providing and administering health programmes, health insurance and other funding arrangements.

Activities such as food and hygiene control, health research and development, and training of health workers are considered health-related, but are not included in total health expenditure.

> **Health Expenditure and GDP**

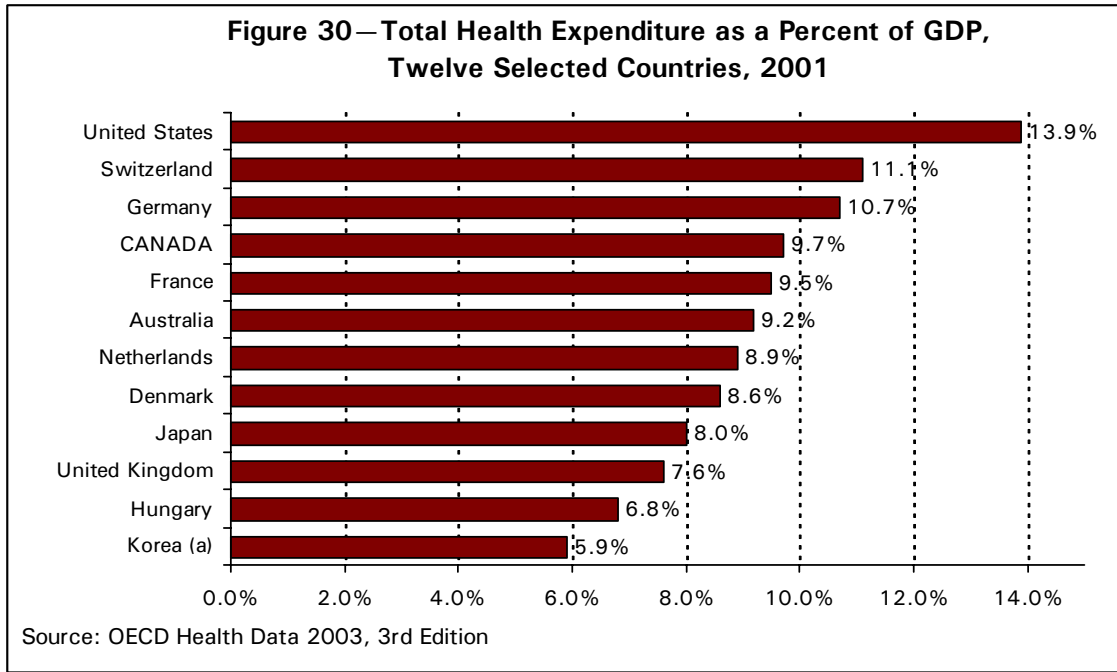
A higher level of public and private spending on health reduces the share of GDP that is left to purchase other goods and services. While there is more than a threefold variation in health expenditure per capita between some countries, the share of GDP spent on health does not vary as widely. This reflects the fact that the level of health expenditure is driven in part by the level of GDP.

Total Health Expenditure as a Percent of GDP—2001

Canada is among the five countries with the highest ratio of total health expenditure to GDP.¹⁵ In 2001, the United States had the highest ratio of total health expenditure to GDP at 13.9%, followed by Switzerland and Germany respectively at 11.1% and 10.7%. Canada and France had comparable health expenditure to GDP ratios, at 9.7% and 9.5% respectively. Australia, the Netherlands and Denmark had similar ratios, ranging between 8.6% and 9.2%. The share of health expenditure to GDP was 8.0% in Japan,¹⁶ 7.6% in the United Kingdom,¹⁶ 6.8% in Hungary and 5.9% in Korea (Figure 30).

¹⁵ The OECD GDP figures are standardized for international comparability; consequently, the health expenditure to GDP ratios reported by the OECD may differ from those reported by the national health accounts of member countries. Specific to Canada, the GDP estimate published by Statistics Canada contains an amount for Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM). Statistics Canada removes the FISIM from the GDP estimate provided to the OECD. In addition, there is a time lag between both Statistics Canada's revision of the Canadian GDP and CIHI's revision of national health expenditure data, and their publication in OECD reports.

¹⁶ Notes provided to the OECD by Japan and the United Kingdom suggest that there may be a non-negligible under-reporting of private sector expenditures in these two countries. See section on **Data Comprehensiveness and Boundaries of Health Care**.



(a) Data for 2000.

Total Health Expenditure as a Percent of GDP—Trends 1975 to 2001

The health to GDP ratio is provided in Table 8 for nine countries starting in 1975. Data for France, Hungary and Korea are only available at a later date. There are some breaks in series due to the adoption of the SHA for international reporting and caution should be exercised in interpreting the data, although the impact of the break is believed to be lessened somewhat when the first and last year of a long time series are considered. All countries with available data back to 1975 experienced an increase in their health to GDP ratio over the 25 years, with the exception of Denmark that had a decrease of less than a percentage point. Health expenditure as a percent of GDP in the United States was more than six percentage points higher in 2001 than in 1975. Switzerland followed with an increase of almost 4 percentage points in its health to GDP ratio. Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom, Germany and Australia each increased by about 2 percentage points. In the Netherlands, health expenditure as a proportion of GDP increased by less than 2 percentage points from 1975. During the late 1970s, Canada’s total health to GDP ratio was relatively constant, but it grew steadily during the 1980s with significant increases during the recessions of the early 1980s and 1990s. The ratio began to decline after it peaked at 10.0% in 1992. Denmark, Hungary, the Netherlands, and the United States also had peaks around 1993 to 1995, followed by declines.

Table 8—Total Health Expenditure as a Percent of GDP for Selected Countries, 1975 to 2001

(Caution—breaks in series: Bolded italicized figures are before the adoption of the SHA)

Year	Australia	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany	Hungary	Japan	Korea	Netherlands	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States
1975	7.2	7.1	8.9		8.6			5.6		7.2	7.2	5.5 7.8
1976	7.2	7.1	8.8		8.6			5.6		7.0	7.4	5.5 8.0
1977	7.4	7.0	8.6		8.4			5.7		7.1	7.4	5.3 8.2
1978	7.3	7.0	8.7		8.5			5.9		7.2	7.4	5.3 8.1
1979	7.0	6.9	8.8		8.4			6.0		7.4	7.5	5.3 8.2
1980	7.0	7.1	9.1		8.7			6.4		7.5	7.6	5.6 8.7
1981	7.0	7.3	9.3		9.0			6.5		7.7	7.6	5.9 9.0
1982	7.3	8.1	9.3		8.9			6.7		7.9	7.8	5.8 9.8
1983	7.3	8.3	9.0		8.8			6.8		7.8	8.2	6.0 9.9
1984	7.3	8.2	8.7		8.9			6.5		7.5	8.0	6.0 9.8
1985	7.4	8.2	8.7		9.0			6.6 4.3	7.3	8.0	5.9 10.0	
1986	7.6	8.5	8.3		8.9			6.6 4.1	7.5	8.2	5.9 10.2	
1987	7.4	8.4	8.6		9.0			6.6 4.0	7.6	8.5	6.0 10.4	
1988	7.3	8.3	8.8		9.1			6.3 4.2	7.7	8.5	5.9 10.8	
1989	7.4	8.6	8.6		8.6			6.1 4.8	8.0(b)	8.6	5.9 11.2	
1990	7.8	9.0	8.5	8.6	8.5			5.9 4.8	8.0	8.5	6.0 11.9	
1991	8.0	9.7	8.4	8.8			7.1	5.9 4.5	8.2	9.2	6.5 12.6	
1992	8.1	10.0	8.5	9.0	9.9(a)		7.7	6.2 4.7	8.4	9.6	6.9 13.0	
1993	8.2	9.9	8.8	9.4	9.9		7.7	6.4 4.7	8.5	9.6	6.9 13.3	
1994	8.2	9.5	8.5	9.4	10.2		8.3	6.7 4.7	8.4	9.8	7.0 13.2	
1995	8.2	9.2	8.2	9.5	10.6		7.5	6.8 4.7	8.4	10.0	7.0 13.3	
1996	8.4	9.0	8.3	9.5	10.9		7.2	6.9 4.9	8.3	10.4	7.0 13.2	
1997	8.5	8.9	8.2	9.4	10.7		7.0	6.8 5.0	8.2	10.4	6.8 13.0	
1998	8.6	9.1	8.4	9.3	10.6		6.9	7.1 5.1	8.6	10.6	6.9 13.0	
1999	8.7	9.1	8.5	9.3	10.6		6.8	7.5 5.6	8.7	10.7	7.2 13.0	
2000	8.9	9.2	8.3	9.3	10.6		6.7	7.7 5.9	8.6	10.7	7.3 13.1	
2001	9.2	9.7	8.6	9.5	10.7		6.8	8.0 ---(c)	8.9	11.1	7.6 13.9	

(a) Data up to 1990 refer to the former Federal Republic; data from 1992 onwards correspond to Germany after reunification.

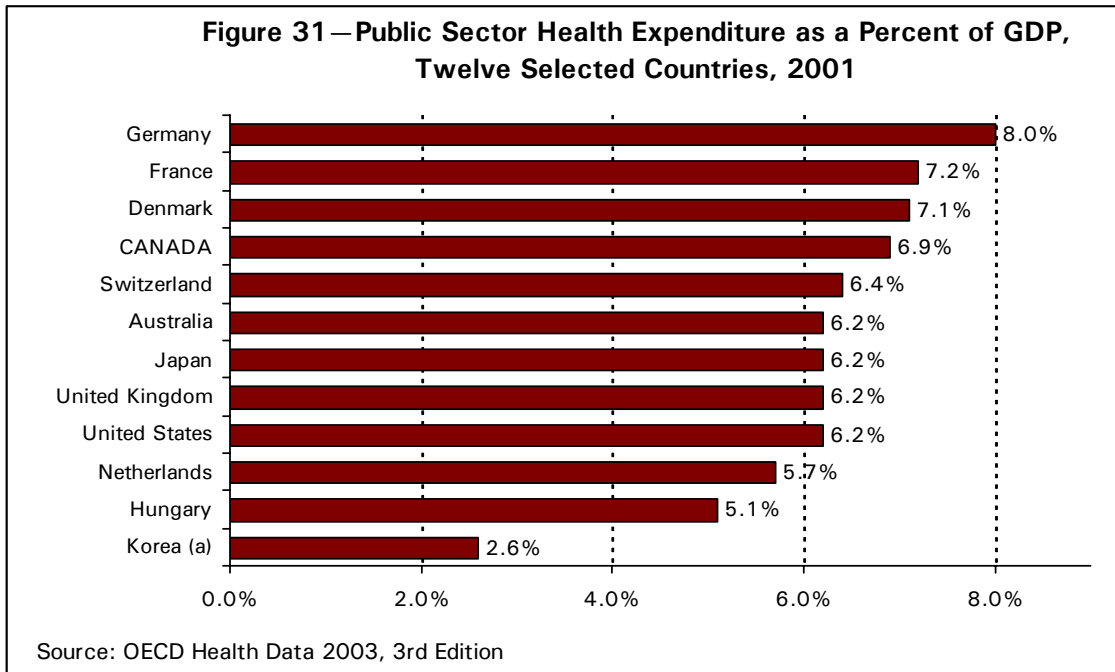
(b) Data before and after 1989 are not comparable. Starting in 1989 integrated service organisations and maternity centres were excluded and institutions for home health and social services were included.

(c) Data not available for 2001.

Source: OECD Health Data 2003, 3rd Edition

Public Sector Health Expenditure as a Percent of GDP—2001

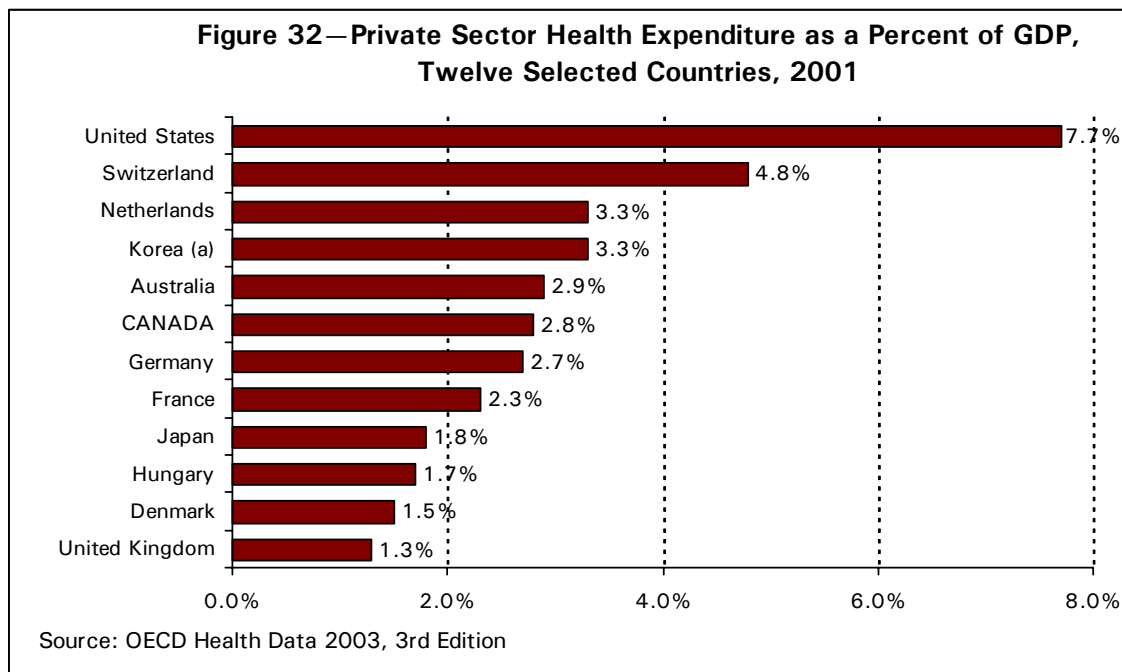
With regard to public sector spending on health as a percentage of GDP in 2001, Canada falls within the top third of countries. Public sector health expenditure accounted for 8.0% of Germany's GDP, the highest proportion among the twelve countries. France, Denmark and Canada had ratios ranging between 6.9% and 7.2%. Public sector spending on health represented an almost identical proportion of GDP (about 6%) in five countries: Switzerland, Australia, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. The ratios in the Netherlands and Hungary were somewhat lower than for these five countries at 5.7% and 5.1% respectively. Spending on health by the public sector in Korea was only 2.6% of GDP (Figure 31).



(a) Data for 2000.

Private Sector Health Expenditure as a Percent of GDP—2001

Private sector health expenditure represented 7.7% of GDP in the United States in 2001, by far the highest percentage among the twelve countries. Switzerland, the Netherlands and Korea followed at 4.8%, 3.3% and 3.3% respectively. Canada is within a group of four countries with very similar private sector health expenditure to GDP ratios ranging between 2.3% and 2.9%; other countries in this group are Australia, Germany and France. The countries with the lowest ratios, ranging between 1.3% and 1.8%, comprise Japan,¹⁶ Hungary, Denmark, and the United Kingdom¹⁶ (Figure 32).

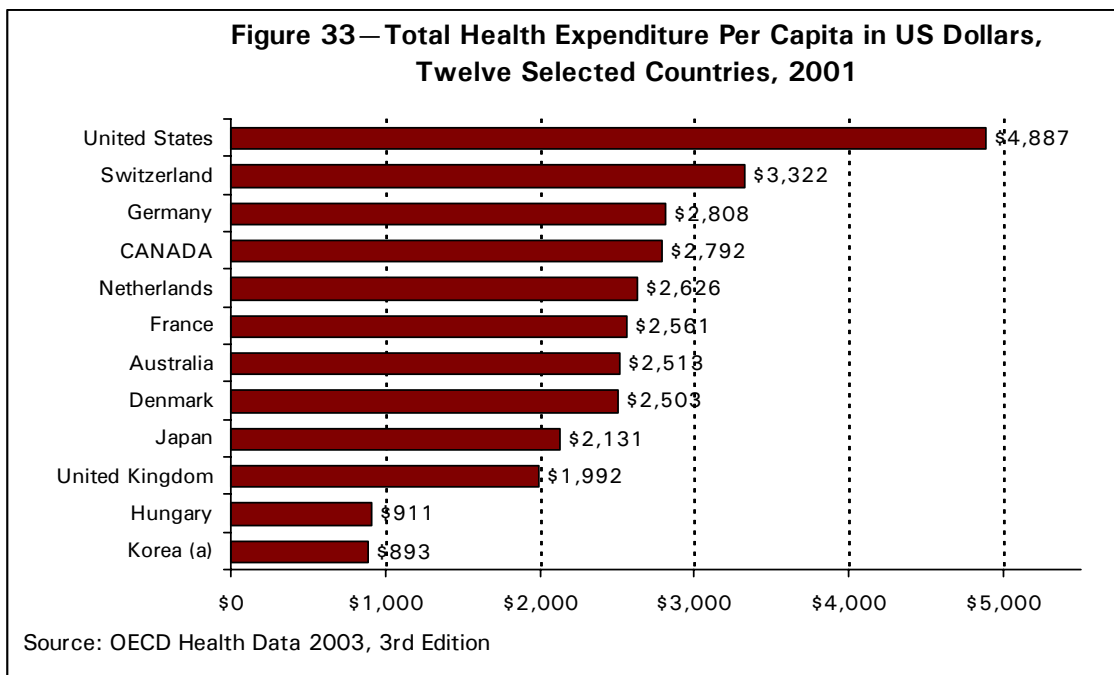


(a) Data for 2000.

> **Health Expenditure Per Capita**¹⁷

Total Health Expenditure per Capita—2001

Canada, with a per capita spending of \$2,792, is among the four countries with the highest spending on health per capita. The United States had by far the highest health expenditure per capita (\$4,887) in 2001. Switzerland had the second highest per capita spending, but almost a third lower at \$3,322. Health expenditure per capita was rather similar in Germany, Canada, the Netherlands, France, Australia and Denmark, ranging between \$2,503 and \$2,808. Japan and the United Kingdom followed with expenditure per capita of \$2,131 and \$1,992, respectively. Hungary and Korea had the lowest health expenditure per capita at \$911 and \$893 respectively (Figure 33).

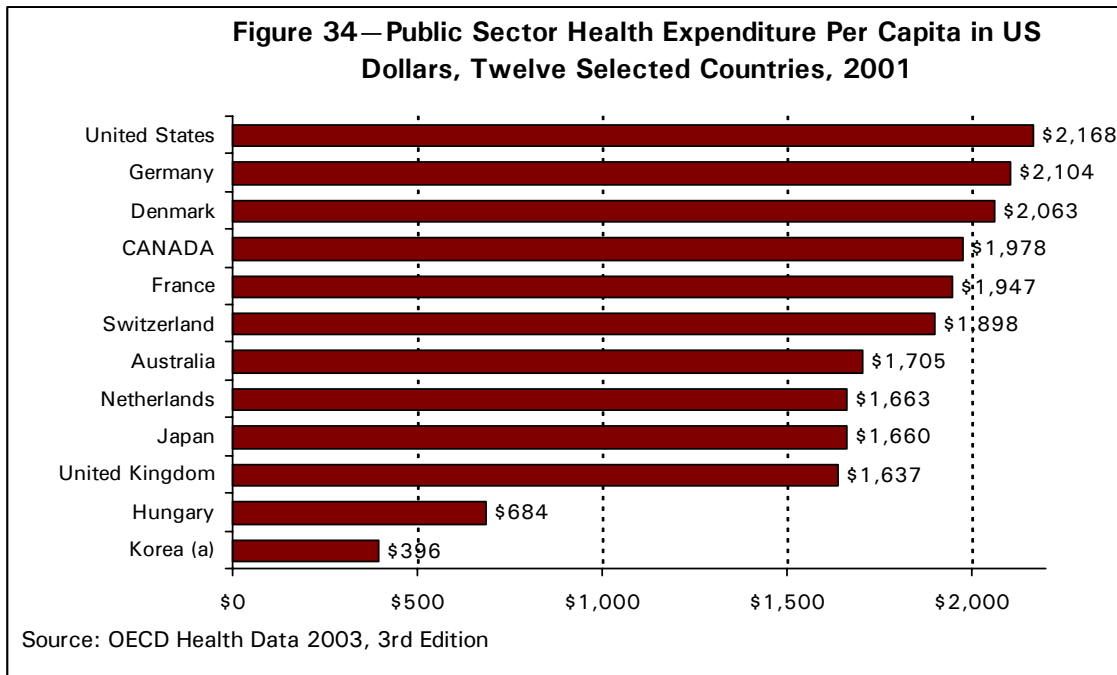


(a) Data for 2000.

¹⁷ Health expenditure per capita were converted to US dollars using purchasing power parities (PPPs) for GDP, which are designed to eliminate differences in price levels between countries—i.e. PPPs equalize the purchasing power of different currencies.

Public Sector Health Expenditure per Capita—2001

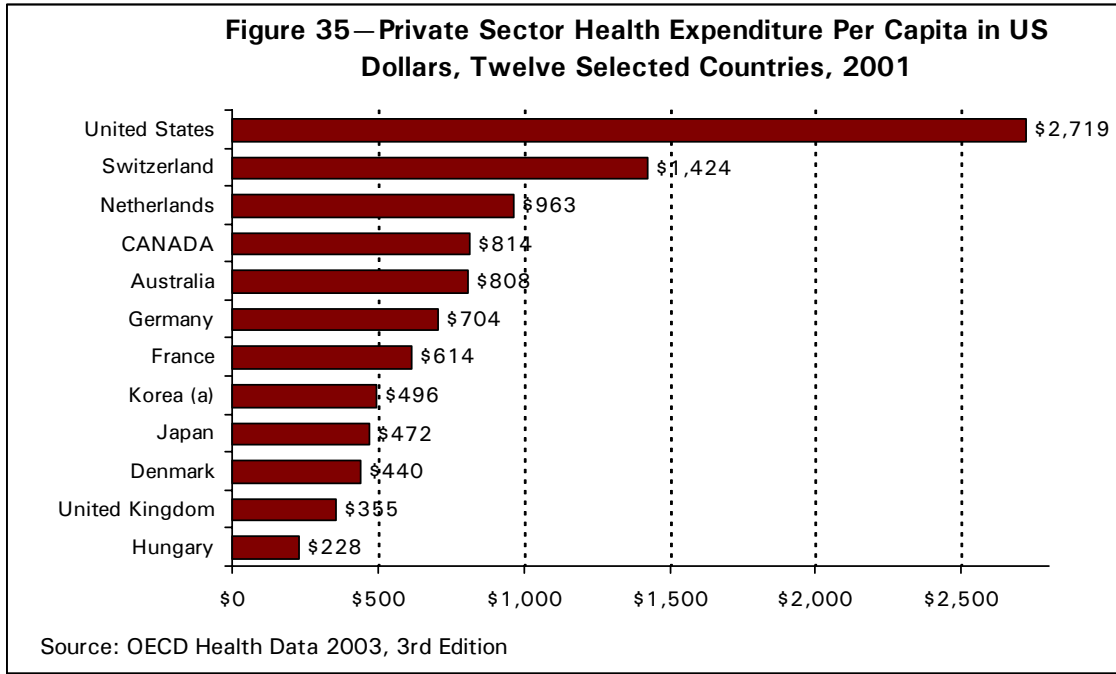
Canada falls within the top third of countries for the level of health spending by the public sector per capita. Health expenditure by the public sector per capita in 2001 was similar in the United States, Germany and Denmark, ranging between \$2,063 and \$2,168. A second group of countries that includes Canada, France and Switzerland had public sector health expenditure per capita in a narrow range around \$1,900. The per capita expenditure varied between \$1,600 and \$1,705 in Australia, the Netherlands, Japan and the United Kingdom. Hungary and Korea reported much lower public sector health expenditure per capita than other countries, at \$684 and \$396 respectively (Figure 34).



(a) Data for 2000.

Private Sector Health Expenditure per Capita—2001¹⁶

Canada, with a private sector spending per capita of \$814, is among the four countries with the highest health expenditure per capita funded by the private sector. Private sector spending per capita was considerably higher in the United States (\$2,719), Switzerland (\$1,424) and the Netherlands (\$963). Private sector health expenditure per capita in Australia (\$808) was close to Canada’s level. The per capita expenditure was around \$700 in Germany, \$600 in France and roughly \$500 in Korea, Japan and Denmark. The two countries with the lowest health expenditure per capita funded by the private sector were the United Kingdom (\$355) and Hungary (\$228) (Figure 35).



(a) Data for 2000.

› **Total Health Expenditure by Use of Funds—2001**

Expenditure on medical services and expenditure on medical goods are two major expenditure categories. Taken together, they represent expenditure on personal health care and account for more than 85% of total health expenditure in each of the eleven countries for which the breakdown of total health expenditure is available (the breakdown is not available for the United Kingdom) (Figure 36).

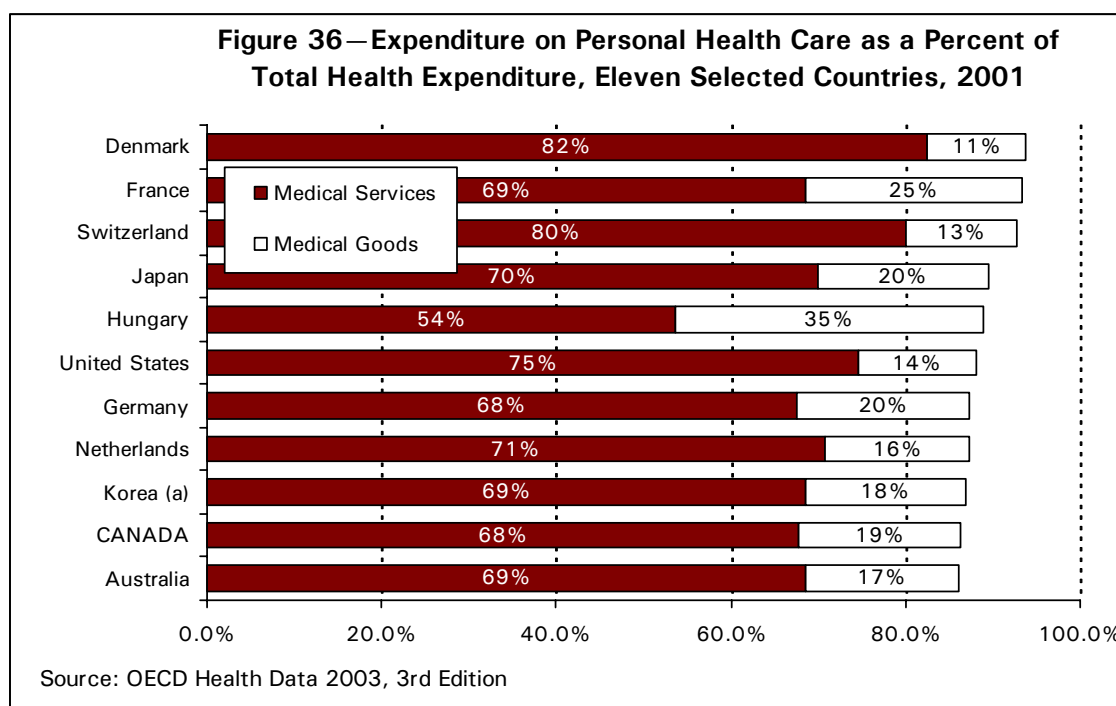
Expenditure on medical services is composed of expenditure on inpatient care and expenditure on other medical services.¹⁸ Inpatient care is mainly delivered in hospitals but also in nursing and residential care facilities. Expenditure on other medical services includes all expenditures on day care, outpatient care (in hospitals, physicians’ and dentists’ offices, outpatient care centres, etc.), ancillary services provided to outpatients such as laboratory services and diagnostic imaging, and home care.

Expenditure on medical goods (dispensed to outpatients) comprises mostly expenditure on pharmaceuticals and other medical non-durables, but also, to a lesser extent, expenditure on therapeutic appliances and other medical durables such as eyeglasses, hearing aids, artificial limbs, wheelchairs, etc.

¹⁸ The two components of medical services are not shown separately in Figure 36, as each component was not reported consistently among countries. Some countries included, under inpatient care, expenditures that should have been included under other medical services.

Among the eleven countries for which the breakdown of total health expenditure is available, expenditure on medical services accounted for about 70% to 75% of total expenditure, with the exceptions of Denmark (82%), Switzerland (80%) and Hungary (54%).

Expenditure on medical goods accounted for the highest percentage of total health expenditure in Hungary (35%), followed by France (25%), Germany (20%) and Japan (20%). Expenditure on medical goods ranged between 16% and 19% of total health expenditure for a middle group of four countries: Canada, Korea, Australia and the Netherlands. Another group of three countries that includes the United States, Switzerland and Denmark had the lowest percentages, between 11% and 14% (Figure 36).

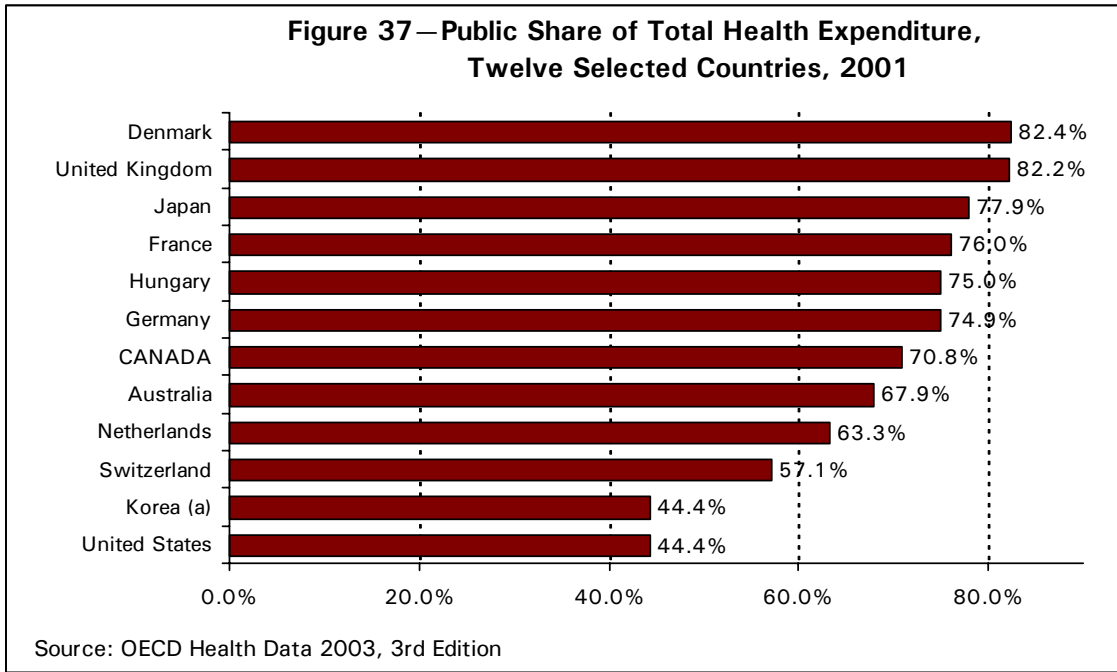


(a) Data for 2000.

Public Share of Health Expenditure—2001

Public Share of Total Health Expenditure—2001

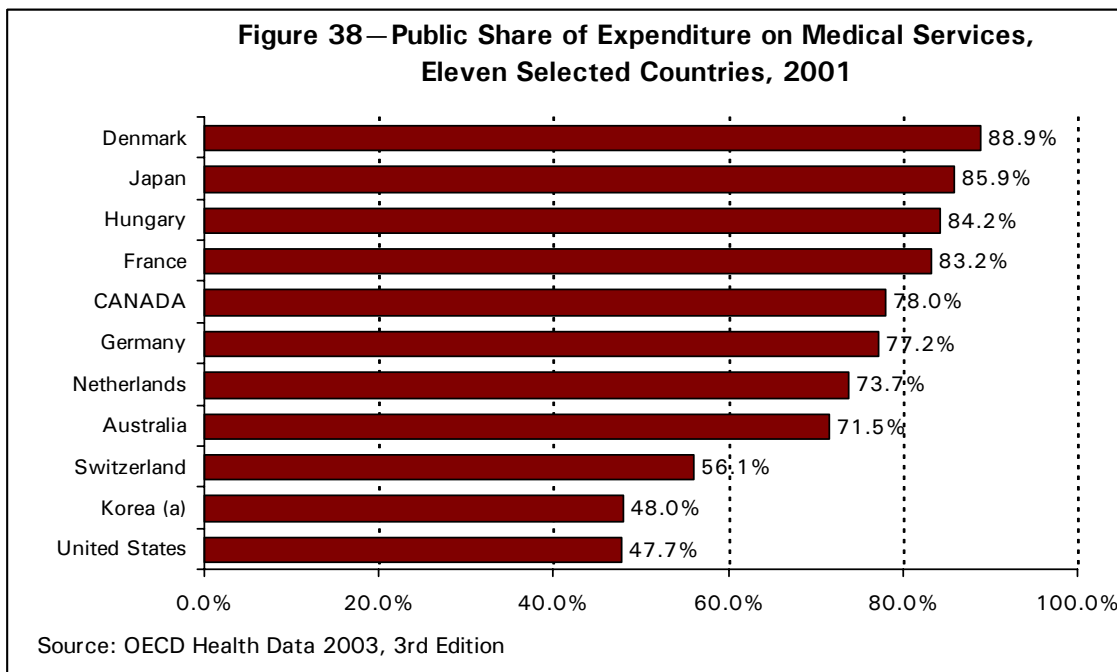
Expenditure by the public sector represented more than 80% of total health expenditure in Denmark and the United Kingdom. However, private sector expenditures in the United Kingdom are believed to be under-reported. Canada is within a group of five countries with a public sector share ranging between 70% and 80% of total health expenditure. The share funded by the public sector was a bit lower in Australia and the Netherlands, at 67.9% and 63.3%, respectively. The three countries with the lowest public sector shares in descending order are Switzerland (57.1%), Korea (44.4%) and the United States (44.4%) (Figure 37).



(a) Data for 2000.

Public Share of Expenditure on Medical Services – 2001

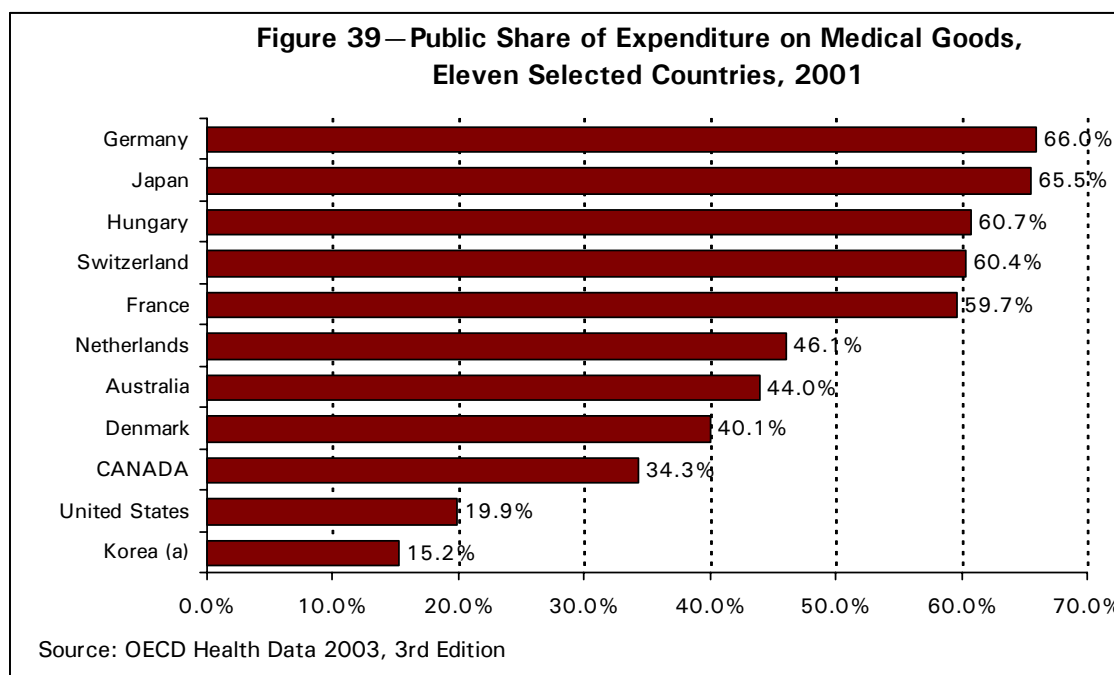
More than 80% of expenditures on medical services were financed by the public sector in Denmark, Japan, Hungary and France (data are not available for the United Kingdom). The public sector share ranged between 70% and 80% for the group of four countries that includes Canada, along with Germany, the Netherlands and Australia. The public sector share was about 55% in Switzerland, and just under 50% in Korea and the United States (Figure 38).



(a) Data for 2000.

Public Share of Expenditure on Medical Goods—2001

The countries of Germany (66.0%) and Japan (65.5%) had the highest share of expenditure on medical goods (dispensed to outpatients) financed by the public sector among the eleven countries for which data were available (data were not available for the United Kingdom). The public sector share was about 60% in three countries: Hungary (60.7%), Switzerland (60.4%) and France (59.7%); and between 40% and 50% in three others: the Netherlands (46.1%), Australia (44.0%) and Denmark (40.1%). The public sector funded the lowest shares of expenditure on medical goods in Canada (34.3%), the United States (19.9%) and Korea (15.2%) (Figure 39).



(a) Data for 2000.

› **Total Health Expenditure by Source of Finance—2001**

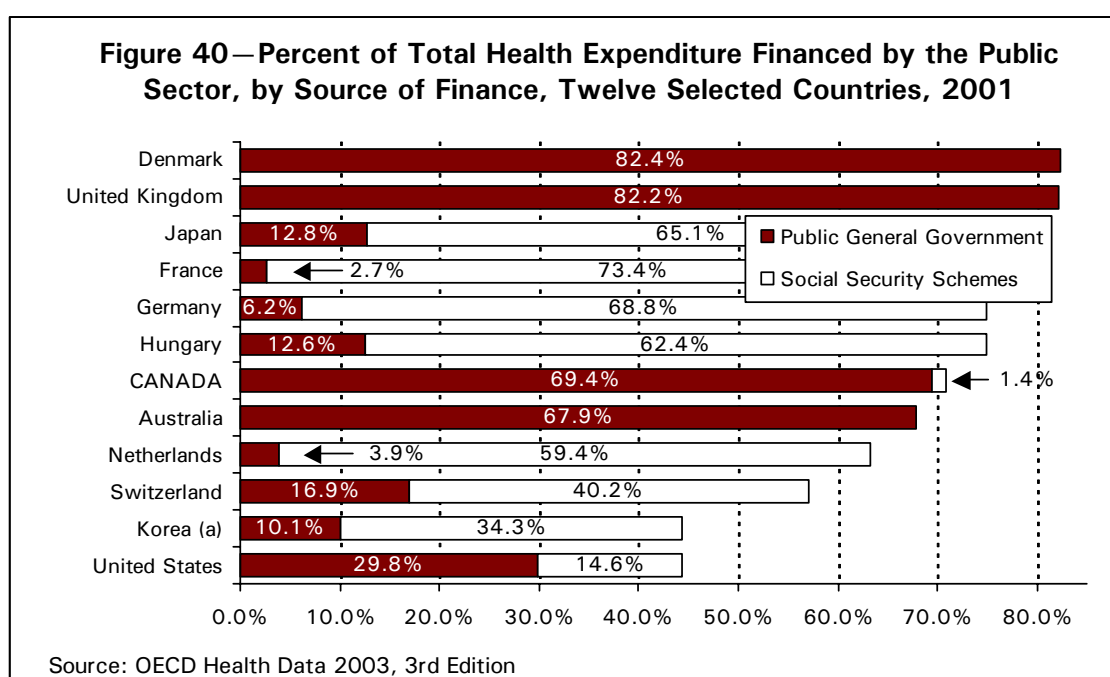
Public Sector Sources of Finance—2001

Figure 40 shows the twelve countries in descending order according to the share of total health expenditure financed by the public sector.

The public sector includes two sub-sectors: 1) *General governments*, including central, state/regional and local government authorities, and 2) *Social security funds*, which are social insurance schemes covering the entire community or large sections of the community and that are imposed and controlled by government units.

Generally, the level of public sector financing appears to be unrelated to the choice of sub-sectors through which the countries provide funding. Expenditures by the public sector represented more than 80% of total health expenditure in Denmark and the United Kingdom. In these two countries and in Australia, general governments financed all of the public sector spending. Canada falls within a group of five countries with a public sector share ranging between 70% and 80% of total health expenditure. In four of these

countries (Japan, France, Germany and Hungary), social security funds were the principal source of finance, in contrast to Canada where only 1.4% of health expenditures were financed by social security funds. In Canada, social security funds include the health care spending by workers' compensation boards and the drug insurance fund components of the Quebec Ministry of Health and Social Services drug subsidy program. The public sector share of total health expenditure in Australia (67.9%) and the Netherlands (63.3%) was slightly lower than in the above group of five countries. The social security funds sub-sector accounted for 59.4% of total health expenditure in the Netherlands and 0% in Australia. The three countries with the lowest public sector shares in descending order are Switzerland (57.1%), Korea (44.4%) and the United States (44.4%). Among these three countries, the social security funds sub-sector is proportionately larger in Switzerland and Korea, while general governments is the dominant public sub-sector in the United States.

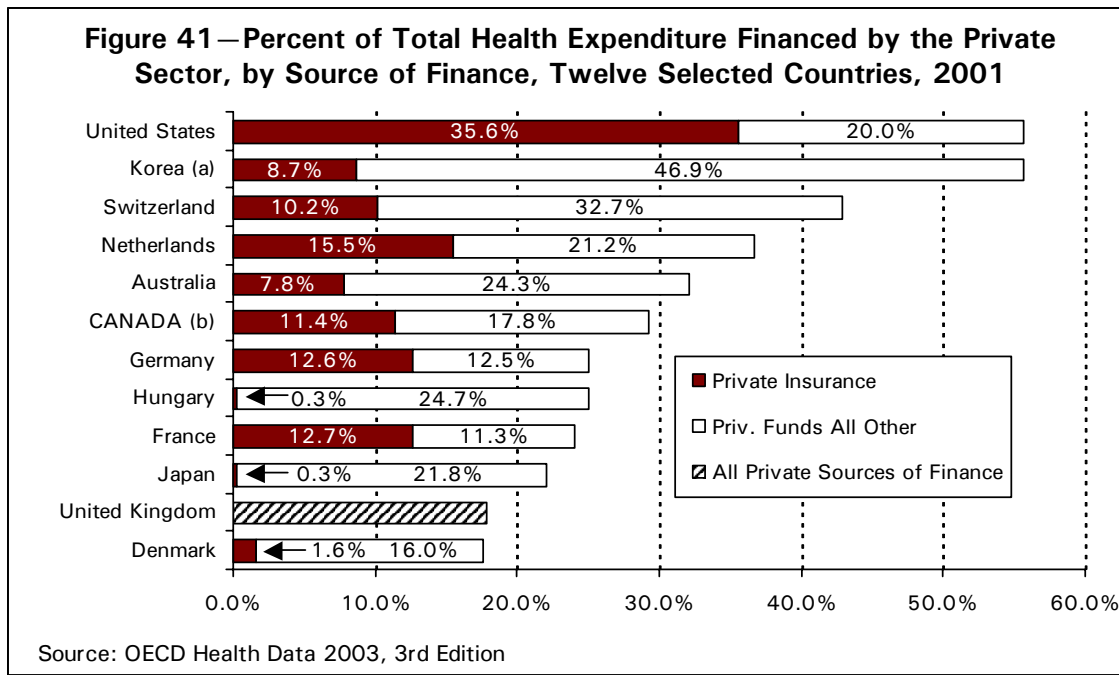


(a) Data for 2000.

Private Sector Sources of Finance—2001

Figure 41 shows the twelve countries in descending order according to the share of total health expenditure financed by the private sector. In eleven countries, private sector funding is broken down between private insurance and all other private funds. However, this breakdown is not available for the United Kingdom.

Both the United States and Korea had more than 50% of total health expenditure financed by the private sector. In contrast to Korea, where private insurance funded only 8.7% of total health expenditure, private insurance in the United States accounted for more than one third of total health expenditure (35.6%), by far the largest proportion of any country. The private sector funded more than 30% of total health expenditure in the countries of Switzerland (42.9%), the Netherlands (36.7%) and Australia (32.1%). Canada is included in a group of five countries where the private sector accounted for 20% to 30% of total expenditure. In Canada, private insurance accounts for 11.4% of total health expenditure. Denmark had the lowest proportion of health expenditure financed by the private sector (17.6%), only about one tenth of which was funded by private insurance.



(a) Data for 2000.

> **Data Comprehensiveness and Boundaries of Health Care**

The OECD System of Health Accounts provides a comprehensive framework for reporting expenditures on the entire field of health care activities and proposes common functional boundaries of health care for international comparisons. However, member-countries do not yet fully report comprehensive data. Also, they may include expenditures that fall outside the boundaries of health care as defined by the OECD. For *OECD Health Data 2003*, countries were asked to provide notes on their departures from OECD/SHA boundaries. Country-notes are presented below. For each country, the list below shows, under “Excludes”, expenditures that should have been included in total health expenditure but were not. It shows, under “Includes”, expenditures that should have been excluded from total health expenditure but were included.

A U S T R A L I A

Excludes:

- š Minor amounts spent on defense force and prison medical services and expenditure on school health services.

C A N A D A

Includes:

- š Expenditure of Canadian hospitals for care provided to non-Canadians.
- š Revenues of Canadian hospitals from ancillary operations (gift shops, parking lots, etc.). Only profit used to subsidize patient care should be included, however, while hospital revenues from ancillary operations are reported, profit cannot be determined from available data.
- š Expenditure of inpatient facilities for alcohol/drug addiction.
- š Expenditure by the private sector in some long-term residential care facilities providing mainly room and board and social services (e.g. facilities for mental retardation, emotionally disturbed children).

Excludes:

- š Expenditure on school health made by provincial ministries of education.
- š Expenditure by private insurers for out-of-country care provided to Canadians.
- š Private sector expenditure on occupational health care.
- š Expenditures of voluntary health associations (societies dedicated to prevention and treatment of major diseases such as arthritis, cancer, diabetes, cerebral palsy, lung, kidney, liver and heart diseases, etc.).
- š Medical expenses by public and private insurance plans for motor vehicle insurance.

D E N M A R K

Excludes:

- š Parts of the private health expenditures, e.g. occupational health services, expenditure by non-profit institutions serving households such as red cross, philanthropic and charitable institutions.
- š Private investments on medical facilities.

F R A N C E

- š Data on health expenditure are reported using a detailed analysis that allows for results that are mostly compatible with the SHA standard.

G E R M A N Y

Excludes:

- š Expenditure for military health and prison health.

HUNGARY

Includes:

- š Services provided abroad and financed by the compulsory health insurance.

Excludes:

- š Private (voluntary) insurance enterprises.

JAPAN

Excludes:

- š Some expenditure by central and local governments on administration of health care services.
- š Expenditure made out-of-pocket or by private insurance agents on medical services not covered by national medical insurance schemes. These include:
 - Advanced or experimental medical procedures including clinical trials;
 - Acupuncture and other forms of traditional healing;
 - Some medical check-ups;
 - Upgrade in hotel services for inpatient care;
 - Voluntary dental care.
- š Expenditures made by private insurance companies to supplement co-payments on health services covered by the national medical insurance schemes.
- š Expenditure made on health insurance to cover medical expenses for residents of Japan while traveling abroad.
- š Expenditures made by non-profit institutions to finance health care to disadvantaged citizens.

KOREA

- š No information available on departures from OECD/SHA boundaries and classifications.

NETHERLANDS

- š Data provided to the OECD Health Data are regrouped according to the SHA-ICHA.

SWITZERLAND

Includes:

- š Figures for medical services include investments. Thus, the sum of personal and collective health expenditure is greater than the reported total current expenditure.

Excludes:

- š Data for private investment in medical facilities is not available.

UNITED KINGDOM

Excludes:

- š Expenditure on occupational health care and household production of health care are not included in total.
- š Total expenditure on health includes expenditure on health by health administrations, prisons, the armed forces, households, and expenditure on prevention and public health other than expenditure by National Health Service on maternal and child health care. Expenditure on maternal and child health care is available for England only.

UNITED STATES

Excludes:

- š Estimates of "Investment/construction" currently do not include spending for moveable equipment nor does it include building costs associated with physicians' offices and other medical offices located in commercial buildings. The US National Health Expenditure definition for "construction" is limited to the value of new construction put in place for hospitals and nursing homes (only).

Methodological Notes

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Mandate of the National Health Expenditure Database (NHEX)

The mandate of the National Health Expenditure (NHEX) database is twofold:

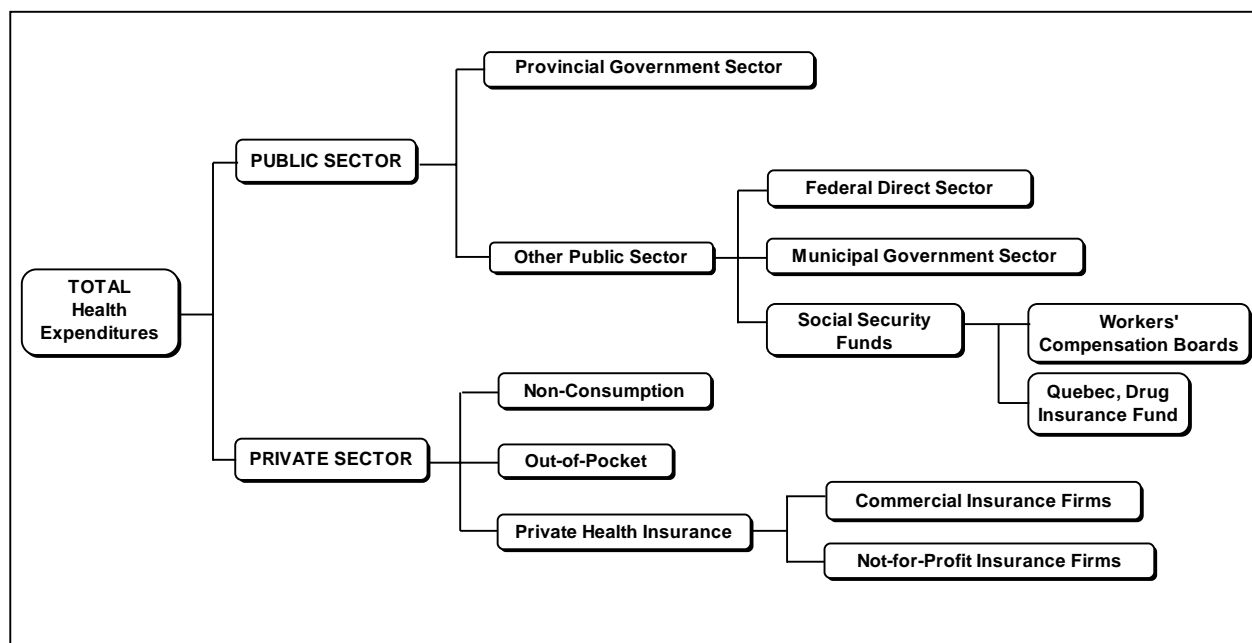
1. To support the development and evaluation of health programs in Canada by all levels of government, and within the private sector.
2. To compile information on health expenditures that will accurately portray the importance of health care as a component of national expenditure.

> Variables and Concepts

Health Expenditure—includes any type of expenditure for which the primary objective is to improve or prevent the deterioration of health status.

This definition allows economic activities to be measured according to primary purpose and secondary effects. Activities that are undertaken with the direct purpose of improving or maintaining health are included. Other activities are not included, even though they may impact health. For example, housing and income support policies have social welfare goals as their primary purpose and are not considered to be health expenditures, yet they are recognized as powerful factors in determining population health.

Figure 42—Composition of Total Health Expenditures, by Source of Finance



> **Source of Finance (Sectors)**

National health expenditures are reported based on the principle of *responsibility for payment* rather than on the source of the funds. It is for this reason, for example, that federal health transfers to the provinces are included in the provincial government sector since it is the responsibility of provincial governments to expend federal transfers on health services. The exception to this principle is that provincial government health transfers to municipal governments are included in the provincial government sector.

Public Sector—includes health care spending by governments and government agencies. It is sub-divided into four levels, as described below:

1. The *Provincial Government Sector* includes health spending from provincial/territorial government funds, federal health transfers to the provinces/territories, and provincial government health transfers to municipal governments.
2. The *Federal Direct Sector* refers to direct health care spending by the federal government in relation to health care services for special groups such as Aboriginals, the Armed Forces and veterans, as well as expenditures for health research, health promotion and health protection. Federal Direct health expenditure does not include federal health transfers to the provinces.
3. The *Municipal Government Sector* expenditure includes health care spending by municipal governments for institutional services; public health; capital construction and equipment; and, dental services provided by municipalities in the provinces of Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia. Designated funds transferred by provincial governments for health purposes are not included in the municipal sector, but are included with provincial government expenditure.

4. *Social Security Funds* are social insurance programs that are imposed and controlled by a government authority. They generally involve compulsory contributions by employees, employers or both, and the government authority determines the terms on which benefits are paid to recipients. Social security funds are distinguished from other social insurance programs, the terms of which are determined by mutual agreement between individual employers and their employees. In Canada, social security funds include the health care spending by workers' compensation boards and the drug insurance fund component of the Quebec Ministry of Health and Social Services drug subsidy program.

Health spending by Workers' Compensation Boards (WCB) includes what the provincial boards commonly refer to as medical aid. Non-health related items often reported by the Workers' Compensation Boards as medical aid expenditure such as funeral expenses, travel, clothing etc. are removed.

On January 1, 1997 the government of Quebec introduced a drug program that covered residents of the province, who were not otherwise covered by the provincial program or by private health insurance generally offered through employment. Drug claims for these participants of the new plan are paid from the Drug Insurance Fund. This component of the Quebec drug program is self-funded (i.e. it is funded through the compulsory payment of premiums and not by the provincial government of Quebec).

Private Sector—includes out-of-pocket expenditures made by individuals for health care goods and services; the health insurance claims paid by commercial and not-for-profit insurance firms, as well as the cost of administering those claims; non-patient revenues received by health care institutions such as donations and investment income; private spending on health-related capital construction and equipment; and, health research funded by private sources.

› **Use of Funds (Categories)**

Hospitals—are institutions where patients are accommodated on the basis of medical need and are provided with continuing medical care and supporting diagnostic and therapeutic services. Hospitals are licensed or approved as hospitals by a provincial/territorial government, or are operated by the Government of Canada and include those providing acute care, extended and chronic care, rehabilitation and convalescent care, psychiatric care, as well as nursing stations or outpost hospitals.

Other Institutions—include residential care types of facilities (for the chronically ill or disabled, who reside at the institution more or less permanently) and which are approved, funded or licensed by provincial or territorial departments of health and/or social services. Residential care facilities include homes for the aged (including nursing homes), facilities for persons with physical disabilities, developmental delays, psychiatric disabilities, alcohol and drug problems, and facilities for emotionally disturbed children. Facilities solely of a custodial or domiciliary nature and facilities for transients or delinquents are excluded.

Physicians—expenditures include primarily professional fees paid by provincial/territorial medical care insurance plans to physicians in private practice. Fees for services rendered in hospitals are included when paid directly to physicians by the plans. Also included are other forms of professional incomes (salaries, sessional, capitation).

The physician expenditure category does not include the remuneration of physicians on the payrolls of hospitals or public sector health agencies; these are included in the appropriate category, e.g. hospitals or other health spending.

Other Professionals—services, at the aggregate level represent expenditures for the services of privately practicing dentists, denturists, chiropractors, massage therapists, orthoptists, osteopaths, physiotherapists, podiatrists, psychologists, private duty nurses, and naturopaths. Discrete identification of many of the professions included under other professional services is often possible only when they are reported by provincial medical care insurance plans.

This category has been disaggregated at the Canada level in the Data Tables to provide information on the following sub-categories:

Dental Services—expenditures for professional fees of dentists (includes dental assistants and hygienists) and denturists, as well as the cost of dental prostheses, including false teeth and laboratory charges for crowns and other dental appliances.

Vision Care Services—expenditures for the professional services of optometrists and dispensing opticians, as well as expenditures for eyeglasses and contact lenses.

Other—expenditures for chiropractors, massage therapists, orthoptists, osteopaths, physiotherapists, podiatrists, psychologists, private duty nurses, and naturopaths.

Drugs—at the aggregate level, include expenditures on prescribed drugs and non-prescribed products purchased in retail stores. This category has been disaggregated at the Canada level in the Data Tables to provide information on the following sub-categories:

Prescribed Drugs—substances sold under the Food and Drug Act which require a prescription.

Non-prescribed Drugs—include two sub-components; Over-the-Counter drugs; and, Personal Health Supplies.

Over-the-Counter Drugs—therapeutic drug products not requiring a prescription.

Personal Health Supplies—include items used primarily to promote or maintain health, e.g. oral hygiene products, diagnostic items such as diabetic test strips and medical items such as incontinence products.

The drug category does not include drugs dispensed in hospitals and generally in other institutions. These are included with the category of hospitals or other institutions.

Capital—includes expenditures on construction, machinery and equipment of hospitals, clinics, first-aid stations, and residential care facilities. (See also Methodological Notes.)

Public Health and Administration—expenditures for items such as measures to prevent the spread of communicable disease, food and drug safety, health inspections, health promotion activities, community mental health programs, public health nursing and all costs for the infrastructure to operate health departments.

Other Health Spending—at the aggregate level includes expenditures on home care, medical transportation (ambulances), hearing aids, other appliances and prostheses, prepayment administration, health research and miscellaneous health care. This category has been disaggregated at the Canada level in the Data Tables to provide information on the following sub-categories:

Prepayment Administration—expenditures related to the cost of providing health insurance programs by either government or private health insurance firms.

Health Research—expenditures for research activities designed to further knowledge of the determinants of health, health status or methods of providing health care, evaluation of health care delivery or of public health programs. The category does not include research carried out by hospitals or drug companies in the course of product development. These amounts would be included with the hospital or drug categories respectively.

Other—expenditures for items such as home care, medical transportation (ambulances), hearing aids, other appliances, training of health workers, voluntary health associations, and occupational health to promote and enhance health and safety at the workplace.

The definition of home care that is currently in use in the National Health Expenditure Database is based on the definition used by the OECD, under which only the health professional component of home care is intended to be included. The portion that is commonly referred to as home support is considered to be a social service expenditure rather than a health expenditure and is excluded when it can be identified. A Home Care Feasibility Study at CIHI investigated the feasibility of developing a set of estimates that identify both the health professional and the home support components of home care. The process of updating the data collected in this study is underway in order to assess the feasibility of reporting this set of estimates.

> Other Terms

Federal Transfers—refer to the total of the various federal-provincial-territorial health financing arrangements, which include at various times the Canada Health and Social Transfer (CHST); the Canada Assistance Plan (CAP); Established Programs Financing (EPF); the Health Resource Fund which supported provincial capital health expenditures from the mid 1970s to the early 1980s; and, transfers by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs to the territorial governments for the medical care and hospital insurance plans on behalf of Aboriginal peoples.

Canada Health and Social Transfer (CHST)—on April 1, 1996 the CHST replaced federal transfers for social assistance under the Canada Assistance Plan (CAP), and for health and post secondary education under Established Program Financing (EPF). The CHST is a block fund provided in the form of both cash transfers and tax point transfers to all provinces/territories in support of health, post-secondary education, social assistance and social service programs. Provinces may allocate the CHST to health and other social programs according to their particular priorities while upholding the criteria and conditions of the *Canada Health Act*. In 1996–1997 CHST transfers were allocated among the provinces and territories in the same proportions as provincial entitlements under the combined EPF and CAP transfers in 1995–1996.¹⁹

Canada Assistance Plan (CAP)—introduced in 1966 by the federal government to share in eligible costs incurred by the provinces and territories in providing social assistance and welfare services to persons in need or persons likely to become in need if these services were not provided. The 1994 budget limited 1995–1996 CAP transfers for all provinces/territories at 1994–1995 levels.²⁰

Established Programs Financing (EPF)—prior to the introduction of the CHST the federal government contributed to the operation of provincial/territorial health insurance plans according to the provisions of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977 (EPF Act). Under the Act, provinces and territories were entitled to equal per capita federal health contribution increases according to a fixed formula (escalator). Health contributions to the provinces consisted of both cash and an equalized tax transfer. The February 26, 1991 federal budget extended a freeze at 1989–1990 levels to 1994–1995. Legislation later provided for EPF entitlements to grow in 1995–1996 in accordance with the escalator, less three percentage points.

¹⁹ Health Canada, *Canada Health Act Annual Report, 2000–2001*, 2001, p. 315.

²⁰ Human Resources Development Canada, *Cost Shared Programs, Provincial Entitlements under the Canada Assistance Plan*, February, 1996, (unpublished).

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)²¹—is the unduplicated value of production originating within the boundaries of Canada, regardless of the ownership of the factors of production. Gross Domestic Product can be valued either at factor cost or at market prices. In this publication GDP is valued at market prices and is expressed in terms of the prices actually paid by the purchaser. It includes all indirect taxes, such as sales and excise taxes, customs duties and property taxes and also reflects the impact of subsidy payments.

Implicit Price Indices—see Methodological Notes, Calculation of Constant Dollars.

Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)²²—Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) are the rates of currency conversion that equalize the purchasing power of different currencies. This means that a given sum of money, when converted into different currencies at the PPPs rates, will buy the same basket of goods and services in all countries. Thus PPPs are the rates of currency conversion, which eliminate differences in price levels between countries.

M A J O R D A T A L I M I T A T I O N S

Data contained in the national health expenditure database are estimates. The data are collected from diverse sources and include varying classes of financial information. The data are collected and classified according to methods established by a Review Committee. CIHI analysts and external experts continue to improve the comprehensiveness, accuracy and currency of the data, in order to provide the most complete and objective estimates possible. A series of feasibility studies were conducted to determine the advisability and possibility of expanding estimates in the NHEX database for a number of priority issues. For a summary of these studies please refer to the section on NHEX Roadmap Feasibility Studies. Notwithstanding, national health expenditure data are estimates and should be used accordingly.

Most private sector expenditures are estimated from survey data. Prior to 1996, the Family Expenditure Survey by Statistics Canada,²³ an important source of private sector data, was not carried out annually; therefore, trend data have been imputed for years between surveys. Private sector data were revised following a methodology review in the early 1990s. The revised private sector data incorporated information estimated directly from new sources for 1988 and subsequent years. Prior years were estimated using trend data. As a result, readers should use caution when using the private sector expenditure data for small provinces and for years prior to 1988.

²¹ Statistics Canada, Guide to the Income and Expenditure Accounts, catalogue 13-603E, 1996, pp. 137 and 139.

²² OECD Health Data 2002, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris, 2002.

²³ Family *Expenditure in Canada*, Statistics Canada Catalogue Number 65-555. Statistics Canada, Periodical, Ottawa.

COLLECTION AND NON-RESPONSE

The following notes briefly describe some of the major technical points associated with the compilation of the health expenditure estimates. Additional information can be obtained by contacting the National Health Expenditure section by phone (613) 241-7860, by fax (613) 241-8120, or by e-mail nhex@cihi.ca.

> **Hierarchy of Classification**

National health expenditures in Canada are based on a system of classification that is consistent with international standards developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for reporting of health expenditures.²⁴

National health expenditures are grouped within the broad categories of Personal Health Care or Other Expenditures:

Personal health care consists of expenditure for health goods and services used by individuals.

Other health expenses consist of expenditures on behalf of society, such as public health; expenditures made as investments for purposes of future consumption, such as capital expenditures; the administrative expenses of planning and managing the health care system; and research.

Personal health expenditures are classified within categories that describe the type of health care used. Certain categories overlap. The hierarchy of classification that is used to allocate overlapping categories of expenditure is:

Institutional setting—health care services consumed in hospitals or other institutions are allocated to the institutional category if the institution purchases the services on behalf of its patients. For example, physician services and drugs paid through hospital budgets are classified as hospital expenditures. This allocates expenditure to the supplier actually paid by patients or their agents in the form of government or insurance companies. It also reflects data availability.

Self employed provider of service—for example, all expenses of physicians' practices are considered to be expenditures for physician services, even though some of these expenses would be for employment of other health professionals, drugs or personal health supplies.

Type of good and service—drugs, personal health supplies and appliances are examples.

An exception to the hierarchy of classification is eye care, in which optometrists services, eyeglasses and contact lenses sold by optometrists and eyeglasses sold by opticians are combined as one category, vision care services.

²⁴ Statistics Canada (Public Institutions Division) publishes estimates of government health expenditure as part of its comprehensive reporting system of all government expenditures, the Financial Management System (FMS). The FMS public sector health spending estimates are lower than those reported by CIHI because different classification methods are applied and a narrower definition of health expenditure is used in the FMS.

The definitions and methods used in the preparation of this document are for the most part based on those adopted in 1994 by the National Health Expenditure Methodology Review Committee. This committee included representation from Health Canada, Statistics Canada, ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux du Québec, the Canadian Medical Association and the Canadian Healthcare Association. Some of the recommendations for change made during that process are still under development.

> **General Methods**

The following is intended as a general overview of the methods applied to calculate estimates of health expenditure in Canada. More detailed information can be obtained by contacting the National Health Expenditure section by phone (613) 241-7860, by fax (613) 241-8120, or by e-mail nhex@cihi.ca.

Provincial Government

Data are extracted annually from provincial/territorial government Public Accounts. Programs and/or program items are classified into health expenditure categories according to accepted and standardized methods and definitions used in estimating national health expenditure. Data from the Public Accounts are supplemented with information from provincial/territorial Government Department Annual Reports and Annual Statistical Reports when available, as well as, information provided by provincial/territorial government department officials. Total provincial government health spending figures include spending for health services reported by the provincial/territorial ministry responsible for health as well as by other departments that report spending on health according to National Health Accounts definitions.

Adjustments for regional health authority and/or hospital deficits or surpluses are not made in the National Health Expenditure Database unless the provincial government assumes them. Once assumed by the provincial government they are allocated to the years when the regional health authority and/or hospitals accumulated them.

CIHI's 2001–2002 estimates of provincial government health expenditure were submitted to provincial/territorial departments of health for review.

Provincial government figures identified as forecasts are based on the growth rates of major programs reported in provincial/territorial government Main Estimates and Budgets.

On April 1, 1999 Nunavut was formed from the eastern part of the Northwest Territories. The Northwest Territories expenditures for calendar year 1999 include expenditures for Nunavut for one quarter of the year ending March 31, 1999, prior to the formation of Nunavut. Consequently, expenditure data for the Northwest Territories for calendar year 1999 are not comparable to data for calendar years prior to 1999 or to 2000.

Private Sector

Private sector data were revised in 1995 following a methodology review that began in the early 1990s. Private sector data under the revised methodology incorporated information estimated directly from new sources for 1988 and subsequent years. Expenditure amounts

prior to 1988 were estimated using trend data. Therefore, readers should exercise caution when using the private sector expenditure data for small provinces and for years prior to 1988.

Health Insurance claims by category and premiums are collected from nine not-for-profit insurance companies and the Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association, which survey their member companies. The difference between claims and premiums is allocated to the category of prepayment administration, which relates to the cost of providing health insurance programs. Currently, health care spending data by insurance companies providing casualty insurance is not included in the estimates.

Out-of-Pocket health expenditures are based on purchased data from the Survey of Household Spending (SHS), formerly the Family Expenditure Survey, fielded by Statistics Canada. Only category data from section "P" of the survey on Direct Costs for Health Care are used; the SHS categories of "Other Medicines, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals" (i.e. not prescribed by a doctor) and, "Hospital Care" are replaced with data from other sources as described below. National health expenditure estimates are equal to the average expenditure per household for each category multiplied by the estimated number of households.

The SHS is an annual survey, which began in 1996. Prior to 1996, full surveys that included both urban and rural areas were carried out in 1986 and 1992. In 1990 a survey was conducted that included only metropolitan areas. In years when complete surveys are carried out, data are available for the ten provinces and for 17 urban centres. The urban centres include Yellowknife and Whitehorse, which are used to derive estimates of expenditure in the territories. Metropolitan expenditures per household tend to be somewhat higher than provincial estimates. All relevant categories were updated in complete survey years. In years when only urban surveys were carried out, the percentage changes in urban expenditures within each province or territory were used to update category estimates from complete survey years.

Between 1992 and 1996 when no surveys were conducted, provincial growth rates of the Statistics Canada variables of personal expenditure on medical care and dental care; drug and drug sundries; and, other health care, were used to impute missing years. The SHS category of "Other Medicines, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals" i.e. not prescribed by a doctor, is replaced with information purchased from the research company A.C. Nielsen which tracks consumer sales of non-prescribed drugs sold in Canada at retail. Each year, A.C. Nielsen reports retail sales data for two consistent years for 48 plus non-prescribed drug categories. Data are reported by sales channel,²⁵ total dollar sales volume; and, by regional sales distribution for five regions that includes nine provinces. Newfoundland and Labrador and the territories are not included. The data is processed by classifying the non-prescribed drug categories as either over-the-counter drugs or personal health supplies. Regional sales amounts are separated into nine provinces and estimates for Newfoundland and Labrador and the territories are calculated, using provincial distributions of Direct Costs for Health Care from the SHS. Lastly, appropriate provincial and federal sales taxes are incorporated into the estimates.

²⁵ As a general rule Statistics Canada definitions govern the classification of stores by class of trade. Sales channels include Drug Stores; Food Stores with Pharmacies; Grocery Banners; Mass Merchandiser and Warehouse Clubs, which are estimated from A.C. Nielsen's household panel data.

The SHS category of Hospital Care is not used; instead the out-of-pocket component of hospital care is calculated based on income from patient services from Statistics Canada's Annual Return of Health Care Facilities (HS-2) and CIHI's Canadian MIS Database (CMDB), less hospital care from insurance sources.

Private sector estimates of other institutions are derived from data from Statistics Canada's Residential Care Facilities Survey (RCF). Data used from the survey include income to facilities from co-insurance or self-pay of residents; differential for preferred accommodation; and, sundry earnings. The last year that data was publicly available was from the 1993–1994 survey. Data in this report is based on preliminary figures provided in the 1994–1995 survey. Data used in previous reports for 1996–1997 to 1998–1999 has been revised with updated data from those survey years. In addition, data from the 1999–2000 survey has also been included. Data that is missing from the survey are imputed based on estimates by Statistics Canada and or CIHI.

The **Non-Consumption** component of the private sector includes non-patient revenue to hospitals including ancillary operations, donations, investment income etc. This data is derived from Statistics Canada's and CIHI's Hospital Surveys.

The non-consumption portion of the private sector also includes expenditures for biomedical and health care research by Canadian faculties of medicine derived from Medical Education Statistics published by the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges. Included are amounts for research funded by national and provincial not-for-profit foundations such as the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada, the National Cancer Institute of Canada, the Canadian Cancer Society, to name only a few. In addition, funding from local sources, internal university sources, university and unaffiliated hospitals, and foreign sources are also included. The sum of these amounts is provincially distributed according to the reported distribution of total amounts spent on research by the various faculties of medicine across the country.

Capital expenditure in the private sector is also included as a non-consumption component category. Additional information on the calculation of capital can be found in the Methodological notes in the Calculation Methods section under Capital Expenditure and in the Forecasting Method section.

Federal Direct

Data on Federal Direct health care spending is derived from information provided by federal government organizations supplemented with information from the National Public Accounts. Federal government health care spending is generally provided according to the province in which the expenditure was made. Some data, however, is provided only at the national level, in these cases it is distributed by the appropriate provincial/territorial population.

Municipal Government

Municipal Government health care spending is based on information provided by the Public Institutions Division of Statistics Canada. This data is supplemented with an estimate of spending by municipal governments on other institutions, which is based on information from Statistics Canada's Residential Care Facilities Survey.

Social Security Funds

In Canada, social security funds include the health care spending by workers' compensation boards and the drug insurance fund component of the Quebec Ministry of Health and Social Services drug subsidy program. The Workers' Compensation Board data are derived from special tabulations from each provincial and territorial Workers' Compensation Board of their medical aid expenditures. Income replacement and occupational rehabilitation is not included. Items included as medical aid that do not meet the National Health Expenditure definition of health expenditures such as funeral expenses, clothing expenses, hotel accommodation, and non-medical transportation are excluded.

The Workers' Compensation Boards data is supplemented in Quebec after 1996 with the portion of the Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec's drug program that is not funded by the ministry of health and social services. See the definition of Social Security Funds in the Concepts and Definitions section of this report for additional information.

> **Calculation Methods**

Calculation of Average Annual Rate of Growth

The Average Annual Rate of Growth is the constant annual rate necessary for a value at the beginning of a period to grow to a value at the end of a period over the number of compounding years in the period. The formula used to calculate the average annual rate of growth is:

$$= e^{(\ln(\text{value at end of period}) - \ln(\text{value at beginning of period}))/T}$$

Where the constant e equals 2.718, which is the base of the natural logarithm, and T equals the number of years in the period.

Calculation of Calendar Year

Some information sources provide data in fiscal years. Calendar year data were derived by adding $\frac{3}{4}$ of one fiscal year to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the previous fiscal year.

Calculation of Constant Dollars

Real health expenditure and real per capita health expenditure are presented in constant 1997 dollars. Constant dollar expenditure was calculated using price indices for public and private expenditures in each province and territory. The indices are the implicit price indices (IPI) for government current expenditure, which are used to deflate public sector health care spending, and the health component of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which are used to deflate private sector health care spending. Statistics Canada developed both sets of indices. A more complete explanation of the methodology for calculating implicit price indices is available in Statistics Canada publications.²⁶

²⁶ For example, *Guide to the Income and Expenditure Accounts*, Statistics Canada catalogue number 13-603E, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

In the health expenditure series, public and private expenditures are adjusted separately in each province using the appropriate index. Adjusted values are summed to obtain Canada totals at constant dollar values. Consequently, the overall implicit price index of the health expenditure series reflects the mix of public and private expenditures reported in the National Health Expenditure database.

The government current expenditure index was forecast for 2003 for the provinces and territories. The forecasts are based on the Conference Board of Canada's forecasts of this index for Canada, Ontario and Quebec and CIHI's forecasts for the remaining provinces.

The CPI (health) index was forecast to December 2003 based on the average of the monthly index up to September 2003, which was the latest information available prior to the publication of this report.

Calculation of TOTAL Health Expenditure as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product

The Gross Domestic Product at market prices²⁷ was used to express total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP. National GDP figures for Canada were used rather than the sum of provincial/territorial GDP to calculate the total health expenditure to GDP ratio for Canada.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) figures provided by Statistics Canada were revised (upward) in 2001 as part of their overall revision to the methods for measuring the nation's economic activity. Revised GDP figures for Canada were available from 1975 to 2000. Revised provincial and territorial GDP figures were available from Statistics Canada from 1981 to 1999. No attempt was made by CIHI to estimate provincial GDP prior to 1981. Forecasts of Gross Domestic Product figures at both the national and provincial/territorial levels for 2003 were prepared by CIHI by applying the Conference Board of Canada's latest 2003 forecasted growth rate of GDP to the 2002 GDP figures from Statistics Canada.

Calculation of Per Capita Dollars

Per capita health expenditures were calculated using the most recent revised population estimates from the Demography Division of Statistics Canada. This takes into account the results of the census adjustment for net census under-count, non-permanent residents and returning Canadians. Population figures for 2003 are projections from the Demography Division of Statistics Canada.

Calculation of TOTAL Health Expenditure

Total health expenditure refers to the sum of the public and the private sectors. Canada refers to the sum of the ten provinces and three territories. Total health care spending in constant 1997 dollars is the sum of public sector health care spending in constant 1997 dollars and private sector health care spending in constant 1997 dollars. Canada Average is the sum of provincial/territorial expenditures divided by the sum of provincial/territorial data of another variable, such as population.

²⁷ Source: National Accounts and Environment Division, Statistics Canada

Capital Expenditure

Prior to a major methodology review in 1995, several categories in the private sector were estimated using a residual method, whereby public sector spending was subtracted from an estimated total. The remainder was allocated entirely to the private sector. Following a major methodology review in the early 1990s, capital expenditure remained as the only category that was estimated this way. In 1998, the method of calculating capital expenditure was reviewed and revised. Capital expenditure for the private sector, provincial and municipal government sectors, is now estimated from information obtained from the Investment and Capital Stock Division at Statistics Canada. Capital expenditure in the federal direct sector is obtained from the national public accounts and federal departments that provide health services. There are no capital expenditures in the Social Security Funds sector. The implications of this change are twofold; capital expenditure in all sectors is based on full cost or cash basis accounting principles; and, capital is the only category of expenditure in which spending is categorized as private or public based on ownership of the facility in which the investment is made. This convention has been adopted due to data limitations.

Forecasting Methods

Provincial government sector health-spending forecasts are based on the growth rates of a consistent set of major health programs of provincial health departments reported in provincial Main Estimates and Budgets. In the case of territorial government forecasts of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, estimates were based on amounts reported in their Main Estimates. In other sectors, figures for these two territories were calculated by developing a forecast for the Northwest Territories including Nunavut. The share of Nunavut spending in the last year of actual data (2001) of the combined total of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut was used as a proxy to break out the forecasts for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut for 2002 and 2003.

The 2002 figures for capital expenditure in the provincial government sector, the municipal government sector and the private sector are based on "preliminary actual" figures from the Investment and Capital Stock Division of Statistics Canada. The 2003 capital figures are based on "intentions".

Forecasts for the remaining categories in the Federal Direct, Workers' Compensation Boards, Municipal Government and the Private sector were made entirely based on econometric analysis of time series trends. For each series, up to 40 different univariate forecasting specifications were evaluated, and the best one (based on the root mean square error of prediction) was selected. The functional forms studied included the exponential smoothing family (simple, double, Holt, Brown, Winters, damped trend, etc.); time trends; ARIMA specifications; etc. Logarithmic transformations were used when the data warranted its use.

Forecasts of health expenditures are identified in the figures by special symbols and in the Data Tables by the letter "f".

Gross Domestic Product figures at both the national and provincial/territorial levels were forecast by CIHI by applying the Conference Board of Canada's forecasted growth rate of GDP to the 2002 GDP figures from Statistics Canada.

The government current expenditure price index was forecast for 2003 for the provinces and territories. The forecasts are based on the Conference Board of Canada's latest forecasts of this index for Canada, Ontario and Quebec and CIHI's forecasts of the remaining provinces.

The CPI (health) index was forecast to December 2003 based on the average of the monthly index up to September 2003, which was the latest information available prior to the publication of this report.

> **Age and Sex Distribution Methods**

The Series E Data Tables present provincial government health expenditure for selected categories of spending by sex and eight age groupings. This is the fifth year of a data development project to age-sex standardize per capita health expenditure by province. This year CIHI has presented five categories of expenditure for 1996 to 2001 and included an estimate of total provincial/territorial government expenditure by age, sex, and by province/territory for 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001. The five categories presented are hospitals, other institutions, physicians, other professionals and drugs. The method of distributing the five categories and total is explained below. The data reported in Series E of the Data Tables are not age-sex standardized.

Hospitals

The distribution of provincial government hospital expenditure by age and sex is based on information from CIHI's Discharge Abstract Database (DAD)²⁸ and Hospital Morbidity Database (HMDB). The CIHI 2001 Case Mix grouping methodology or CMGTM was used to group patient discharge information into homogenous groups, based on clinical and resource utilization characteristics.

In the CMG methodology, patients are assigned to a group according to diagnosis and surgical procedures. Within each group patients are further classified into a complexity level²⁹ based on the number and type of co-morbid diagnoses and the age of the patient. Once the patient is grouped, a Resource Intensity Weight or RIW^{TM 30} is assigned. The assigned RIW were then aggregated to generate total weighted cases by age and sex.

The provincial government hospital expenditure estimate for each province is allocated to a given age group based on the weighted cases in that age group relative to total weighted cases. Weighted case information from the DAD and Morbidity Database is for acute

²⁸ The Discharge Abstract Database receives information from participating hospitals that represent about 85% of all hospital discharges in Canada. The database contains clinical, demographic and administrative data for inpatient acute, chronic and rehabilitation care and day surgery.

²⁹ Following extensive consultation with experts in the field, at the time of printing it is believed that these data have not been substantially effected by recent concerns regarding complexity that relate to more current data.

³⁰ RIWs are resource allocation algorithms, developed by CIHI for estimating the relative hospital resources used for a typical case. See http://ottprd01:7778/cihiweb/dispPage.jsp?cw_page=casemix_riw_e for more information.

inpatient care only. Weighted cases for the majority of hospital-based ambulatory care (i.e. day surgery, emergency departments and clinics) are currently only available in one province. Nevertheless, acute inpatient weighted cases is used as a proxy to distribute the National Health Expenditure estimate of hospital expenditure financed by provincial governments, which includes inpatient and ambulatory care.

CIHI investigated the reasonableness of using the acute inpatient data as a proxy to distribute comprehensive provincial government hospital expenditures by comparing 1998–1999 weighted cases calculated from Alberta’s Ambulatory Care data set with the Alberta acute inpatient weighted cases from the DAD/HMDB. The analysis showed that the distribution of ambulatory care weighted cases differs from inpatient weighted cases primarily in the senior age groups. The impact of including the ambulatory care weighted cases with the inpatient weighted cases is to lower per capita spending in the senior age groups from what it would have been based on the inpatient weighted cases only.

Data from the DAD/HMDB covers 11 jurisdictions across Canada; the territories are combined due to the small number of facilities. The Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut (1999, 2000 and 2001) were distributed according to a combined territorial distribution and further distributed based on population. Data for Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan from the DAD for 1995–1996 to 1997–1998 represents about 85% total acute hospitalizations within each province, however from 1998–1999 onward the DAD represents 100% coverage in these two provinces. Weighted cases for Quebec are based entirely on the Hospital Morbidity Database.

Caution should be exercised when comparing age and sex expenditure estimates across provinces, particularly with respect to Manitoba. Manitoba hospital utilization data is reported to CIHI differently than in other provinces and territories. In addition to acute inpatient care, Manitoba’s weighted cases include chronic, rehabilitative and long-term hospital care, which results in higher weights applied to senior age groups, and ultimately higher spending in those age groups. CIHI is currently investigating methods of removing the additional cases in Manitoba to produce an age-sex distribution that is consistent with other provinces. Manitoba weighted cases were generated from the Discharge Abstract Database which represent approximately 65% of total acute hospital separations in Manitoba. All provincial/territorial data was provided in fiscal year and converted to calendar year (see Calculation Methods).

Physicians

The distribution of provincial government physician expenditure by age and sex is based on information from CIHI’s National Physician Database (NPDB). The NPDB contains data on the socio-demographic and billing activities of fee-for-service physicians, as well as on the age and sex of patients. NPDB data is used as a proxy to distribute all physicians’ services expenditure from the National Health Expenditure database (NHEX). NHEX includes primarily professional fees, paid by provincial medical care insurance plans to physicians in private practice but also includes alternative payment methods such as salaries, sessional and capitation payments.

Fiscal year 1996–1997 data was unavailable from the NPDB for Nova Scotia, and was estimated using growth rates in the population by age and sex applied to the 1995–1996 fee-for-service data from the NPDB. Data for 1995–1996 was also unavailable from NPDB for New Brunswick. Similar to Nova Scotia, it was estimated using growth rates in the population by age and sex applied to 1994–1995 fee-for-services data from the NPDB. Yukon fee-for-service data from 1995–1996 to 2000–2001 was used to estimate the Northwest Territories by applying the Yukon fee-for-service per capita spending by age and sex to the Northwest Territories population for 1995–1996 to 2000–2001. Similar to the Northwest Territories, Nunavut for 1999–2000, 2000–2001 and 2001–2002 was estimated using the Yukon data. Data was collected in fiscal year and converted to calendar year (see Calculation Methods).

Other Institutions

Statistics Canada's Residential Care Facilities Survey (RCF) was used to estimate the provincial/territorial age and sex distribution from 1995–1996 to 2001–2002 for other institutions. Facilities for Delinquents, Transients and others, were excluded from the age-sex distribution. Only facilities financed to provide a level of care for type II or higher were considered for the estimation. These levels of care require a minimum of at least one and half-hours a day of medical and/or professional nursing supervision. Patient counts by age and sex and by predominant level of care within each facility was used to create the distributions.

In order for a facility's patient count to be included it was also necessary for the facility to report both income from provincial/territorial government sources and days of care for provincial government funded clients. Within a particular facility type, patient counts by age and sex were weighted based on the predominant level of care. Weights were generated using the estimated cost per patient for a particular type of care relative to type II. That is, type II care was the basis and had a weight of one. Once patient counts by age and sex, level of care, and facility type were assigned weights, the patient counts were aggregated to create total weighted provincial or territorial patient counts. A distribution across age and sex was generated and then applied to the appropriate provincial/territorial NHEX figure for other institutions. The age groups from the RCF, (<10, 11–17, 18–44, 45–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, 85+), were expanded into 5-year age groups by CIHI using population, as well as DAD/HMDB Weighted Cases that were also used to distribute NHEX hospital expenditure (see age-sex distribution methodology for hospitals in this section).

At the time of publication data was unavailable for Quebec for all years. The weighted patient counts for Canada (minus Quebec) from the RCF for 1996–1997 to 2001–2002 was used as a proxy for Quebec's distribution of other institutions expenditure. An Estimate for 1995–1996 was also generated using growth rates across age groups and gender in the population, applied to the 1996–1997 other institutions spending estimates by province and territory. Data was then converted into calendar year (see Calculation Methods).

Drugs

Provincial government prescribed drug expenditure primarily includes drugs that are dispensed through provincial drug subsidy programs. The level of coverage under these programs varies across the country. Universal drug plans with first dollar coverage to all residents are currently not available in any province. Most provincial government plans provide prescribed drugs to seniors, and welfare recipients. British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba provide some coverage to all residents with an assortment of substantial individual deductibles and co-payments. Similarly, Quebec instituted a universal plan in 1997 that requires Quebec residents to be covered under the provincial plan if a private group plan, usually available through an employer, is not available.

CIHI requested drug claims that were paid in a given year, by age and sex from each provincial drug subsidy program. Drug claim information by age and sex are currently unavailable from Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and Nunavut.

Data from Nova Scotia consists of the Seniors Pharmacare Program and prescription drug claims paid by the Department of Community Services through the Income Assistance Program and Family Benefits Program. Data from the Special Drug Program was unavailable; expenditure for this plan was distributed using data from the Department of Community Services.

Data collected from the New Brunswick Prescription Drug Program consists of ten different drug plans. Age-sex data were provided for the following plans: Seniors Plan (A), Cystic Fibrosis Plan (B), Family and Community Social Services (E), Human Resources Development (F), Organ Transplant (R), Human Growth Hormone (T), and Nursing Home Program (V), leaving only three plans with no age and sex data: Children in Care (G), HIV (U), and Special Authorization (SA) (for drugs not normally covered under the provincial formulary). Beginning in October 1996, claims under SA are included in six other plans (A, B, G, R, T, and V) if the claimant is a beneficiary of one of these plans. In September of 1997 this was expanded to include plans E and F. Minor plans for which age-sex data were not available were distributed using the overall distribution of plans for which data were available.

The Quebec Ministry of Health and Social Services supplied data on its drug subsidy program in calendar year. The plans included coverage for seniors, income security recipients, and others. Data for 1997 to 2001 also included a general client group representing recipients whose drug claims are paid through the self financed drug insurance fund by the premiums of subscribers to the plan and not the provincial government. Consequently, the age-sex distribution of this group was not included with the rest of the provincial government program.³¹

The Ontario Drug Benefits program (ODB) supplied age-sex data, which included combined prescription drug claims paid by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Community Services, as well as data for the Trillium Drug Program, which was implemented in April 1995. The Special Drug Program does not have an age-sex profile; its expenditure was therefore applied to the ODB distribution.

³¹ See the definition of Social Security Funds in the variables and concepts section of this report for more information.

Manitoba was unable to provide data for fiscal year 1996–1997 because of the Drug Programs Information Network (DPIN) conversion from a calendar year to a fiscal year system. This resulted in a 15-month year from January 1996 to April 1997.

The Department of Health's Pharmacare plan supplied data on drug claims paid for fiscal year 1997–1998 to 2001–2002. Data for the Ministry of Family Services, Employment and Income Assistance Division's drug plan was supplied for 1997–1998 to 2001–2002. The figures reported for Manitoba in 1997 are based on fiscal year data for 1997–1998.

Data supplied by the Saskatchewan Drug Plan and Extended Benefits Branch was in calendar year.

Alberta Health and Wellness provided expenditure data by age and sex on their prescription drug programs from 1995–1996 to 2001–2002. Data was supplied for all four of Alberta's prescription drug plans: Seniors, Widow's Pension, Regular and Palliative Care. Alberta Human Resources and Employment provided data for their prescription drug expenditure under the Employment and Income Assistance programs (formerly under Alberta Family and Social Services) for 1995–1996 to 1998–1999, 2000–2001 and 2001–2002. The age-sex distribution for 1999–2000 Alberta Human Resources and Employment's drug plan is based on 1998–1999 data.

British Columbia Ministry of Health of Health Services supplied claims paid by age and sex of the client in calendar year from 1996 to 2001 for each plan administered by their Pharmacare program. NHEX drug plan expenditures for British Columbia were converted to calendar year and then applied to the distribution of the appropriate data supplied by the province.

The Yukon Department of Health and Social Services supplied drug expenditure claims for three administered drug plans: Seniors, Child Drug Plan, and Chronic Care Drug Plan. Data from 1995–1996 to 2001–2002 was provided for each plan with the exception of the Child Drug Plan, which was implemented in 1997–1998. Northwest Territories Department of Health and Social Services supplied data by age and sex for prescription drug claims paid for Extended Health Benefits (EHB).

The provincial government drug estimate at the program level is allocated to a given age group based on the value of claims paid in that age group relative to total claims paid. In provinces with more than one program, the age-sex-distributed programs were combined to represent a total estimate for the province. Most data were collected in fiscal year and converted to calendar year (see Calculation Methods).

Other Professionals

Expenditure for the category of other professionals accounted for approximately 1.2% of total provincial/territorial health expenditure in 2001. Provincial/territorial governments provide a variety of health services delivered by health professionals other than physicians that includes primarily dentists, optometrists, chiropractors and physiotherapists. All provinces provide various programs for seniors and children, as well as programs for income assistance recipients. However, the services provided vary considerably across Canada. For instance, Ontario, British Columbia, and Quebec provide physiotherapy services to residents, while other provinces do not. Chiropractic services are provided

through provincial insurance plans from Ontario west to British Columbia, but nowhere else in Canada. Target populations, co-payments and deductibles also vary from provinces to province. CIHI requested from each province data for claims that were paid for by provincial/territorial governments in a given year, by age and sex, and type of service provided by other health care professionals. Details of data availability and estimation methods are described below.

Data was unavailable from Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nunavut. The remaining provinces and territories were able to supply data by age and sex for approximately 75% or more of other professional services. When a province or territory was unable to supply 100% of services, CIHI estimated the age and sex distribution for these services by using data from programs from other provinces with similar coverage and eligibility levels.

The provincial government expenditure estimates for other professionals at the program level is allocated to a given age group based on the value of claims paid in that age group relative to total claims paid. In provinces with more than one program the age-sex-distributed programs were combined to represent a total estimate for the provinces' other professionals expenditure. Most data were collected in fiscal year and converted to calendar year (see Calculation Methods).

Total Provincial Government Health Expenditure by Age and Sex

To age-sex standardize total provincial government health expenditures it is necessary that all categories of expenditure be distributed by age and sex for each province. Unfortunately age-sex distributions for all provincial/territorial government expenditures are currently not available in all provinces and territories. Consequently, CIHI estimated the missing data using the following methods. The age-sex distributions of drug subsidy programs for Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and Nunavut were estimated for 1998 to 2001 using the distributions of drug subsidy programs in other provinces with similar target populations and co-payment plans. Newfoundland and Labrador age-sex distribution was based on New Brunswick's seniors and Community and Social Services drug plans (plans A, E and F). Prince Edward Island's age-sex distribution for drug expenditure was based on the Nova Scotia Seniors and Community Services drug plans. Nunavut's age-sex distribution is based on the Northwest Territories data.

The age sex distributions of the category of other professionals in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nunavut (1999, 2000 and 2001) were estimated for 1998 to 2001. The age-sex distributions of these provinces were based on the distributions in other provinces of other health care provider programs that had similar beneficiaries and co-payment plans. Dental expenditure by age and sex in Prince Edward Island was based on the Newfoundland and Labrador Dental Health Plan clients from 3 to 16 years of age. Similarly, New Brunswick's dental expenditure for the youth income assistance plan was based on clients up to 17 years of age from the Newfoundland and Labrador dental plan. New Brunswick's age and sex distribution for the income assistance optometry plan was based on Saskatchewan Health's Supplementary Health Optometry plan. As was the case with Nunavut's drug expenditure, Nunavut's other professional's category expenditure

was based on the age-sex distribution for the Northwest Territories. Quebec's physiotherapy expenditure is distributed across a combined age-sex distribution of Ontario and British Columbia's fee-for-service physiotherapy plans.

Capital expenditure was estimated for all provinces and territories by using the general provincial/territorial populations by age and sex. This method was used based on two criteria: (i) capital investments in health care institutions typically last for decades and those who do not use institutional services in a given year may use them in the future; (ii) given the uncertainty of illness the availability of facilities has a value for all who potentially would use them if the need arises.

The remaining categories of Public Health and Administration and Other Health Spending were also estimated using the general provincial/territorial populations by age and sex based on the following rationale. Public health and health research benefit the entire population and it would be difficult to attribute them in different proportions to specific age and sex groups. Prepayment administration expenditures are accounted for mainly by the universal hospital and physicians' services plans. The rationale for distributing them according to the general population rather than based on utilization is because prepayment administration expenses are made up largely of the costs of registration systems for eligible residents, which cover the total population, and claims processing costs. The convention of allocating ambulance expenditure by population distributions is not believed to result in significant error of the total provincial expenditure distributions due to its small share of the other health care spending category.

Age-Sex Standardization of Provincial Government Expenditures

For the purpose of age-sex standardization CIHI used a direct method. Standardized expenditures by category were calculated by multiplying the male and female population of Canada in each of the 19 age groups by the expenditure per capita for each age group and sex by province and territory. Male and female standardized expenditure was aggregated and then divided by the total Canada population to generate the standardized per capita spending for a particular category by province and territory.

MAJOR CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS YEARS

In the process of compiling the National Health Expenditure series new information becomes available, methods and concepts are refined, and data sources are improved. The data are revised to incorporate these enhancements.

Some data revisions in the provincial government sector can be attributed to the partial implementation of recommendations from CIHI's Public Health and Administration Feasibility Study.³² More specifically, the administrative costs associated with delivering specific programs were matched with the program to which they applied. Previously these administration expenses were reported entirely in the Public Health and Administration category of expense. These revisions begin in 1985. Although no change in total

³² Public Health and Administration in National Health Expenditures-Feasibility Study, CIHI, June 2002, http://ottprd01:7778/cihiweb/dispPage.jsp?cw_page=spend_nhexenhance_e

expenditures by provincial governments is reported for some years, categorical changes in the expenditures may have occurred. For more information on these revisions please contact CIHI at nhex@cihi.ca.

In 2002, Statistics Canada revised the capital series that is used in National Health Expenditures, to include software expenditures. This revision affected the provincial government sector, the private sector and the municipal government sector.

REVISION HISTORY

› Provincial Government Sector

Methodological changes made by Statistics Canada to capital expenditures account for most of the provincial/territorial revisions in 1999 and 2000. Specific revisions are indicated below.

Newfoundland and Labrador—Updated historical information resulted in increases of \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million for 1977 and 1978 respectively, and in increases of \$0.5 million and \$0.2 million in 1984 and 1985 respectively. Non-capital historical revisions accounted for a \$0.7 million decrease in 1999, and a \$3.6 million decrease in 2000. Including capital revisions, there was an overall increase of \$5.1 million in 1999.

Prince Edward Island—Updated historical information resulted in decreases between \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million from 1983 to 1985. Capital revisions accounted for a \$1.7 million increase in 1999, and a \$0.1 million increase in 2000.

Nova Scotia—Capital revisions resulted in increases of \$6.5 million and \$0.4 million in 1999 and 2000 respectively.

New Brunswick—Updated historical information resulted in a decrease of \$0.1 million each year between 1995 and 1998. An overall increase of \$4.7 million in 1999 was the result of non-capital revisions amounting to a decrease of \$0.1 million and capital revisions amounting to an increase of \$4.8 million. For 2000, the overall decrease of \$3.4 million was the net result of non-capital revisions of a decrease of \$3.3 million and capital revisions of a decrease of \$0.1 million.

Quebec—Capital revisions resulted in an increase of \$1.1 million in 1999 and a decrease of \$3.4 million in 2000.

Ontario—Updated historical information resulted in decreases of \$1.3 million in 1984 and \$0.4 million in 1985. Non-capital revisions resulted in a decrease of \$4.9 million in 1998. For 1999, the overall increase of \$112.0 million was a result of a non-capital decrease of \$12.4 million (due to an exclusion of audiology services) and a capital revision increase of \$124.4 million. For 2000, the overall decrease of \$181.1 million was a result of a non-capital decrease of \$156.0 million (due to updated information) combined with a capital decrease of \$25.1 million.

Manitoba—Updated historical information resulted in decreases of \$1.0 million and \$0.3 million in 1992 and 1993 respectively. Capital revisions resulted in a \$23.1 million increase in 1999. The \$1.5 million increase in 2000 is the result of a non-capital increase of \$0.9 million and a capital increase of \$0.6 million.

Saskatchewan—The overall \$14.1 million increase in 1999 is the result of a non-capital decrease of \$0.7 million and a capital increase of \$14.8 million. The decrease of \$1.4 million in 2000 is the result of a non-capital decrease of \$0.4 million and a capital decrease of \$1.0 million.

Alberta—Capital revisions account for the increases of \$57.3 million and \$1.5 million in 1999 and 2000 respectively.

British Columbia—The exclusion of Vital Statistics information resulted in the historical revisions from 1975 to 1988, with yearly values ranging from a decrease of \$0.4 million to a decrease of \$2.6 million. Re-classification of data resulted in the decreases of \$92.3 million and \$30.8 million in 1994 and 1995 respectively. Updated information resulted in the increase of \$0.1 million in 1998. In 1999, the overall increase of \$44.1 million was the result of a non-capital increase of \$28.0 million (due to a revision to physician services expenditure and to updated information) and a capital increase of \$16.1 million. In 2000, the overall increase of \$40.4 million was the result of a non-capital increase of \$40.6 million (due to a revision to physician services expenditure and to updated information) and a capital decrease of \$0.2 million.

Yukon—Updated information from Yukon Health and Social Services regarding changes to home care account for the historical revisions from 1992 to 1999, ranging between increases of \$0.1 million and \$0.4 million per year. For 2000, the overall increase of \$1.5 million was the result of updated information regarding home care (\$0.4 million) and capital revisions amounting to an increase of \$1.1 million.

Northwest Territories—Capital revisions account for the increase of \$0.5 million in 1999.

Nunavut—For 1999, the overall increase of \$10.2 million is the result of non-capital revisions amounting to \$10.3 million and capital revisions amounting to a decrease of \$0.1 million. For 2000, the overall increase of \$5.2 million is the result of non-capital revisions amounting to \$6.2 million and capital revisions amounting to a decrease of \$1.0 million.

Table 9—Differences from Previously Reported Provincial Government Sector Data by Province/Territory and Canada, 1975 to 2000 (\$ millions)

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-1.1	---	---	---	-1.1
1976	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-1.3	---	---	---	-1.3
1977	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-1.4	---	---	---	-1.2
1978	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-1.7	---	---	---	-1.6
1979	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-0.4	---	---	---	-0.4
1980	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-1.5	---	---	---	-1.5
1981	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-2.2	---	---	---	-2.2
1982	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-2.2	---	---	---	-2.2
1983	---	-0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-2.2	---	---	---	-2.3
1984	0.5	-0.2	---	---	---	-1.3	---	---	---	-2.4	---	---	---	-3.5
1985	0.2	-0.1	---	---	---	-0.4	---	---	---	-2.5	---	---	---	-2.9
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-2.5	---	---	---	-2.5
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-2.6	---	---	---	-2.6
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-0.7	---	---	---	-0.7
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.0
1990	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.0
1991	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.0
1992	---	---	---	---	---	---	-1.0	---	---	---	0.1	---	---	-0.9
1993	---	---	---	---	---	---	-0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	-0.3
1994	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-92.3	0.1	---	---	-92.1
1995	---	---	---	-0.1	---	---	---	---	---	-30.8	0.2	---	---	-30.7
1996	---	---	---	-0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	---	---	0.2
1997	---	---	---	-0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	---	---	0.2
1998	---	---	---	-0.1	---	-4.9	---	---	---	0.1	0.3	---	---	-4.6
1999	5.1	1.7	6.5	4.7	1.1	112.0	23.1	14.1	57.3	44.1	0.4	0.5	10.2	280.8
2000	-3.6	0.1	0.4	-3.4	-3.4	-181.1	1.5	-1.4	1.5	40.4	1.5	---	5.2	-142.3

Private Sector

Hospital spending was updated in all jurisdictions from 1995 to 2000 excluding Quebec (1996–1998), Northwest Territories (1998–2000) and Nunavut (1999–2000). These updates are primarily due to revised definitions in the Canadian MIS Database (CMDDB).

Data for Non-Prescribed Drugs and Personal Health Supplies were revised in 2000 due to updated information from AC Neilsen.

Spending on Other Institutions in this sector was revised from 1996–1998 in New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta (1998 only), and British Columbia, to reconcile with Residential Care Facilities Survey data previously revised by Statistics Canada.

Capital expenditures were revised for all jurisdictions in 1999 and 2000 (2000 only for Nunavut) due to updated information from the Capital Survey administered by Statistics Canada. Capital revisions account for most of the change in 2000 private sector data.

The Health research component was revised from 1996–1999 for all jurisdictions except Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and the territories (which do not have private sector research expenditures). This revision was to more accurately calculate privately sourced research expenditure. For 2000, the data were revised with actual estimates. (Table 10).

Table 10—Differences from Previously Reported Private Sector Data by Province/Territory and Canada, 1995 to 2000 (\$ millions)

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1995	5.7	-0.1	-45.0	10.3	74.1	-49.2	5.8	1.8	-1.2	-26.3	---	0.9	---	-23.1
1996	-8.8	---	-10.5	-1.6	---	-69.5	6.5	0.7	2.6	-14.7	---	-0.7	---	-96.0
1997	-3.0	---	0.2	-0.4	---	-127.4	7.4	0.4	---	-0.3	0.3	-0.2	---	-123.0
1998	-0.6	---	0.5	0.2	0.1	123.5	9.7	0.1	0.6	-0.3	0.1	---	---	133.8
1999	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.5	1.4	2.4	5.2	0.6	-21.6	11.2	0.1	0.2	---	2.7
2000	2.6	4.9	22.6	-0.8	51.7	227.9	25.9	11.8	68.6	27.8	6.7	1.0	0.4	451.1

> **Federal Direct Sector**

Since 1999, provincial level data in the federal direct sector have been collected directly from federal departments and are augmented with information from the National Public Accounts. This year, more detailed information was obtained for the historical data from most federal departments such as the Department of Health Canada, Veterans Affairs Canada (VAC) and National Defense. Consequently, the following revisions were made to reflect this enhancement:

- § Updated information for 2000 was incorporated into the database. This update led to a downward revision for most provinces in 2000.

The differences between revised and original figures in each jurisdiction are summarized below (Table 11).

Table 11—Differences from Previously Reported Federal Direct Sector Data by Province/Territory and Canada, 2000 (\$ millions)

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
2000	-0.2	---	-2.0	-0.5	-1.8	-11.1	-0.8	---	-2.0	-1.9	---	---	0.8	-19.5

> **Municipal Government Sector**

Municipal government data is from Statistics Canada's Financial Management System. The revisions presented in Table 12 below are primarily due to revised revenue and expenditure estimates by Statistics Canada.

Table 12—Differences from Previously Reported Municipal Government Sector Data by Province/Territory and Canada, 1999 to 2000 (\$ millions)

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1999	---	---	-0.6	-1.2	---	---	0.1	-1.1	-4.7	-0.1	---	---	---	-7.7
2000	-0.1	---	---	-0.7	-2.3	-16.6	-0.9	-0.7	-6.6	-0.8	---	0.1	---	-28.5

› **Social Security Fund Sector**

Changes in Social Security data from 1985 to 1999 are the result of updated information. The Ontario revision for 2000 is the result of revised occupational health estimates. The revisions are summarized in Table 13 below.

Table 13—Differences from Previously Reported Social Security Fund Data by Province/Territory and Canada, 1985 to 2000 (\$ millions)

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-0.6	---	---	---	-0.6
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-0.8	---	---	---	-0.8
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-1.0	---	---	---	-1.0
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-0.9	---	---	---	-0.9
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-0.7	---	---	---	-0.7
1990	---	---	-1.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	-3.7	---	---	---	-5.0
1991	---	---	-3.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	-0.7	---	---	---	-4.4
1992	---	---	-3.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	-0.7	---	---	---	-4.3
1993	---	---	-3.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	-0.7	---	---	---	-4.0
1994	-0.1	---	-3.8	---	---	2.5	---	---	---	-0.7	---	---	---	-2.0
1995	-0.1	---	-2.9	---	---	2.6	---	---	---	-0.6	---	---	---	-0.9
1996	-0.1	---	-2.5	---	---	3.9	-0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.2
1997	-0.2	---	-2.9	---	---	4.9	-0.1	---	---	-0.9	---	---	---	0.8
1998	---	---	-3.9	---	---	5.7	-0.1	---	---	-0.9	---	---	---	0.7
1999	-2.2	---	-4.1	---	---	4.4	-0.1	---	---	4.1	---	---	---	2.1
2000	---	---	-5.2	---	1.6	16.5	-0.8	---	---	3.8	---	---	---	15.9

› **Age and Sex Expenditure Data**

Changes to the age-sex distributions from the 2002 publication occurred due to methodology revisions and new information from data sources. For more detailed information please contact the NHEX section by telephone, (613) 241-7860 or by e-mail nhex@cihi.ca.

› **Economic and Demographic Data**

Statistics Canada recently revised their population estimates. The estimates in this report are now based on the latest released data of October 2003. As part of their overall revision to the methods for measuring the nation’s economic activity Statistics Canada also revised estimates of Provincial Government Programs Spending; Provincial and National Gross Domestic Product; and the Implicit Price Index for Government Current Expenditure used in this report.

SOURCES OF DATA

National Health Expenditure estimates are compiled based on information from the following sources.

> Provincial Government Sector

- š Provincial Public Accounts and Main Estimates
- š Provincial Departments of Health Annual Reports and Statistical Supplements where available
- š Annual Reports of various foundations, agencies and commissions
- š Special tabulations and specific information from various provincial departments reporting health expenditures.
- š Federal Transfers as a part of Provincial Government spending:
 - 4# EPF, CHST—Federal-Provincial Relations Division, Federal Department of Finance
 - 4# CAP—Cost Shared Programs Division, Human Resources and Development Canada
 - 4# Contributions to the Governments of the Northwest and Yukon Territories—Public Accounts of Canada, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
 - 4# Health Resource Fund—Health Canada

> Federal Direct Sector

- š Public Accounts of Canada
- š Special tabulations/information from:
 - 4# Health Canada
 - 4# Department of Veterans Affairs
 - 4# Department of National Defense
 - 4# Solicitor General of Canada
 - 4# Statistics Canada
 - 4# Citizenship and Immigration Canada
 - 4# Several organizations that are responsible for administering research funds from federal government such as Canada Foundation for Innovation, Canadian Health Services Research Foundation and the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research

> Social Security Funds Sector

- š Special tabulations on medical aid spending provided by the provincial/territorial Workers' Compensation Boards
- š Annual Reports of provincial/territorial Workers' Compensation Boards
- š Annual Report of the Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec

> **Municipal Government Sector**

- š Special tabulation purchased from the Public Institutions Division of Statistics Canada.

> **Private Sector**

- š Private Insurance Component

- 4# The *not-for-profit* portion is captured from special tabulations provided by the not-for-profit insurance companies.

- 4# The *commercial* portion is captured by a special tabulation provided by the Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association (CLHIA).

- š Out-of-pocket Component

- 4# Survey of Household Spending, Statistics Canada (formerly the Family Expenditures Survey (FAMEX)), except for the following categories

- 4# **Hospitals**—(adjusted income from *patient services*) Annual Return of Health Care Facilities, fielded by Statistics Canada to 1994–1995, and the Annual Hospital Survey fielded by CIHI from 1995–1996 to 2000–2001

- 4# **Other Institutions**—Residential Care Facilities Survey fielded by Statistics Canada

- 4# **Over-the-Counter Drugs and Personal Health Supplies**—Market Review of Selected Drug Categories at Retail, a special tabulation purchased from AC Nielsen Canada

- š Non-consumption Component

- 4# **Hospitals**—(adjusted income from *non-patient services*) Annual Return of Health Care Facilities, Part 2 fielded by Statistics Canada to 1994–1995 and the Annual Hospital Survey fielded by CIHI from 1995–1996 to 2000–2001

- 4# **Capital Expenditures**—special tabulation purchased from the Investment and Capital Stock Division of Statistics Canada

- 4# **Health Research**—The Association of Canadian Medical Colleges, *Canadian Medical Education Statistics*, Expenditure for Biomedical and Health Care Research of Canadian Faculties of Medicine by Source of Funds

> **Age and Sex Data**

- š CIHI's Discharge Abstract Database (DAD) and Hospital Morbidity Database (HMDB)

- š CIHI's National Physician Database (NPDB)

- š Special tabulations provided by provincial/territorial government departments responsible for administering drug and other health benefit programs

- š Statistic Canada's Residential Care Facility Survey (RCF)

> **Economic and Demographic Data**

š Gross Domestic Product

4# 1975–2002: purchased from National Accounts and Environment Division,
Statistics Canada

4# 2003: purchased from the Conference Board of Canada (GDP growth rates)

š Population: purchased from the Demography Division, Statistics Canada

š Provincial Government Expenditure—Special tabulation purchased from the Public
Institutions Division of Statistics Canada

š Price Indices

– 1975–2002: Income and Expenditure Accounts Division and Prices Division,
Statistics Canada

– 2003: purchased from Conference Board of Canada

Data Tables

This section provides summary level expenditure data. These data tables are organized as follows:

Series

A—Summary Data, Canada

B—Total Health Expenditure, by Source of Finance, by Province/Territory and Canada (Selected Tables)

E—Total Provincial/Territorial Government Health Expenditure, by Age and Sex, by Province/Territory and Canada (Selected Tables)

The CD-ROM affixed to the back cover of this report contains more comprehensive data tables in Microsoft® Excel®. The data tables on the CD are organized as follows:

Series available on the CD-ROM

A—Summary Data, Canada

B—Total Health Expenditure, by Source of Finance, by Province/Territory and Canada

C—Health Expenditure, by Use of Funds, by Source of Finance, Canada

D—Health Expenditure, by Use of Funds, Source of Finance, by Province/Territory

E—Provincial/Territorial Government Health Expenditure, by Selected Uses of Funds, by Age and Sex, by Province/Territory and Canada

F—Provincial/Territorial Government Health Expenditure, by Province/Territory and Canada, 1974–1975 to 2003–2004

Each series generally follows the order below except as indicated. In addition, tables in A.3, Series C, Series D, Series E, Series F.2 and F.3, are not available in constant dollar values.

Current dollars

Š In millions of dollars

Š Percentage distribution (Use of Funds only)

Š Per capita

Š Sector as a proportion of:

4# GDP (B.1 and F.1 series only)

4# total health expenditure (B.2 to B.8 series only)

4# total provincial/territorial government program/expenditure (B.4 and F.4 series only)

Constant dollars

Š In millions of 1997 dollars (A, B and F.1 series only)

Š In 1997 dollars per capita (A, B and F.1 series only)

Most sub-series also include a table of annual percentage changes.

In all tables, forecasts are denoted with the letter “f” and the symbol “---” denotes data that is either unavailable or not applicable.

Series A

Summary Data, Canada

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table A.1

Total Health Expenditure, Canada, 1975 to 2003—Summary

Year	Total Health Expenditure in current dollars		Total Health Expenditure in constant 1997 dollars		Total Health Expenditure as a % of GDP
	Total (\$' 000,000)	Per Capita (\$)	Total (\$' 000,000)	Per Capita (\$)	(%)
1975	12,199.4	527.13	39,691.4	1,715.04	7.0
1976	14,049.8	599.14	40,773.8	1,738.77	7.0
1977	15,450.0	651.19	41,617.0	1,754.07	7.0
1978	17,106.8	713.87	42,948.7	1,792.27	7.0
1979	19,169.7	792.08	44,214.7	1,826.92	6.8
1980	22,298.4	909.54	46,682.1	1,904.14	7.1
1981	26,276.7	1,058.67	48,791.9	1,965.80	7.3
1982	30,759.1	1,224.61	51,101.7	2,034.51	8.1
1983	34,038.6	1,341.85	53,092.6	2,092.98	8.3
1984	36,743.1	1,434.85	55,050.2	2,149.76	8.2
1985	39,841.7	1,541.70	57,472.9	2,223.95	8.2
1986	43,337.3	1,660.36	60,277.0	2,309.36	8.5
1987	46,788.2	1,769.01	61,937.8	2,341.80	8.4
1988	50,958.2	1,901.75	64,636.1	2,412.21	8.3
1989	56,095.5	2,056.15	67,577.8	2,477.03	8.5
1990	61,022.6	2,203.18	69,789.6	2,519.70	9.0
1991	66,289.1	2,364.82	72,607.7	2,590.23	9.7
1992	69,805.7	2,460.83	74,161.7	2,614.39	10.0
1993	71,557.2	2,494.88	74,768.8	2,606.85	9.8
1994	73,082.1	2,520.16	75,234.3	2,594.37	9.5
1995	74,065.8	2,527.66	75,511.9	2,577.01	9.1
1996	74,685.1	2,522.23	75,726.1	2,557.38	8.9
1997	78,452.2	2,623.19	78,452.2	2,623.19	8.9
1998	83,764.4	2,777.60	82,554.5	2,737.48	9.2
1999	90,066.6	2,962.34	87,335.2	2,872.50	9.2
2000	97,696.7	3,183.44	92,007.1	2,998.04	9.1
2001	105,953.6	3,415.52	98,323.9	3,169.56	9.6
2002 f	113,396.0	3,615.76	102,705.9	3,274.89	9.8
2003 f	121,430.8	3,839.14	107,389.7	3,395.22	10.0
(annual percentage change)					
1975	---	---	---	---	---
1976	15.2	13.7	2.7	1.4	---
1977	10.0	8.7	2.1	0.9	---
1978	10.7	9.6	3.2	2.2	---
1979	12.1	11.0	2.9	1.9	---
1980	16.3	14.8	5.6	4.2	---
1981	17.8	16.4	4.5	3.2	---
1982	17.1	15.7	4.7	3.5	---
1983	10.7	9.6	3.9	2.9	---
1984	7.9	6.9	3.7	2.7	---
1985	8.4	7.4	4.4	3.5	---
1986	8.8	7.7	4.9	3.8	---
1987	8.0	6.5	2.8	1.4	---
1988	8.9	7.5	4.4	3.0	---
1989	10.1	8.1	4.6	2.7	---
1990	8.8	7.2	3.3	1.7	---
1991	8.6	7.3	4.0	2.8	---
1992	5.3	4.1	2.1	0.9	---
1993	2.5	1.4	0.8	-0.3	---
1994	2.1	1.0	0.6	-0.5	---
1995	1.3	0.3	0.4	-0.7	---
1996	0.8	-0.2	0.3	-0.8	---
1997	5.0	4.0	3.6	2.6	---
1998	6.8	5.9	5.2	4.4	---
1999	7.5	6.7	5.8	4.9	---
2000	8.5	7.5	5.3	4.4	---
2001	8.5	7.3	6.9	5.7	---
2002 f	7.0	5.9	4.5	3.3	---
2003 f	7.1	6.2	4.6	3.7	---

f - Forecast

CIHI 2003

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table A.2.1

Total Health Expenditure by Source of Finance, Canada, 1975 to 2003—Current Dollars

	Provincial Government	Federal Direct	Municipal Government	Social Security Funds	Total of Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
	A	B	C	D	A+B+C+D E	F	E+F G
Year	(\$' 000,000)						
1975	8,709.3	398.3	71.6	121.1	9,300.3	2,899.2	12,199.4
1976	10,129.9	439.7	105.8	141.9	10,817.2	3,232.6	14,049.8
1977	11,102.0	475.2	114.2	153.1	11,844.6	3,605.4	15,450.0
1978	12,269.4	485.6	111.7	173.8	13,040.5	4,066.3	17,106.8
1979	13,696.6	512.8	156.0	186.8	14,552.3	4,617.4	19,169.7
1980	15,794.0	582.1	234.0	231.7	16,841.8	5,456.5	22,298.4
1981	18,655.5	692.7	275.4	319.0	19,942.6	6,334.1	26,276.7
1982	22,002.1	854.8	250.8	339.1	23,446.8	7,312.3	30,759.1
1983	24,510.1	994.9	222.2	352.7	26,080.0	7,958.6	34,038.6
1984	26,243.9	1,106.1	214.5	392.3	27,956.9	8,786.3	36,743.1
1985	28,202.8	1,157.7	273.1	461.3	30,094.9	9,746.9	39,841.7
1986	30,501.5	1,260.8	310.2	456.2	32,528.6	10,808.7	43,337.3
1987	32,821.9	1,349.7	404.6	478.5	35,054.7	11,733.5	46,788.2
1988	35,806.2	1,522.8	303.5	530.3	38,162.8	12,795.4	50,958.2
1989	39,332.1	1,686.6	326.4	566.0	41,911.1	14,184.3	56,095.5
1990	42,469.7	1,970.4	364.6	640.8	45,445.5	15,577.1	61,022.6
1991	46,176.8	2,110.0	374.7	720.8	49,382.2	16,906.9	66,289.1
1992	48,337.8	2,199.9	396.9	759.1	51,693.8	18,112.0	69,805.7
1993	48,572.6	2,280.9	383.7	742.5	51,979.7	19,577.5	71,557.2
1994	48,885.6	2,519.8	446.1	747.2	52,598.7	20,483.5	73,082.1
1995	48,936.4	2,667.0	394.9	792.4	52,790.6	21,275.2	74,065.8
1996	49,095.6	2,606.3	348.1	827.1	52,877.1	21,808.1	74,685.1
1997	50,904.3	2,850.0	318.7	951.4	55,024.3	23,427.9	78,452.2
1998	54,193.6	3,052.3	765.4	1,047.0	59,058.4	24,706.0	83,764.4
1999	58,372.2	3,370.2	562.4	1,174.8	63,479.7	26,586.9	90,066.6
2000	63,283.5	3,531.6	617.3	1,370.7	68,803.1	28,893.5	97,696.7
2001	68,036.5	3,978.8	778.9	1,480.5	74,274.7	31,678.9	105,953.6
2002 f	72,535.4	4,306.9	803.6	1,592.5	79,238.4	34,157.6	113,396.0
2003 f	77,500.1	4,684.7	887.7	1,749.5	84,822.0	36,608.8	121,430.8
	(annual percentage change)						
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	16.3	10.4	47.6	17.2	16.3	11.5	15.2
1977	9.6	8.1	7.9	8.0	9.5	11.5	10.0
1978	10.5	2.2	-2.2	13.5	10.1	12.8	10.7
1979	11.6	5.6	39.7	7.5	11.6	13.6	12.1
1980	15.3	13.5	50.0	24.0	15.7	18.2	16.3
1981	18.1	19.0	17.7	37.7	18.4	16.1	17.8
1982	17.9	23.4	-8.9	6.3	17.6	15.4	17.1
1983	11.4	16.4	-11.4	4.0	11.2	8.8	10.7
1984	7.1	11.2	-3.5	11.2	7.2	10.4	7.9
1985	7.5	4.7	27.3	17.6	7.6	10.9	8.4
1986	8.2	8.9	13.6	-1.1	8.1	10.9	8.8
1987	7.6	7.1	30.4	4.9	7.8	8.6	8.0
1988	9.1	12.8	-25.0	10.8	8.9	9.1	8.9
1989	9.8	10.8	7.6	6.7	9.8	10.9	10.1
1990	8.0	16.8	11.7	13.2	8.4	9.8	8.8
1991	8.7	7.1	2.8	12.5	8.7	8.5	8.6
1992	4.7	4.3	6.0	5.3	4.7	7.1	5.3
1993	0.5	3.7	-3.3	-2.2	0.6	8.1	2.5
1994	0.6	10.5	16.2	0.6	1.2	4.6	2.1
1995	0.1	5.8	-11.5	6.0	0.4	3.9	1.3
1996	0.3	-2.3	-11.9	4.4	0.2	2.5	0.8
1997	3.7	9.4	-8.4	15.0	4.1	7.4	5.0
1998	6.5	7.1	140.2	10.1	7.3	5.5	6.8
1999	7.7	10.4	-26.5	12.2	7.5	7.6	7.5
2000	8.4	4.8	9.8	16.7	8.4	8.7	8.5
2001	7.5	12.7	26.2	8.0	8.0	9.6	8.5
2002 f	6.6	8.2	3.2	7.6	6.7	7.8	7.0
2003 f	6.8	8.8	10.5	9.9	7.0	7.2	7.1

f - Forecast

CIHI 2003

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table A.2.2

Total Health Expenditure by Source of Finance, Canada, 1975 to 2003—Current Dollars

	Provincial Government	Federal Direct	Municipal Government	Social Security Funds	Total of Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
	A	B	C	D	A+B+C+D E	F	E+F G
Year	(percentage distribution of \$' 000,000)						
1975	71.4	3.3	0.6	1.0	76.2	23.8	100.0
1976	72.1	3.1	0.8	1.0	77.0	23.0	100.0
1977	71.9	3.1	0.7	1.0	76.7	23.3	100.0
1978	71.7	2.8	0.7	1.0	76.2	23.8	100.0
1979	71.4	2.7	0.8	1.0	75.9	24.1	100.0
1980	70.8	2.6	1.0	1.0	75.5	24.5	100.0
1981	71.0	2.6	1.0	1.2	75.9	24.1	100.0
1982	71.5	2.8	0.8	1.1	76.2	23.8	100.0
1983	72.0	2.9	0.7	1.0	76.6	23.4	100.0
1984	71.4	3.0	0.6	1.1	76.1	23.9	100.0
1985	70.8	2.9	0.7	1.2	75.5	24.5	100.0
1986	70.4	2.9	0.7	1.1	75.1	24.9	100.0
1987	70.1	2.9	0.9	1.0	74.9	25.1	100.0
1988	70.3	3.0	0.6	1.0	74.9	25.1	100.0
1989	70.1	3.0	0.6	1.0	74.7	25.3	100.0
1990	69.6	3.2	0.6	1.1	74.5	25.5	100.0
1991	69.7	3.2	0.6	1.1	74.5	25.5	100.0
1992	69.2	3.2	0.6	1.1	74.1	25.9	100.0
1993	67.9	3.2	0.5	1.0	72.6	27.4	100.0
1994	66.9	3.4	0.6	1.0	72.0	28.0	100.0
1995	66.1	3.6	0.5	1.1	71.3	28.7	100.0
1996	65.7	3.5	0.5	1.1	70.8	29.2	100.0
1997	64.9	3.6	0.4	1.2	70.1	29.9	100.0
1998	64.7	3.6	0.9	1.2	70.5	29.5	100.0
1999	64.8	3.7	0.6	1.3	70.5	29.5	100.0
2000	64.8	3.6	0.6	1.4	70.4	29.6	100.0
2001	64.2	3.8	0.7	1.4	70.1	29.9	100.0
2002 f	64.0	3.8	0.7	1.4	69.9	30.1	100.0
2003 f	63.8	3.9	0.7	1.4	69.9	30.1	100.0
	(annual percentage change)						
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	1.0	-4.1	28.2	1.7	1.0	-3.2	---
1977	-0.3	-1.7	-1.9	-1.8	-0.4	1.4	---
1978	-0.2	-7.7	-11.6	2.5	-0.6	1.9	---
1979	-0.4	-5.8	24.7	-4.1	-0.4	1.3	---
1980	-0.9	-2.4	28.9	6.6	-0.5	1.6	---
1981	0.2	1.0	-0.1	16.8	0.5	-1.5	---
1982	0.8	5.4	-22.2	-9.2	0.4	-1.4	---
1983	0.7	5.2	-20.0	-6.0	0.5	-1.6	---
1984	-0.8	3.0	-10.6	3.0	-0.7	2.3	---
1985	-0.9	-3.5	17.4	8.5	-0.7	2.3	---
1986	-0.6	0.1	4.4	-9.1	-0.6	1.9	---
1987	-0.3	-0.8	20.8	-2.8	-0.2	0.5	---
1988	0.2	3.6	-31.1	1.8	0.0	0.1	---
1989	-0.2	0.6	-2.3	-3.0	-0.2	0.7	---
1990	-0.7	7.4	2.7	4.1	-0.3	1.0	---
1991	0.1	-1.4	-5.4	3.6	0.0	-0.1	---
1992	-0.6	-1.0	0.6	0.0	-0.6	1.7	---
1993	-2.0	1.1	-5.7	-4.6	-1.9	5.4	---
1994	-1.5	8.2	13.8	-1.5	-0.9	2.4	---
1995	-1.2	4.4	-12.7	4.6	-1.0	2.5	---
1996	-0.5	-3.1	-12.6	3.5	-0.7	1.7	---
1997	-1.3	4.1	-12.8	9.5	-0.9	2.3	---
1998	-0.3	0.3	125.0	3.1	0.5	-1.2	---
1999	0.2	2.7	-31.7	4.4	0.0	0.1	---
2000	-0.1	-3.4	1.2	7.6	-0.1	0.2	---
2001	-0.9	3.9	16.3	-0.4	-0.5	1.1	---
2002 f	-0.4	1.1	-3.6	0.5	-0.3	0.7	---
2003 f	-0.2	1.6	3.2	2.6	0.0	0.1	---

f - Forecast

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table A.2.3

Total Health Expenditure by Source of Finance, Canada, 1975 to 2003—Current Dollars

	Provincial Government	Federal Direct	Municipal Government	Social Security Funds	Total of Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
	A	B	C	D	A+B+C+D E	F	E+F G
Year	(\$' per capita)						
1975	376.32	17.21	3.10	5.23	401.86	125.27	527.13
1976	431.98	18.75	4.51	6.05	461.29	137.85	599.14
1977	467.93	20.03	4.81	6.45	499.22	151.96	651.19
1978	512.01	20.26	4.66	7.25	544.19	169.69	713.87
1979	565.93	21.19	6.45	7.72	601.29	190.79	792.08
1980	644.23	23.74	9.54	9.45	686.97	222.57	909.54
1981	751.62	27.91	11.10	12.85	803.48	255.20	1,058.67
1982	875.97	34.03	9.99	13.50	933.49	291.12	1,224.61
1983	966.22	39.22	8.76	13.90	1,028.11	313.74	1,341.85
1984	1,024.85	43.20	8.38	15.32	1,091.74	343.11	1,434.85
1985	1,091.32	44.80	10.57	17.85	1,164.54	377.16	1,541.70
1986	1,168.59	48.30	11.88	17.48	1,246.25	414.11	1,660.36
1987	1,240.96	51.03	15.30	18.09	1,325.38	443.63	1,769.01
1988	1,336.28	56.83	11.33	19.79	1,424.23	477.52	1,901.75
1989	1,441.70	61.82	11.97	20.75	1,536.23	519.92	2,056.15
1990	1,533.34	71.14	13.16	23.13	1,640.78	562.40	2,203.18
1991	1,647.32	75.27	13.37	25.71	1,761.68	603.14	2,364.82
1992	1,704.03	77.55	13.99	26.76	1,822.34	638.49	2,460.83
1993	1,693.51	79.52	13.38	25.89	1,812.30	682.58	2,494.88
1994	1,685.77	86.89	15.38	25.77	1,813.81	706.35	2,520.16
1995	1,670.07	91.02	13.48	27.04	1,801.60	726.06	2,527.66
1996	1,658.03	88.02	11.75	27.93	1,785.74	736.49	2,522.23
1997	1,702.08	95.29	10.66	31.81	1,839.83	783.36	2,623.19
1998	1,797.05	101.21	25.38	34.72	1,958.36	819.24	2,777.60
1999	1,919.89	110.85	18.50	38.64	2,087.88	874.46	2,962.34
2000	2,062.09	115.08	20.11	44.67	2,241.95	941.49	3,183.44
2001	2,193.22	128.26	25.11	47.73	2,394.32	1,021.20	3,415.52
2002 f	2,312.87	137.33	25.62	50.78	2,526.60	1,089.15	3,615.76
2003 f	2,450.24	148.11	28.06	55.31	2,681.72	1,157.42	3,839.14
	(annual percentage change)						
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	14.8	9.0	45.7	15.6	14.8	10.0	13.7
1977	8.3	6.8	6.7	6.7	8.2	10.2	8.7
1978	9.4	1.2	-3.1	12.3	9.0	11.7	9.6
1979	10.5	4.6	38.3	6.5	10.5	12.4	11.0
1980	13.8	12.0	48.1	22.4	14.2	16.7	14.8
1981	16.7	17.5	16.2	36.0	17.0	14.7	16.4
1982	16.5	21.9	-10.0	5.0	16.2	14.1	15.7
1983	10.3	15.2	-12.3	3.0	10.1	7.8	9.6
1984	6.1	10.1	-4.4	10.2	6.2	9.4	6.9
1985	6.5	3.7	26.1	16.5	6.7	9.9	7.4
1986	7.1	7.8	12.5	-2.1	7.0	9.8	7.7
1987	6.2	5.6	28.7	3.5	6.3	7.1	6.5
1988	7.7	11.4	-26.0	9.4	7.5	7.6	7.5
1989	7.9	8.8	5.6	4.8	7.9	8.9	8.1
1990	6.4	15.1	10.0	11.5	6.8	8.2	7.2
1991	7.4	5.8	1.5	11.1	7.4	7.2	7.3
1992	3.4	3.0	4.7	4.1	3.4	5.9	4.1
1993	-0.6	2.5	-4.4	-3.3	-0.6	6.9	1.4
1994	-0.5	9.3	15.0	-0.5	0.1	3.5	1.0
1995	-0.9	4.7	-12.4	5.0	-0.7	2.8	0.3
1996	-0.7	-3.3	-12.8	3.3	-0.9	1.4	-0.2
1997	2.7	8.3	-9.4	13.9	3.0	6.4	4.0
1998	5.6	6.2	138.2	9.1	6.4	4.6	5.9
1999	6.8	9.5	-27.1	11.3	6.6	6.7	6.7
2000	7.4	3.8	8.7	15.6	7.4	7.7	7.5
2001	6.4	11.5	24.8	6.9	6.8	8.5	7.3
2002 f	5.5	7.1	2.1	6.4	5.5	6.7	5.9
2003 f	5.9	7.8	9.5	8.9	6.1	6.3	6.2

f - Forecast

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NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table A.2.4

Total Health Expenditure by Source of Finance, Canada, 1975 to 2003—Constant Dollars

	Provincial Government	Federal Direct	Municipal Government	Social Security Funds	Total of Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
	A	B	C	D	A+B+C+D E	F	E+F G
Year	(in 1997 \$' 000,000)						
1975	27,834.3	1,272.1	230.4	389.4	29,726.3	9,965.1	39,691.4
1976	28,659.5	1,247.3	304.7	403.8	30,615.2	10,158.6	40,773.8
1977	28,970.1	1,243.4	304.7	402.6	30,920.8	10,696.2	41,617.0
1978	29,826.1	1,184.5	277.9	425.3	31,713.8	11,234.9	42,948.7
1979	30,367.9	1,140.9	354.1	417.5	32,280.4	11,934.4	44,214.7
1980	31,774.8	1,174.0	482.4	469.8	33,901.0	12,781.1	46,682.1
1981	33,201.3	1,236.2	501.6	572.2	35,511.3	13,280.7	48,791.9
1982	35,100.5	1,370.6	410.0	544.4	37,425.5	13,676.3	51,101.7
1983	37,028.7	1,503.6	342.1	537.8	39,412.2	13,680.3	53,092.6
1984	38,230.8	1,609.6	318.2	574.5	40,733.1	14,317.1	55,050.2
1985	39,681.7	1,629.3	389.1	650.0	42,350.0	15,122.9	57,472.9
1986	41,604.7	1,719.5	423.9	623.4	44,371.5	15,905.5	60,277.0
1987	42,868.1	1,764.7	526.9	625.8	45,785.5	16,152.3	61,937.8
1988	45,077.1	1,918.1	382.4	668.9	48,046.4	16,589.7	64,636.1
1989	47,023.6	2,017.2	389.3	676.5	50,106.7	17,471.1	67,577.8
1990	48,187.1	2,237.4	413.7	727.1	51,565.3	18,224.3	69,789.6
1991	50,300.9	2,304.4	409.0	784.7	53,799.0	18,808.8	72,607.7
1992	51,154.3	2,336.9	420.6	802.7	54,714.4	19,447.3	74,161.7
1993	50,743.2	2,393.3	401.3	775.2	54,313.1	20,455.7	74,768.8
1994	50,294.9	2,599.6	461.7	769.4	54,125.6	21,108.7	75,234.3
1995	49,791.4	2,718.3	403.6	807.1	53,720.3	21,791.6	75,511.9
1996	49,771.3	2,642.4	353.2	838.8	53,605.7	22,120.4	75,726.1
1997	50,904.3	2,850.0	318.7	951.4	55,024.3	23,427.9	78,452.2
1998	53,580.8	3,016.7	753.9	1,037.0	58,388.3	24,166.2	82,554.5
1999	56,944.4	3,282.7	550.6	1,146.0	61,923.8	25,411.4	87,335.2
2000	59,759.6	3,328.6	586.9	1,292.1	64,967.2	27,039.9	92,007.1
2001	63,647.6	3,716.8	733.6	1,381.6	69,479.6	28,844.3	98,323.9
2002 f	66,077.4	3,916.1	736.2	1,447.2	72,176.9	30,529.1	102,705.9
2003 f	68,797.1	4,147.8	792.9	1,549.8	75,287.6	32,102.1	107,389.7
	(annual percentage change)						
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	3.0	-2.0	32.2	3.7	3.0	1.9	2.7
1977	1.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	1.0	5.3	2.1
1978	3.0	-4.7	-8.8	5.6	2.6	5.0	3.2
1979	1.8	-3.7	27.4	-1.8	1.8	6.2	2.9
1980	4.6	2.9	36.2	12.5	5.0	7.1	5.6
1981	4.5	5.3	4.0	21.8	4.7	3.9	4.5
1982	5.7	10.9	-18.3	-4.9	5.4	3.0	4.7
1983	5.5	9.7	-16.6	-1.2	5.3	0.0	3.9
1984	3.2	7.0	-7.0	6.8	3.4	4.7	3.7
1985	3.8	1.2	22.3	13.1	4.0	5.6	4.4
1986	4.8	5.5	8.9	-4.1	4.8	5.2	4.9
1987	3.0	2.6	24.3	0.4	3.2	1.6	2.8
1988	5.2	8.7	-27.4	6.9	4.9	2.7	4.4
1989	4.3	5.2	1.8	1.1	4.3	5.3	4.6
1990	2.5	10.9	6.3	7.5	2.9	4.3	3.3
1991	4.4	3.0	-1.1	7.9	4.3	3.2	4.0
1992	1.7	1.4	2.8	2.3	1.7	3.4	2.1
1993	-0.8	2.4	-4.6	-3.4	-0.7	5.2	0.8
1994	-0.9	8.6	15.0	-0.7	-0.3	3.2	0.6
1995	-1.0	4.6	-12.6	4.9	-0.7	3.2	0.4
1996	0.0	-2.8	-12.5	3.9	-0.2	1.5	0.3
1997	2.3	7.9	-9.8	13.4	2.6	5.9	3.6
1998	5.3	5.8	136.6	9.0	6.1	3.2	5.2
1999	6.3	8.8	-27.0	10.5	6.1	5.2	5.8
2000	4.9	1.4	6.6	12.8	4.9	6.4	5.3
2001	6.5	11.7	25.0	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.9
2002 f	3.8	5.4	0.4	4.7	3.9	5.8	4.5
2003 f	4.1	5.9	7.7	7.1	4.3	5.2	4.6

f - Forecast

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table A.2.5

Total Health Expenditure by Source of Finance, Canada, 1975 to 2003—Constant Dollars

	Provincial Government	Federal Direct	Municipal Government	Social Security Funds	Total of Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
	A	B	C	D	A+B+C+D E	F	E+F G
Year	(in 1997 \$' per capita)						
1975	1,202.70	54.97	9.96	16.82	1,284.45	430.59	1,715.04
1976	1,222.16	53.19	12.99	17.22	1,305.57	433.21	1,738.77
1977	1,221.03	52.40	12.84	16.97	1,303.25	450.83	1,754.07
1978	1,244.65	49.43	11.60	17.75	1,323.43	468.84	1,792.27
1979	1,254.78	47.14	14.63	17.25	1,333.80	493.12	1,826.92
1980	1,296.08	47.89	19.68	19.16	1,382.81	521.34	1,904.14
1981	1,337.66	49.80	20.21	23.06	1,430.73	535.07	1,965.80
1982	1,397.45	54.57	16.32	21.67	1,490.02	544.49	2,034.51
1983	1,459.72	59.28	13.49	21.20	1,553.68	539.30	2,092.98
1984	1,492.94	62.86	12.42	22.44	1,590.66	559.10	2,149.76
1985	1,535.51	63.05	15.06	25.15	1,638.76	585.19	2,223.95
1986	1,593.98	65.88	16.24	23.88	1,699.98	609.38	2,309.36
1987	1,620.79	66.72	19.92	23.66	1,731.10	610.70	2,341.80
1988	1,682.27	71.58	14.27	24.96	1,793.09	619.12	2,412.21
1989	1,723.63	73.94	14.27	24.80	1,836.64	640.39	2,477.03
1990	1,739.76	80.78	14.94	26.25	1,861.73	657.98	2,519.70
1991	1,794.45	82.21	14.59	27.99	1,919.24	670.99	2,590.23
1992	1,803.32	82.38	14.83	28.30	1,928.82	685.57	2,614.39
1993	1,769.18	83.44	13.99	27.03	1,893.65	713.20	2,606.85
1994	1,734.37	89.64	15.92	26.53	1,866.46	727.91	2,594.37
1995	1,699.24	92.77	13.77	27.54	1,833.33	743.69	2,577.01
1996	1,680.85	89.24	11.93	28.33	1,810.34	747.04	2,557.38
1997	1,702.08	95.29	10.66	31.81	1,839.83	783.36	2,623.19
1998	1,776.72	100.03	25.00	34.39	1,936.14	801.34	2,737.48
1999	1,872.93	107.97	18.11	37.69	2,036.71	835.80	2,872.50
2000	1,947.26	108.46	19.12	42.10	2,116.95	881.09	2,998.04
2001	2,051.74	119.82	23.65	44.54	2,239.74	929.82	3,169.56
2002 f	2,106.95	124.87	23.48	46.15	2,301.44	973.45	3,274.89
2003 f	2,175.08	131.14	25.07	49.00	2,380.28	1,014.94	3,395.22
	(annual percentage change)						
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	1.6	-3.2	30.5	2.4	1.6	0.6	1.4
1977	-0.1	-1.5	-1.1	-1.5	-0.2	4.1	0.9
1978	1.9	-5.7	-9.7	4.6	1.5	4.0	2.2
1979	0.8	-4.6	26.1	-2.8	0.8	5.2	1.9
1980	3.3	1.6	34.5	11.1	3.7	5.7	4.2
1981	3.2	4.0	2.7	20.3	3.5	2.6	3.2
1982	4.5	9.6	-19.2	-6.0	4.1	1.8	3.5
1983	4.5	8.6	-17.4	-2.2	4.3	-1.0	2.9
1984	2.3	6.0	-7.9	5.8	2.4	3.7	2.7
1985	2.9	0.3	21.2	12.1	3.0	4.7	3.5
1986	3.8	4.5	7.9	-5.0	3.7	4.1	3.8
1987	1.7	1.3	22.7	-0.9	1.8	0.2	1.4
1988	3.8	7.3	-28.4	5.5	3.6	1.4	3.0
1989	2.5	3.3	0.0	-0.7	2.4	3.4	2.7
1990	0.9	9.2	4.7	5.9	1.4	2.7	1.7
1991	3.1	1.8	-2.3	6.6	3.1	2.0	2.8
1992	0.5	0.2	1.6	1.1	0.5	2.2	0.9
1993	-1.9	1.3	-5.6	-4.5	-1.8	4.0	-0.3
1994	-2.0	7.4	13.8	-1.8	-1.4	2.1	-0.5
1995	-2.0	3.5	-13.5	3.8	-1.8	2.2	-0.7
1996	-1.1	-3.8	-13.4	2.9	-1.3	0.5	-0.8
1997	1.3	6.8	-10.7	12.3	1.6	4.9	2.6
1998	4.4	5.0	134.6	8.1	5.2	2.3	4.4
1999	5.4	7.9	-27.6	9.6	5.2	4.3	4.9
2000	4.0	0.5	5.6	11.7	3.9	5.4	4.4
2001	5.4	10.5	23.7	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.7
2002 f	2.7	4.2	-0.7	3.6	2.8	4.7	3.3
2003 f	3.2	5.0	6.8	6.2	3.4	4.3	3.7

f - Forecast

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NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table A.3.1.1 – Part 1

Total Health Expenditure by Use of Funds, Canada, 1975 to 2003—Current Dollars							
Year	Hospitals	Other Institutions	Physicians	Other Professionals			Sub-Total
				Dental Services	Vision Care Services	Other	
	A	B	C	(\$' 000,000)			D
1975	5,454.9	1,125.0	1,839.9	741.7	226.1	128.4	1,096.2
1976	6,357.3	1,368.6	2,071.0	869.1	260.1	145.5	1,274.7
1977	6,792.8	1,577.0	2,284.4	1,034.6	295.8	162.6	1,493.0
1978	7,382.0	1,851.8	2,566.7	1,191.3	336.0	186.3	1,713.5
1979	8,114.1	2,171.7	2,857.1	1,374.5	365.8	219.2	1,959.5
1980	9,334.4	2,539.6	3,287.5	1,592.0	414.4	255.4	2,261.7
1981	11,030.7	2,889.9	3,824.8	1,811.8	513.6	303.7	2,629.1
1982	13,092.8	3,384.8	4,420.8	2,072.7	609.8	357.3	3,039.8
1983	14,417.6	3,741.6	5,052.7	2,225.7	715.0	411.6	3,352.4
1984	15,344.8	3,915.5	5,525.9	2,402.3	829.4	452.2	3,683.8
1985	16,260.3	4,105.9	6,045.7	2,711.3	925.9	496.4	4,133.6
1986	17,637.2	4,087.3	6,674.8	2,959.6	1,002.2	562.0	4,523.8
1987	18,951.1	4,329.2	7,342.8	3,203.6	1,075.6	634.3	4,913.5
1988	20,400.3	4,738.7	7,942.1	3,494.0	1,184.2	715.6	5,393.8
1989	22,236.5	5,141.3	8,506.7	3,820.7	1,302.3	833.8	5,956.7
1990	23,855.2	5,748.2	9,245.1	4,139.0	1,402.7	956.6	6,498.3
1991	25,714.9	6,344.9	10,205.5	4,467.5	1,484.8	1,082.7	7,035.0
1992	26,667.2	6,787.8	10,448.5	4,690.2	1,535.0	1,171.6	7,396.8
1993	26,739.5	6,796.3	10,498.9	4,926.9	1,587.0	1,220.4	7,734.3
1994	26,165.6	6,921.6	10,731.6	5,217.1	1,683.0	1,253.7	8,153.8
1995	25,514.2	7,132.4	10,638.0	5,485.2	1,774.4	1,295.7	8,555.3
1996	25,245.0	7,254.8	10,758.8	5,663.4	1,830.1	1,336.7	8,830.2
1997	25,835.8	7,509.2	11,176.6	5,895.8	2,188.3	1,543.1	9,627.3
1998	27,175.8	7,887.2	11,715.9	6,278.4	2,275.3	1,526.1	10,079.8
1999	28,301.7	8,524.1	12,223.8	6,774.5	2,346.3	1,725.1	10,845.9
2000	30,638.6	9,222.0	12,977.3	7,205.6	2,574.2	1,805.6	11,585.3
2001	32,396.7	9,979.0	13,978.4	7,803.2	2,751.2	2,021.1	12,575.5
2002 f	34,171.5	10,681.7	14,964.4	8,369.7	2,921.0	2,150.6	13,441.3
2003 f	36,392.0	11,557.7	15,640.2	9,031.5	3,109.0	2,336.3	14,476.8
(annual percentage change)							
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	16.5	21.7	12.6	17.2	15.0	13.3	16.3
1977	6.9	15.2	10.3	19.0	13.7	11.7	17.1
1978	8.7	17.4	12.4	15.1	13.6	14.6	14.8
1979	9.9	17.3	11.3	15.4	8.9	17.6	14.4
1980	15.0	16.9	15.1	15.8	13.3	16.5	15.4
1981	18.2	13.8	16.3	13.8	24.0	18.9	16.2
1982	18.7	17.1	15.6	14.4	18.7	17.7	15.6
1983	10.1	10.5	14.3	7.4	17.3	15.2	10.3
1984	6.4	4.6	9.4	7.9	16.0	9.9	9.9
1985	6.0	4.9	9.4	12.9	11.6	9.8	12.2
1986	8.5	-0.5	10.4	9.2	8.2	13.2	9.4
1987	7.4	5.9	10.0	8.2	7.3	12.9	8.6
1988	7.6	9.5	8.2	9.1	10.1	12.8	9.8
1989	9.0	8.5	7.1	9.3	10.0	16.5	10.4
1990	7.3	11.8	8.7	8.3	7.7	14.7	9.1
1991	7.8	10.4	10.4	7.9	5.8	13.2	8.3
1992	3.7	7.0	2.4	5.0	3.4	8.2	5.1
1993	0.3	0.1	0.5	5.0	3.4	4.2	4.6
1994	-2.1	1.8	2.2	5.9	6.1	2.7	5.4
1995	-2.5	3.0	-0.9	5.1	5.4	3.4	4.9
1996	-1.1	1.7	1.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
1997	2.3	3.5	3.9	4.1	19.6	15.4	9.0
1998	5.2	5.0	4.8	6.5	4.0	-1.1	4.7
1999	4.1	8.1	4.3	7.9	3.1	13.0	7.6
2000	8.3	8.2	6.2	6.4	9.7	4.7	6.8
2001	5.7	8.2	7.7	8.3	6.9	11.9	8.5
2002 f	5.5	7.0	7.1	7.3	6.2	6.4	6.9
2003 f	6.5	8.2	4.5	7.9	6.4	8.6	7.7

f - Forecast

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table A.3.1.1—Part 2

Total Health Expenditure by Use of Funds, Canada, 1975 to 2003—Current Dollars (cont'd)

Drugs			Capital	Public Health & Administration	Other Health Spending				Grand Total
Prescribed Drugs	Non-Prescribed Drugs	Sub-Total			Pre-payment Administration	Health Research	Other	Sub-Total	
			E	F	G			H	A+B+C+D +E+F+G+H
(\$' 000,000)									
771.7	305.6	1,077.3	536.1	551.1	172.1	93.7	253.2	519.0	12,199.4
883.4	316.0	1,199.4	544.1	638.2	200.4	105.4	290.6	596.4	14,049.8
987.9	324.5	1,312.4	563.7	727.4	234.3	129.4	335.4	699.1	15,450.0
1,052.7	392.8	1,445.5	672.2	726.7	237.0	150.4	360.9	748.3	17,106.8
1,162.9	495.5	1,658.4	725.1	817.8	268.0	173.7	424.2	865.9	19,169.7
1,298.4	586.3	1,884.6	990.7	963.8	294.7	202.5	538.7	1,035.9	22,298.4
1,677.1	655.0	2,332.1	1,111.2	1,133.8	383.9	231.2	710.1	1,325.2	26,276.7
1,924.1	715.0	2,639.1	1,394.8	1,333.0	369.1	258.0	826.9	1,454.0	30,759.1
2,107.1	845.9	2,953.0	1,436.6	1,444.7	396.9	297.3	945.8	1,640.0	34,038.6
2,255.6	1,058.6	3,314.2	1,504.1	1,604.6	482.4	336.9	1,030.8	1,850.1	36,743.1
2,566.5	1,235.9	3,802.3	1,651.2	1,788.6	503.6	381.2	1,169.4	2,054.2	39,841.7
3,018.0	1,399.0	4,417.1	1,801.4	1,835.6	570.4	452.8	1,336.8	2,360.1	43,337.3
3,293.1	1,621.7	4,914.9	1,871.8	1,942.3	576.5	452.0	1,494.2	2,522.7	46,788.2
3,736.8	1,784.9	5,521.7	1,901.7	2,055.3	737.4	507.1	1,760.2	3,004.6	50,958.2
4,262.9	1,975.6	6,238.5	2,092.8	2,291.9	987.7	588.4	2,055.0	3,631.0	56,095.5
4,871.8	2,058.7	6,930.5	2,123.7	2,552.6	1,002.5	667.7	2,398.8	4,069.1	61,022.6
5,468.7	2,236.6	7,705.3	2,027.5	2,753.4	1,092.5	698.6	2,711.6	4,502.7	66,289.1
6,100.7	2,418.1	8,518.8	2,058.0	3,049.7	1,161.2	806.5	2,911.1	4,878.9	69,805.7
6,603.5	2,576.0	9,179.6	2,016.9	3,238.0	1,408.9	792.9	3,151.9	5,353.7	71,557.2
6,760.9	2,676.6	9,437.5	2,272.8	3,610.8	1,566.3	801.0	3,421.1	5,788.4	73,082.1
7,399.0	2,703.6	10,102.6	2,263.1	3,882.7	1,613.0	804.0	3,560.5	5,977.5	74,065.8
7,602.1	2,756.0	10,358.1	2,160.0	4,049.1	1,645.4	819.9	3,563.9	6,029.1	74,685.1
8,540.8	2,877.5	11,418.3	2,122.0	4,208.1	1,626.1	1,114.4	3,814.3	6,554.9	78,452.2
9,469.5	3,067.0	12,536.5	2,298.3	5,217.4	1,472.0	1,219.9	4,161.5	6,853.5	83,764.4
10,267.7	3,252.3	13,520.0	3,421.3	5,600.1	1,684.5	1,396.6	4,548.7	7,629.7	90,066.6
11,764.6	3,328.6	15,093.2	3,888.0	6,196.7	1,885.9	1,350.6	4,858.9	8,095.4	97,696.7
13,219.1	3,450.6	16,669.7	4,467.8	7,054.9	2,403.4	1,552.9	4,875.3	8,831.6	105,953.6
14,538.4	3,602.4	18,140.8	5,100.3	7,470.6	2,721.5	1,713.7	4,990.2	9,425.4	113,396.0
16,008.0	3,611.1	19,619.1	5,626.7	7,918.7	3,088.8	1,874.2	5,236.7	10,199.6	121,430.8
(annual percentage change)									
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14.5	3.4	11.3	1.5	15.8	16.5	12.5	14.8	14.9	15.2
11.8	2.7	9.4	3.6	14.0	16.9	22.8	15.4	17.2	10.0
6.6	21.1	10.1	19.2	-0.1	1.2	16.2	7.6	7.0	10.7
10.5	26.2	14.7	7.9	12.5	13.1	15.4	17.6	15.7	12.1
11.7	18.3	13.6	36.6	17.9	10.0	16.6	27.0	19.6	16.3
29.2	11.7	23.7	12.2	17.6	30.3	14.1	31.8	27.9	17.8
14.7	9.2	13.2	25.5	17.6	-3.9	11.6	16.5	9.7	17.1
9.5	18.3	11.9	3.0	8.4	7.5	15.2	14.4	12.8	10.7
7.0	25.2	12.2	4.7	11.1	21.5	13.3	9.0	12.8	7.9
13.8	16.7	14.7	9.8	11.5	4.4	13.1	13.4	11.0	8.4
17.6	13.2	16.2	9.1	2.6	13.2	18.8	14.3	14.9	8.8
9.1	15.9	11.3	3.9	5.8	1.1	-0.2	11.8	6.9	8.0
13.5	10.1	12.3	1.6	5.8	27.9	12.2	17.8	19.1	8.9
14.1	10.7	13.0	10.0	11.5	33.9	16.0	16.7	20.8	10.1
14.3	4.2	11.1	1.5	11.4	1.5	13.5	16.7	12.1	8.8
12.3	8.6	11.2	-4.5	7.9	9.0	4.6	13.0	10.7	8.6
11.6	8.1	10.6	1.5	10.8	6.3	15.4	7.4	8.4	5.3
8.2	6.5	7.8	-2.0	6.2	21.3	-1.7	8.3	9.7	2.5
2.4	3.9	2.8	12.7	11.5	11.2	1.0	8.5	8.1	2.1
9.4	1.0	7.0	-0.4	7.5	3.0	0.4	4.1	3.3	1.3
2.7	1.9	2.5	-4.6	4.3	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.9	0.8
12.3	4.4	10.2	-1.8	3.9	-1.2	35.9	7.0	8.7	5.0
10.9	6.6	9.8	8.3	24.0	-9.5	9.5	9.1	4.6	6.8
8.4	6.0	7.8	48.9	7.3	14.4	14.5	9.3	11.3	7.5
14.6	2.3	11.6	13.6	10.7	12.0	-3.3	6.8	6.1	8.5
12.4	3.7	10.4	14.9	13.8	27.4	15.0	0.3	9.1	8.5
10.0	4.4	8.8	14.2	5.9	13.2	10.4	2.4	6.7	7.0
10.1	0.2	8.1	10.3	6.0	13.5	9.4	4.9	8.2	7.1

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table A.3.1.2—Part 1

Total Health Expenditure by Use of Funds, Canada, 1975 to 2003—Current Dollars							
	Hospitals	Other Institutions	Physicians	Other Professionals			Sub-Total
				Dental Services	Vision Care Services	Other	
Year	A	B	C	(percentage distribution of \$' 000,000)			D
1975	44.7	9.2	15.1	6.1	1.9	1.1	9.0
1976	45.2	9.7	14.7	6.2	1.9	1.0	9.1
1977	44.0	10.2	14.8	6.7	1.9	1.1	9.7
1978	43.2	10.8	15.0	7.0	2.0	1.1	10.0
1979	42.3	11.3	14.9	7.2	1.9	1.1	10.2
1980	41.9	11.4	14.7	7.1	1.9	1.1	10.1
1981	42.0	11.0	14.6	6.9	2.0	1.2	10.0
1982	42.6	11.0	14.4	6.7	2.0	1.2	9.9
1983	42.4	11.0	14.8	6.5	2.1	1.2	9.8
1984	41.8	10.7	15.0	6.5	2.3	1.2	10.0
1985	40.8	10.3	15.2	6.8	2.3	1.2	10.4
1986	40.7	9.4	15.4	6.8	2.3	1.3	10.4
1987	40.5	9.3	15.7	6.8	2.3	1.4	10.5
1988	40.0	9.3	15.6	6.9	2.3	1.4	10.6
1989	39.6	9.2	15.2	6.8	2.3	1.5	10.6
1990	39.1	9.4	15.2	6.8	2.3	1.6	10.6
1991	38.8	9.6	15.4	6.7	2.2	1.6	10.6
1992	38.2	9.7	15.0	6.7	2.2	1.7	10.6
1993	37.4	9.5	14.7	6.9	2.2	1.7	10.8
1994	35.8	9.5	14.7	7.1	2.3	1.7	11.2
1995	34.4	9.6	14.4	7.4	2.4	1.7	11.6
1996	33.8	9.7	14.4	7.6	2.5	1.8	11.8
1997	32.9	9.6	14.2	7.5	2.8	2.0	12.3
1998	32.4	9.4	14.0	7.5	2.7	1.8	12.0
1999	31.4	9.5	13.6	7.5	2.6	1.9	12.0
2000	31.4	9.4	13.3	7.4	2.6	1.8	11.9
2001	30.6	9.4	13.2	7.4	2.6	1.9	11.9
2002 f	30.1	9.4	13.2	7.4	2.6	1.9	11.9
2003 f	30.0	9.5	12.9	7.4	2.6	1.9	11.9
				(annual percentage change)			
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	1.2	5.6	-2.3	1.8	-0.1	-1.6	1.0
1977	-2.8	4.8	0.3	8.3	3.4	1.6	6.5
1978	-1.9	6.1	1.5	4.0	2.6	3.5	3.7
1979	-1.9	4.7	-0.7	3.0	-2.8	5.0	2.0
1980	-1.1	0.5	-1.1	-0.4	-2.6	0.2	-0.8
1981	0.3	-3.4	-1.3	-3.4	5.2	0.9	-1.4
1982	1.4	0.1	-1.3	-2.3	1.4	0.5	-1.2
1983	-0.5	-0.1	3.3	-3.0	6.0	4.1	-0.3
1984	-1.4	-3.1	1.3	0.0	7.5	1.8	1.8
1985	-2.3	-3.3	0.9	4.1	3.0	1.2	3.5
1986	-0.3	-8.5	1.5	0.4	-0.5	4.1	0.6
1987	-0.5	-1.9	1.9	0.3	-0.6	4.6	0.6
1988	-1.2	0.5	-0.7	0.1	1.1	3.6	0.8
1989	-1.0	-1.4	-2.7	-0.7	-0.1	5.8	0.3
1990	-1.4	2.8	-0.1	-0.4	-1.0	5.5	0.3
1991	-0.8	1.6	1.6	-0.6	-2.6	4.2	-0.3
1992	-1.5	1.6	-2.8	-0.3	-1.8	2.8	-0.2
1993	-2.2	-2.3	-2.0	2.5	0.9	1.6	2.0
1994	-4.2	-0.3	0.1	3.7	3.8	0.6	3.2
1995	-3.8	1.7	-2.2	3.7	4.0	2.0	3.5
1996	-1.9	0.9	0.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4
1997	-2.6	-1.5	-1.1	-0.9	13.8	9.9	3.8
1998	-1.5	-1.6	-1.8	-0.3	-2.6	-7.4	-1.9
1999	-3.1	0.5	-3.0	0.4	-4.1	5.1	0.1
2000	-0.2	-0.3	-2.1	-1.9	1.1	-3.5	-1.5
2001	-2.5	-0.2	-0.7	-0.1	-1.5	3.2	0.1
2002 f	-1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.8	-0.6	-0.1
2003 f	-0.5	1.0	-2.4	0.8	-0.6	1.4	0.6

f - Forecast

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table A.3.1.2—Part 2

Total Health Expenditure by Use of Funds, Canada, 1975 to 2003—Current Dollars (cont'd)

Prescribed Drugs	Drugs		Capital	Public Health & Administration	Other Health Spending				Grand Total
	Non-Prescribed Drugs	Sub-Total			Pre-payment Administration	Health Research	Other	Sub-Total	
(percentage distribution of \$' 000,000)									
6.3	2.5	8.8	4.4	4.5	1.4	0.8	2.1	4.3	100.0
6.3	2.2	8.5	3.9	4.5	1.4	0.8	2.1	4.2	100.0
6.4	2.1	8.5	3.6	4.7	1.5	0.8	2.2	4.5	100.0
6.2	2.3	8.4	3.9	4.2	1.4	0.9	2.1	4.4	100.0
6.1	2.6	8.7	3.8	4.3	1.4	0.9	2.2	4.5	100.0
5.8	2.6	8.5	4.4	4.3	1.3	0.9	2.4	4.6	100.0
6.4	2.5	8.9	4.2	4.3	1.5	0.9	2.7	5.0	100.0
6.3	2.3	8.6	4.5	4.3	1.2	0.8	2.7	4.7	100.0
6.2	2.5	8.7	4.2	4.2	1.2	0.9	2.8	4.8	100.0
6.1	2.9	9.0	4.1	4.4	1.3	0.9	2.8	5.0	100.0
6.4	3.1	9.5	4.1	4.5	1.3	1.0	2.9	5.2	100.0
7.0	3.2	10.2	4.2	4.2	1.3	1.0	3.1	5.4	100.0
7.0	3.5	10.5	4.0	4.2	1.2	1.0	3.2	5.4	100.0
7.3	3.5	10.8	3.7	4.0	1.4	1.0	3.5	5.9	100.0
7.6	3.5	11.1	3.7	4.1	1.8	1.0	3.7	6.5	100.0
8.0	3.4	11.4	3.5	4.2	1.6	1.1	3.9	6.7	100.0
8.2	3.4	11.6	3.1	4.2	1.6	1.1	4.1	6.8	100.0
8.7	3.5	12.2	2.9	4.4	1.7	1.2	4.2	7.0	100.0
9.2	3.6	12.8	2.8	4.5	2.0	1.1	4.4	7.5	100.0
9.3	3.7	12.9	3.1	4.9	2.1	1.1	4.7	7.9	100.0
10.0	3.7	13.6	3.1	5.2	2.2	1.1	4.8	8.1	100.0
10.2	3.7	13.9	2.9	5.4	2.2	1.1	4.8	8.1	100.0
10.9	3.7	14.6	2.7	5.4	2.1	1.4	4.9	8.4	100.0
11.3	3.7	15.0	2.7	6.2	1.8	1.5	5.0	8.2	100.0
11.4	3.6	15.0	3.8	6.2	1.9	1.6	5.1	8.5	100.0
12.0	3.4	15.4	4.0	6.3	1.9	1.4	5.0	8.3	100.0
12.5	3.3	15.7	4.2	6.7	2.3	1.5	4.6	8.3	100.0
12.8	3.2	16.0	4.5	6.6	2.4	1.5	4.4	8.3	100.0
13.2	3.0	16.2	4.6	6.5	2.5	1.5	4.3	8.4	100.0
(annual percentage change)									
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-0.6	-10.2	-3.3	-11.9	0.5	1.1	-2.3	-0.3	-0.2	---
1.7	-6.6	-0.5	-5.8	3.6	6.3	11.7	5.0	6.6	---
-3.8	9.3	-0.5	7.7	-9.8	-8.6	5.0	-2.8	-3.3	---
-1.4	12.6	2.4	-3.7	0.4	0.9	3.0	4.9	3.3	---
-4.0	1.7	-2.3	17.5	1.3	-5.5	0.3	9.2	2.9	---
9.6	-5.2	5.0	-4.8	-0.2	10.6	-3.1	11.9	8.6	---
-2.0	-6.7	-3.3	7.2	0.4	-17.9	-4.7	-0.5	-6.3	---
-1.0	6.9	1.1	-6.9	-2.1	-2.8	4.1	3.4	1.9	---
-0.8	15.9	4.0	-3.0	2.9	12.6	5.0	1.0	4.5	---
4.9	7.7	5.8	1.2	2.8	-3.7	4.3	4.6	2.4	---
8.1	4.1	6.8	0.3	-5.6	4.1	9.2	5.1	5.6	---
1.1	7.4	3.1	-3.8	-2.0	-6.4	-7.6	3.5	-1.0	---
4.2	1.1	3.2	-6.7	-2.8	17.4	3.0	8.2	9.4	---
3.6	0.5	2.6	0.0	1.3	21.7	5.4	6.1	9.8	---
5.1	-4.2	2.1	-6.7	2.4	-6.7	4.3	7.3	3.0	---
3.3	0.0	2.3	-12.1	-0.7	0.3	-3.7	4.1	1.9	---
5.9	2.7	5.0	-3.6	5.2	0.9	9.6	2.0	2.9	---
5.6	3.9	5.1	-4.4	3.6	18.4	-4.1	5.6	7.0	---
0.2	1.7	0.7	10.3	9.2	8.9	-1.1	6.3	5.9	---
8.0	-0.3	5.6	-1.7	6.1	1.6	-1.0	2.7	1.9	---
1.9	1.1	1.7	-5.3	3.4	1.2	1.1	-0.7	0.0	---
7.0	-0.6	4.9	-6.5	-1.1	-5.9	29.4	1.9	3.5	---
3.8	-0.2	2.8	1.4	16.1	-15.2	2.5	2.2	-2.1	---
0.8	-1.4	0.3	38.4	-0.2	6.4	6.5	1.7	3.5	---
5.6	-5.6	2.9	4.8	2.0	3.2	-10.8	-1.5	-2.2	---
3.6	-4.4	1.8	6.0	5.0	17.5	6.0	-7.5	0.6	---
2.8	-2.5	1.7	6.7	-1.1	5.8	3.1	-4.4	-0.3	---
2.8	-6.4	1.0	3.0	-1.0	6.0	2.1	-2.0	1.1	---

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table A.3.1.3—Part 1

Total Health Expenditure by Use of Funds, Canada, 1975 to 2003—Current Dollars

Year	Hospitals	Other Institutions	Physicians	Other Professionals			Sub-Total
				Dental Services	Vision Care Services	Other	
	A	B	C	(\$' per capita)			D
1975	235.70	48.61	79.50	32.05	9.77	5.55	47.37
1976	271.10	58.36	88.32	37.06	11.09	6.20	54.36
1977	286.30	66.47	96.28	43.61	12.47	6.85	62.93
1978	308.05	77.28	107.11	49.71	14.02	7.78	71.51
1979	335.27	89.73	118.05	56.79	15.11	9.06	80.96
1980	380.75	103.59	134.10	64.94	16.90	10.42	92.25
1981	444.42	116.43	154.10	73.00	20.69	12.24	105.93
1982	521.26	134.76	176.01	82.52	24.28	14.23	121.03
1983	568.36	147.50	199.18	87.74	28.19	16.23	132.16
1984	599.23	152.91	215.79	93.81	32.39	17.66	143.86
1985	629.20	158.88	233.94	104.92	35.83	19.21	159.95
1986	675.72	156.60	255.73	113.39	38.40	21.53	173.32
1987	716.52	163.68	277.62	121.12	40.67	23.98	185.77
1988	761.34	176.85	296.40	130.40	44.19	26.71	201.30
1989	815.07	188.45	311.81	140.04	47.74	30.56	218.34
1990	861.27	207.53	333.79	149.43	50.64	34.54	234.62
1991	917.36	226.35	364.07	159.37	52.97	38.63	250.97
1992	940.09	239.29	368.34	165.34	54.11	41.30	260.76
1993	932.28	236.96	366.05	171.78	55.33	42.55	269.66
1994	902.29	238.69	370.07	179.91	58.04	43.23	281.18
1995	870.73	243.41	363.05	187.20	60.56	44.22	291.97
1996	852.56	245.01	363.34	191.26	61.81	45.14	298.21
1997	863.87	251.08	373.71	197.14	73.17	51.60	321.91
1998	901.14	261.54	388.50	208.19	75.45	50.60	334.24
1999	930.86	280.36	402.05	222.82	77.17	56.74	356.73
2000	998.36	300.50	422.86	234.79	83.88	58.83	377.51
2001	1,044.34	321.68	450.61	251.54	88.69	65.15	405.38
2002 f	1,089.60	340.60	477.16	266.88	93.14	68.57	428.59
2003 f	1,150.57	365.41	494.48	285.54	98.29	73.86	457.70
(annual percentage change)							
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	15.0	20.1	11.1	15.7	13.5	11.8	14.8
1977	5.6	13.9	9.0	17.7	12.4	10.4	15.8
1978	7.6	16.3	11.2	14.0	12.4	13.5	13.6
1979	8.8	16.1	10.2	14.2	7.8	16.5	13.2
1980	13.6	15.4	13.6	14.3	11.8	15.0	13.9
1981	16.7	12.4	14.9	12.4	22.4	17.5	14.8
1982	17.3	15.7	14.2	13.0	17.3	16.3	14.3
1983	9.0	9.5	13.2	6.3	16.1	14.1	9.2
1984	5.4	3.7	8.3	6.9	14.9	8.8	8.9
1985	5.0	3.9	8.4	11.8	10.6	8.8	11.2
1986	7.4	-1.4	9.3	8.1	7.2	12.1	8.4
1987	6.0	4.5	8.6	6.8	5.9	11.4	7.2
1988	6.3	8.0	6.8	7.7	8.7	11.4	8.4
1989	7.1	6.6	5.2	7.4	8.0	14.4	8.5
1990	5.7	10.1	7.0	6.7	6.1	13.0	7.5
1991	6.5	9.1	9.1	6.7	4.6	11.8	7.0
1992	2.5	5.7	1.2	3.7	2.2	6.9	3.9
1993	-0.8	-1.0	-0.6	3.9	2.3	3.0	3.4
1994	-3.2	0.7	1.1	4.7	4.9	1.6	4.3
1995	-3.5	2.0	-1.9	4.1	4.3	2.3	3.8
1996	-2.1	0.7	0.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
1997	1.3	2.5	2.9	3.1	18.4	14.3	7.9
1998	4.3	4.2	4.0	5.6	3.1	-1.9	3.8
1999	3.3	7.2	3.5	7.0	2.3	12.1	6.7
2000	7.3	7.2	5.2	5.4	8.7	3.7	5.8
2001	4.6	7.0	6.6	7.1	5.7	10.7	7.4
2002 f	4.3	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.0	5.3	5.7
2003 f	5.6	7.3	3.6	7.0	5.5	7.7	6.8

f - Forecast

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table A.3.1.3—Part 2

Total Health Expenditure by Use of Funds, Canada, 1975 to 2003—Current Dollars (cont'd)

Drugs			Capital	Public Health & Administration	Other Health Spending				Grand Total	
Prescribed Drugs	Non-Prescribed Drugs	Sub-Total			Pre-payment Administration	Health Research	Other	Sub-Total		
			E	F	G		H	A+B+C+D	+E+F+G+H	
			(\$' per capita)							
33.34	13.21	46.55	23.16	23.81	7.43	4.05	10.94	22.42	527.13	
37.67	13.48	51.15	23.20	27.22	8.55	4.50	12.39	25.43	599.14	
41.64	13.68	55.32	23.76	30.66	9.87	5.46	14.14	29.47	651.19	
43.93	16.39	60.32	28.05	30.33	9.89	6.28	15.06	31.23	713.87	
48.05	20.48	68.52	29.96	33.79	11.07	7.18	17.53	35.78	792.08	
52.96	23.91	76.87	40.41	39.31	12.02	8.26	21.97	42.25	909.54	
67.57	26.39	93.96	44.77	45.68	15.47	9.31	28.61	53.39	1,058.67	
76.60	28.47	105.07	55.53	53.07	14.69	10.27	32.92	57.89	1,224.61	
83.07	33.34	116.41	56.63	56.95	15.65	11.72	37.29	64.65	1,341.85	
88.08	41.34	129.42	58.74	62.66	18.84	13.16	40.25	72.25	1,434.85	
99.31	47.82	147.13	63.90	69.21	19.49	14.75	45.25	79.49	1,541.70	
115.63	53.60	169.23	69.02	70.33	21.85	17.35	51.22	90.42	1,660.36	
124.51	61.32	185.82	70.77	73.43	21.80	17.09	56.49	95.38	1,769.01	
139.46	66.61	206.07	70.97	76.70	27.52	18.93	65.69	112.13	1,901.75	
156.25	72.42	228.67	76.71	84.01	36.20	21.57	75.32	133.09	2,056.15	
175.89	74.33	250.22	76.67	92.16	36.20	24.11	86.61	146.91	2,203.18	
195.09	79.79	274.88	72.33	98.22	38.97	24.92	96.73	160.63	2,364.82	
215.07	85.24	300.31	72.55	107.51	40.94	28.43	102.62	171.99	2,460.83	
230.24	89.81	320.05	70.32	112.89	49.12	27.65	109.89	186.66	2,494.88	
233.14	92.30	325.44	78.38	124.51	54.01	27.62	117.97	199.61	2,520.16	
252.51	92.26	344.77	77.23	132.50	55.05	27.44	121.51	203.99	2,527.66	
256.74	93.07	349.81	72.95	136.74	55.57	27.69	120.36	203.61	2,522.23	
285.58	96.21	381.79	70.95	140.70	54.37	37.26	127.54	219.18	2,623.19	
314.01	101.70	415.71	76.21	173.01	48.81	40.45	137.99	227.26	2,777.60	
337.71	106.97	444.68	112.53	184.19	55.40	45.93	149.61	250.95	2,962.34	
383.35	108.46	491.81	126.69	201.92	61.45	44.01	158.33	263.79	3,183.44	
426.13	111.23	537.36	144.02	227.42	77.48	50.06	157.16	284.70	3,415.52	
463.57	114.87	578.44	162.63	238.21	86.78	54.64	159.12	300.54	3,615.76	
506.11	114.17	620.28	177.89	250.36	97.65	59.25	165.56	322.47	3,839.14	
(annual percentage change)										
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13.0	2.1	9.9	0.2	14.3	14.9	11.0	13.3	13.4	13.7	
10.5	1.5	8.1	2.4	12.7	15.6	21.3	14.1	15.9	8.7	
5.5	19.9	9.0	18.1	-1.1	0.2	15.1	6.5	6.0	9.6	
9.4	24.9	13.6	6.8	11.4	12.0	14.3	16.4	14.6	11.0	
10.2	16.8	12.2	34.9	16.3	8.6	15.1	25.4	18.1	14.8	
27.6	10.3	22.2	10.8	16.2	28.7	12.7	30.2	26.4	16.4	
13.4	7.9	11.8	24.0	16.2	-5.0	10.3	15.1	8.4	15.7	
8.4	17.1	10.8	2.0	7.3	6.5	14.1	13.3	11.7	9.6	
6.0	24.0	11.2	3.7	10.0	20.4	12.3	8.0	11.7	6.9	
12.7	15.7	13.7	8.8	10.4	3.5	12.1	12.4	10.0	7.4	
16.4	12.1	15.0	8.0	1.6	12.1	17.6	13.2	13.8	7.7	
7.7	14.4	9.8	2.5	4.4	-0.2	-1.5	10.3	5.5	6.5	
12.0	8.6	10.9	0.3	4.5	26.2	10.7	16.3	17.6	7.5	
12.0	8.7	11.0	8.1	9.5	31.6	14.0	14.7	18.7	8.1	
12.6	2.6	9.4	0.0	9.7	0.0	11.8	15.0	10.4	7.2	
10.9	7.3	9.9	-5.7	6.6	7.7	3.4	11.7	9.3	7.3	
10.2	6.8	9.3	0.3	9.5	5.0	14.1	6.1	7.1	4.1	
7.1	5.4	6.6	-3.1	5.0	20.0	-2.8	7.1	8.5	1.4	
1.3	2.8	1.7	11.5	10.3	10.0	-0.1	7.4	6.9	1.0	
8.3	0.0	5.9	-1.5	6.4	1.9	-0.7	3.0	2.2	0.3	
1.7	0.9	1.5	-5.6	3.2	0.9	0.9	-0.9	-0.2	-0.2	
11.2	3.4	9.1	-2.7	2.9	-2.1	34.6	6.0	7.6	4.0	
10.0	5.7	8.9	7.4	23.0	-10.2	8.6	8.2	3.7	5.9	
7.5	5.2	7.0	47.7	6.5	13.5	13.6	8.4	10.4	6.7	
13.5	1.4	10.6	12.6	9.6	10.9	-4.2	5.8	5.1	7.5	
11.2	2.6	9.3	13.7	12.6	26.1	13.8	-0.7	7.9	7.3	
8.8	3.3	7.6	12.9	4.7	12.0	9.2	1.2	5.6	5.9	
9.2	-0.6	7.2	9.4	5.1	12.5	8.4	4.1	7.3	6.2	

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table A.3.2.1 – Part 1

Private Sector Health Expenditure by Use of Funds, Canada, 1975 to 2003—Current Dollars

Year	Hospitals	Other Institutions	Physicians	Other Professionals			Sub-Total
				Dental Services	Vision Care Services	Other	
	A	B	C	(\$' 000,000)			D
1975	318.1	328.4	26.8	685.3	190.3	81.7	957.2
1976	379.6	369.5	29.5	799.3	219.4	91.6	1,110.3
1977	420.1	401.8	32.3	950.9	251.0	102.0	1,303.9
1978	520.1	484.3	38.3	1,087.3	284.0	110.8	1,482.1
1979	626.5	590.3	52.6	1,230.7	307.8	130.3	1,668.8
1980	749.2	718.2	51.5	1,397.0	347.1	150.5	1,894.6
1981	903.4	743.2	49.7	1,533.4	434.9	177.0	2,145.2
1982	1,090.8	853.4	67.7	1,802.7	518.6	214.3	2,535.7
1983	1,243.1	947.2	79.4	1,965.1	609.3	247.7	2,822.1
1984	1,408.5	992.3	81.3	2,135.5	711.7	271.2	3,118.4
1985	1,522.6	1,039.4	83.6	2,435.8	795.5	281.8	3,513.0
1986	1,700.1	1,104.9	76.9	2,672.5	856.2	301.3	3,829.9
1987	1,796.9	1,197.1	76.6	2,917.3	918.3	358.0	4,193.6
1988	1,903.1	1,270.4	79.6	3,182.6	1,003.4	419.6	4,605.6
1989	2,001.1	1,312.8	84.0	3,470.4	1,096.7	492.2	5,059.3
1990	2,240.3	1,581.4	87.9	3,756.8	1,177.3	562.1	5,496.2
1991	2,421.4	1,768.3	90.9	4,061.8	1,237.1	619.7	5,918.6
1992	2,537.8	1,889.9	93.8	4,272.8	1,295.4	679.0	6,247.2
1993	2,670.0	2,012.9	97.3	4,500.9	1,376.0	732.6	6,609.5
1994	2,660.6	2,092.0	102.2	4,781.2	1,479.0	797.4	7,057.6
1995	2,376.1	2,112.6	109.1	5,060.2	1,581.3	838.9	7,480.5
1996	2,236.4	2,105.4	119.5	5,274.1	1,634.9	884.0	7,793.0
1997	2,321.9	2,132.1	121.3	5,514.8	1,974.7	1,068.8	8,558.2
1998	2,333.4	2,261.9	143.6	5,909.1	2,073.5	1,026.2	9,008.9
1999	2,474.2	2,422.1	153.2	6,378.8	2,130.0	1,183.9	9,692.8
2000	2,643.7	2,574.0	175.6	6,783.6	2,346.1	1,215.9	10,345.6
2001	2,718.5	2,793.5	148.9	7,361.3	2,513.3	1,449.4	11,324.1
2002 f	2,823.0	2,973.4	160.9	7,933.0	2,692.2	1,607.1	12,232.3
2003 f	2,917.1	3,156.4	165.2	8,560.9	2,872.1	1,782.5	13,215.5
(annual percentage change)							
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	19.3	12.5	10.3	16.6	15.3	12.1	16.0
1977	10.7	8.7	9.4	19.0	14.4	11.4	17.4
1978	23.8	20.5	18.7	14.3	13.2	8.6	13.7
1979	20.5	21.9	37.1	13.2	8.3	17.6	12.6
1980	19.6	21.7	-2.0	13.5	12.8	15.5	13.5
1981	20.6	3.5	-3.5	9.8	25.3	17.6	13.2
1982	20.8	14.8	36.1	17.6	19.3	21.1	18.2
1983	14.0	11.0	17.3	9.0	17.5	15.6	11.3
1984	13.3	4.8	2.4	8.7	16.8	9.5	10.5
1985	8.1	4.8	2.9	14.1	11.8	3.9	12.7
1986	11.7	6.3	-8.0	9.7	7.6	6.9	9.0
1987	5.7	8.3	-0.4	9.2	7.3	18.8	9.5
1988	5.9	6.1	3.9	9.1	9.3	17.2	9.8
1989	5.2	3.3	5.5	9.0	9.3	17.3	9.9
1990	12.0	20.5	4.6	8.3	7.4	14.2	8.6
1991	8.1	11.8	3.5	8.1	5.1	10.3	7.7
1992	4.8	6.9	3.2	5.2	4.7	9.6	5.6
1993	5.2	6.5	3.7	5.3	6.2	7.9	5.8
1994	-0.4	3.9	5.1	6.2	7.5	8.8	6.8
1995	-10.7	1.0	6.7	5.8	6.9	5.2	6.0
1996	-5.9	-0.3	9.5	4.2	3.4	5.4	4.2
1997	3.8	1.3	1.6	4.6	20.8	20.9	9.8
1998	0.5	6.1	18.3	7.2	5.0	-4.0	5.3
1999	6.0	7.1	6.7	7.9	2.7	15.4	7.6
2000	6.9	6.3	14.6	6.3	10.1	2.7	6.7
2001	2.8	8.5	-15.2	8.5	7.1	19.2	9.5
2002 f	3.8	6.4	8.0	7.8	7.1	10.9	8.0
2003 f	3.3	6.2	2.7	7.9	6.7	10.9	8.0

f - Forecast

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table A.3.2.1 – Part 2

Private Sector Health Expenditure by Use of Funds, Canada, 1975 to 2003—Current Dollars (cont'd)

Drugs			Capital	Public Health & Administration	Other Health Spending			Grand Total		
Prescribed Drugs	Non-Prescribed Drugs	Sub-Total			Pre-payment Administration	Health Research	Other		Sub-Total	
			<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>				<i>H</i>	<i>A+B+C+D</i> <i>+E+F+G+H</i>
(\$' 000,000)										
613.1	305.6	918.7	159.6	---	72.2	23.4	94.7	190.4	2,899.2	
667.6	316.0	983.6	177.1	---	62.0	29.5	91.4	182.9	3,232.6	
721.4	324.5	1,045.9	178.3	---	90.2	36.4	96.6	223.1	3,605.4	
724.7	392.8	1,117.6	217.4	---	86.2	43.2	77.1	206.4	4,066.3	
776.5	495.5	1,272.0	177.3	---	100.1	50.3	79.5	229.9	4,617.4	
833.3	586.3	1,419.6	355.4	---	117.1	63.0	87.8	267.9	5,456.5	
1,110.2	655.0	1,765.2	379.3	---	186.5	66.4	95.2	348.1	6,334.1	
1,240.5	715.0	1,955.5	489.1	---	146.6	73.8	99.7	320.1	7,312.3	
1,289.8	845.9	2,135.6	371.4	---	172.7	82.1	105.0	359.9	7,958.6	
1,312.7	1,058.6	2,371.3	364.3	---	250.3	91.2	108.6	450.2	8,786.3	
1,447.7	1,235.9	2,683.6	414.4	---	269.2	102.8	118.2	490.3	9,746.9	
1,698.8	1,399.0	3,097.9	449.9	---	296.4	119.7	133.0	549.1	10,808.7	
1,800.4	1,621.7	3,422.2	480.7	---	280.4	136.1	149.9	566.5	11,733.5	
2,034.0	1,784.9	3,818.9	351.0	---	425.3	164.1	177.4	766.8	12,795.4	
2,292.0	1,975.6	4,267.7	390.4	---	660.2	196.1	212.9	1,069.1	14,184.3	
2,593.9	2,058.7	4,652.5	383.4	---	665.4	226.2	243.8	1,135.4	15,577.1	
2,861.9	2,236.6	5,098.5	341.7	---	746.8	249.8	270.9	1,267.5	16,906.9	
3,192.3	2,418.1	5,610.4	363.1	---	805.0	265.5	299.3	1,369.8	18,112.0	
3,558.7	2,576.0	6,134.7	366.7	---	1,060.0	275.0	351.4	1,686.5	19,577.5	
3,673.3	2,676.6	6,349.9	329.6	---	1,226.4	289.9	375.3	1,891.5	20,483.5	
4,033.8	2,703.6	6,737.3	439.1	---	1,274.1	315.2	431.2	2,020.5	21,275.2	
4,273.3	2,756.0	7,029.3	474.0	---	1,309.1	332.1	409.4	2,050.5	21,808.1	
4,933.2	2,877.5	7,810.7	364.3	---	1,291.4	358.9	469.0	2,119.3	23,427.9	
5,443.8	3,067.0	8,510.8	418.8	---	1,111.3	427.8	489.5	2,028.6	24,706.0	
5,689.5	3,252.3	8,941.8	585.6	---	1,300.4	449.2	567.6	2,317.3	26,586.9	
6,429.3	3,328.6	9,758.0	790.6	---	1,475.9	532.0	598.0	2,605.9	28,893.5	
7,103.5	3,450.6	10,554.1	1,051.7	---	1,954.1	559.5	574.4	3,088.0	31,678.9	
7,716.3	3,602.4	11,318.7	1,184.5	---	2,250.2	612.7	602.0	3,464.9	34,157.6	
8,457.3	3,611.1	12,068.4	1,215.2	---	2,598.4	661.5	611.0	3,870.9	36,608.8	
(annual percentage change)										
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
8.9	3.4	7.1	11.0	---	-14.1	26.0	-3.6	-3.9	11.5	
8.1	2.7	6.3	0.7	---	45.4	23.3	5.7	22.0	11.5	
0.5	21.1	6.9	21.9	---	-4.4	18.8	-20.2	-7.5	12.8	
7.1	26.2	13.8	-18.4	---	16.2	16.4	3.1	11.3	13.6	
7.3	18.3	11.6	100.4	---	17.0	25.4	10.4	16.5	18.2	
33.2	11.7	24.3	6.7	---	59.2	5.4	8.5	29.9	16.1	
11.7	9.2	10.8	29.0	---	-21.4	11.1	4.7	-8.1	15.4	
4.0	18.3	9.2	-24.1	---	17.8	11.4	5.4	12.4	8.8	
1.8	25.2	11.0	-1.9	---	44.9	11.1	3.4	25.1	10.4	
10.3	16.7	13.2	13.8	---	7.6	12.7	8.8	8.9	10.9	
17.3	13.2	15.4	8.6	---	10.1	16.4	12.5	12.0	10.9	
6.0	15.9	10.5	6.9	---	-5.4	13.7	12.7	3.2	8.6	
13.0	10.1	11.6	-27.0	---	51.7	20.6	18.3	35.4	9.1	
12.7	10.7	11.8	11.2	---	55.2	19.5	20.0	39.4	10.9	
13.2	4.2	9.0	-1.8	---	0.8	15.4	14.5	6.2	9.8	
10.3	8.6	9.6	-10.9	---	12.2	10.4	11.1	11.6	8.5	
11.5	8.1	10.0	6.3	---	7.8	6.3	10.5	8.1	7.1	
11.5	6.5	9.3	1.0	---	31.7	3.6	17.4	23.1	8.1	
3.2	3.9	3.5	-10.1	---	15.7	5.4	6.8	12.2	4.6	
9.8	1.0	6.1	33.2	---	3.9	8.7	14.9	6.8	3.9	
5.9	1.9	4.3	7.9	---	2.7	5.4	-5.1	1.5	2.5	
15.4	4.4	11.1	-23.1	---	-1.3	8.1	14.6	3.4	7.4	
10.4	6.6	9.0	15.0	---	-14.0	19.2	4.4	-4.3	5.5	
4.5	6.0	5.1	39.8	---	17.0	5.0	16.0	14.2	7.6	
13.0	2.3	9.1	35.0	---	13.5	18.4	5.3	12.5	8.7	
10.5	3.7	8.2	33.0	---	32.4	5.2	-3.9	18.5	9.6	
8.6	4.4	7.2	12.6	---	15.2	9.5	4.8	12.2	7.8	
9.6	0.2	6.6	2.6	---	15.5	8.0	1.5	11.7	7.2	

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table A.3.2.2—Part 1

Private Sector Health Expenditure by Use of Funds, Canada, 1975 to 2003—Current Dollars

Year	Hospitals	Other Institutions	Physicians	Other Professionals			Sub-Total
				Dental Services	Vision Care Services	Other	
	A	B	C	(percentage distribution of \$' 000,000)			D
1975	11.0	11.3	0.9	23.6	6.6	2.8	33.0
1976	11.7	11.4	0.9	24.7	6.8	2.8	34.3
1977	11.7	11.1	0.9	26.4	7.0	2.8	36.2
1978	12.8	11.9	0.9	26.7	7.0	2.7	36.4
1979	13.6	12.8	1.1	26.7	6.7	2.8	36.1
1980	13.7	13.2	0.9	25.6	6.4	2.8	34.7
1981	14.3	11.7	0.8	24.2	6.9	2.8	33.9
1982	14.9	11.7	0.9	24.7	7.1	2.9	34.7
1983	15.6	11.9	1.0	24.7	7.7	3.1	35.5
1984	16.0	11.3	0.9	24.3	8.1	3.1	35.5
1985	15.6	10.7	0.9	25.0	8.2	2.9	36.0
1986	15.7	10.2	0.7	24.7	7.9	2.8	35.4
1987	15.3	10.2	0.7	24.9	7.8	3.1	35.7
1988	14.9	9.9	0.6	24.9	7.8	3.3	36.0
1989	14.1	9.3	0.6	24.5	7.7	3.5	35.7
1990	14.4	10.2	0.6	24.1	7.6	3.6	35.3
1991	14.3	10.5	0.5	24.0	7.3	3.7	35.0
1992	14.0	10.4	0.5	23.6	7.2	3.7	34.5
1993	13.6	10.3	0.5	23.0	7.0	3.7	33.8
1994	13.0	10.2	0.5	23.3	7.2	3.9	34.5
1995	11.2	9.9	0.5	23.8	7.4	3.9	35.2
1996	10.3	9.7	0.5	24.2	7.5	4.1	35.7
1997	9.9	9.1	0.5	23.5	8.4	4.6	36.5
1998	9.4	9.2	0.6	23.9	8.4	4.2	36.5
1999	9.3	9.1	0.6	24.0	8.0	4.5	36.5
2000	9.1	8.9	0.6	23.5	8.1	4.2	35.8
2001	8.6	8.8	0.5	23.2	7.9	4.6	35.7
2002 f	8.3	8.7	0.5	23.2	7.9	4.7	35.8
2003 f	8.0	8.6	0.5	23.4	7.8	4.9	36.1
				(annual percentage change)			
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	7.0	0.9	-1.1	4.6	3.4	0.5	4.0
1977	-0.8	-2.5	-1.9	6.7	2.5	-0.1	5.3
1978	9.8	6.9	5.3	1.4	0.4	-3.7	0.8
1979	6.1	7.3	20.7	-0.3	-4.6	3.6	-0.8
1980	1.2	2.9	-17.0	-3.9	-4.6	-2.3	-3.9
1981	3.9	-10.9	-16.9	-5.4	7.9	1.3	-2.5
1982	4.6	-0.5	17.9	1.8	3.3	4.9	2.4
1983	4.7	2.0	7.8	0.2	7.9	6.2	2.3
1984	2.6	-5.1	-7.3	-1.6	5.8	-0.8	0.1
1985	-2.6	-5.6	-7.3	2.8	0.8	-6.3	1.6
1986	0.7	-4.1	-17.0	-1.1	-2.9	-3.6	-1.7
1987	-2.6	-0.2	-8.2	0.6	-1.2	9.4	0.9
1988	-2.9	-2.7	-4.7	0.0	0.2	7.5	0.7
1989	-5.1	-6.8	-4.8	-1.6	-1.4	5.8	-0.9
1990	1.9	9.7	-4.7	-1.4	-2.2	4.0	-1.1
1991	-0.4	3.0	-4.7	-0.4	-3.2	1.6	-0.8
1992	-2.2	-0.2	-3.7	-1.8	-2.2	2.3	-1.5
1993	-2.7	-1.5	-4.1	-2.5	-1.7	-0.2	-2.1
1994	-4.8	-0.7	0.4	1.5	2.7	4.0	2.1
1995	-14.0	-2.8	2.8	1.9	2.9	1.3	2.0
1996	-8.2	-2.8	6.8	1.7	0.9	2.8	1.6
1997	-3.4	-5.7	-5.5	-2.7	12.4	12.5	2.2
1998	-4.7	0.6	12.2	1.6	-0.4	-8.9	-0.2
1999	-1.5	-0.5	-0.8	0.3	-4.5	7.2	0.0
2000	-1.7	-2.2	5.5	-2.1	1.4	-5.5	-1.8
2001	-6.2	-1.0	-22.7	-1.0	-2.3	8.7	-0.2
2002 f	-3.7	-1.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.7	2.8	0.2
2003 f	-3.6	-1.0	-4.2	0.7	-0.5	3.5	0.8

f - Forecast

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table A.3.2.2—Part 2

Private Sector Health Expenditure by Use of Funds, Canada, 1975 to 2003—Current Dollars (cont'd)

Prescribed Drugs	Drugs		Capital	Public Health & Administration	Other Health Spending			Sub-Total	Grand Total
	Non- Prescribed Drugs	Sub-Total			Pre-payment Administration	Health Research	Other		
									<i>A+B+C+D</i>
									<i>+E+F+G+H</i>
									<i>H</i>
									<i>E</i>
									<i>F</i>
									<i>G</i>
									(percentage distribution of \$' 000,000)
21.1	10.5	31.7	5.5	---	2.5	0.8	3.3	6.6	100.0
20.7	9.8	30.4	5.5	---	1.9	0.9	2.8	5.7	100.0
20.0	9.0	29.0	4.9	---	2.5	1.0	2.7	6.2	100.0
17.8	9.7	27.5	5.3	---	2.1	1.1	1.9	5.1	100.0
16.8	10.7	27.5	3.8	---	2.2	1.1	1.7	5.0	100.0
15.3	10.7	26.0	6.5	---	2.1	1.2	1.6	4.9	100.0
17.5	10.3	27.9	6.0	---	2.9	1.0	1.5	5.5	100.0
17.0	9.8	26.7	6.7	---	2.0	1.0	1.4	4.4	100.0
16.2	10.6	26.8	4.7	---	2.2	1.0	1.3	4.5	100.0
14.9	12.0	27.0	4.1	---	2.8	1.0	1.2	5.1	100.0
14.9	12.7	27.5	4.3	---	2.8	1.1	1.2	5.0	100.0
15.7	12.9	28.7	4.2	---	2.7	1.1	1.2	5.1	100.0
15.3	13.8	29.2	4.1	---	2.4	1.2	1.3	4.8	100.0
15.9	13.9	29.8	2.7	---	3.3	1.3	1.4	6.0	100.0
16.2	13.9	30.1	2.8	---	4.7	1.4	1.5	7.5	100.0
16.7	13.2	29.9	2.5	---	4.3	1.5	1.6	7.3	100.0
16.9	13.2	30.2	2.0	---	4.4	1.5	1.6	7.5	100.0
17.6	13.4	31.0	2.0	---	4.4	1.5	1.7	7.6	100.0
18.2	13.2	31.3	1.9	---	5.4	1.4	1.8	8.6	100.0
17.9	13.1	31.0	1.6	---	6.0	1.4	1.8	9.2	100.0
19.0	12.7	31.7	2.1	---	6.0	1.5	2.0	9.5	100.0
19.6	12.6	32.2	2.2	---	6.0	1.5	1.9	9.4	100.0
21.1	12.3	33.3	1.6	---	5.5	1.5	2.0	9.0	100.0
22.0	12.4	34.4	1.7	---	4.5	1.7	2.0	8.2	100.0
21.4	12.2	33.6	2.2	---	4.9	1.7	2.1	8.7	100.0
22.3	11.5	33.8	2.7	---	5.1	1.8	2.1	9.0	100.0
22.4	10.9	33.3	3.3	---	6.2	1.8	1.8	9.7	100.0
22.6	10.5	33.1	3.5	---	6.6	1.8	1.8	10.1	100.0
23.1	9.9	33.0	3.3	---	7.1	1.8	1.7	10.6	100.0
									(annual percentage change)
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
-2.4	-7.3	-4.0	-0.5	---	-23.0	13.0	-13.5	-13.8	---
-3.1	-7.9	-4.7	-9.8	---	30.4	10.5	-5.2	9.4	---
-10.9	7.3	-5.3	8.1	---	-15.3	5.3	-29.2	-18.0	---
-5.7	11.1	0.2	-28.2	---	2.3	2.5	-9.2	-1.9	---
-9.2	0.1	-5.6	69.6	---	-1.0	6.1	-6.6	-1.4	---
14.8	-3.8	7.1	-8.1	---	37.2	-9.2	-6.5	11.9	---
-3.2	-5.4	-4.0	11.7	---	-31.9	-3.8	-9.3	-20.4	---
-4.5	8.7	0.3	-30.2	---	8.2	2.3	-3.2	3.3	---
-7.8	13.4	0.6	-11.2	---	31.3	0.6	-6.3	13.3	---
-0.6	5.2	2.0	2.5	---	-3.0	1.6	-1.9	-1.8	---
5.8	2.1	4.1	-2.1	---	-0.7	4.9	1.5	1.0	---
-2.4	6.8	1.8	-1.6	---	-12.8	4.8	3.8	-5.0	---
3.6	0.9	2.3	-33.0	---	39.1	10.6	8.5	24.1	---
1.7	-0.2	0.8	0.3	---	40.0	7.8	8.3	25.8	---
3.0	-5.1	-0.7	-10.6	---	-8.2	5.1	4.3	-3.3	---
1.7	0.1	1.0	-17.9	---	3.4	1.7	2.4	2.9	---
4.1	0.9	2.7	-0.8	---	0.6	-0.8	3.2	0.9	---
3.1	-1.4	1.2	-6.6	---	21.8	-4.2	8.6	13.9	---
-1.3	-0.7	-1.1	-14.1	---	10.6	0.7	2.1	7.2	---
5.7	-2.8	2.2	28.3	---	0.0	4.7	10.6	2.8	---
3.3	-0.6	1.8	5.3	---	0.2	2.8	-7.4	-1.0	---
7.5	-2.8	3.4	-28.5	---	-8.2	0.6	6.6	-3.8	---
4.6	1.1	3.3	9.0	---	-18.4	13.0	-1.0	-9.2	---
-2.9	-1.5	-2.4	29.9	---	8.7	-2.4	7.8	6.1	---
4.0	-5.8	0.4	24.2	---	4.4	9.0	-3.1	3.5	---
0.8	-5.5	-1.4	21.3	---	20.8	-4.1	-12.4	8.1	---
0.7	-3.2	-0.5	4.5	---	6.8	1.6	-2.8	4.1	---
2.3	-6.5	-0.5	-4.3	---	7.7	0.7	-5.3	4.2	---

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table A.3.2.3—Part 1

Private Sector Health Expenditure by Use of Funds, Canada, 1975 to 2003—Current Dollars

Year	Hospitals	Other Institutions	Physicians	Other Professionals			Sub-Total
				Dental Services	Vision Care Services	Other	
	A	B	C	(\$' per capita)			D
1975	13.74	14.19	1.16	29.61	8.22	3.53	41.36
1976	16.19	15.76	1.26	34.09	9.36	3.90	47.35
1977	17.71	16.93	1.36	40.08	10.58	4.30	54.96
1978	21.70	20.21	1.60	45.37	11.85	4.62	61.85
1979	25.89	24.39	2.17	50.85	12.72	5.39	68.95
1980	30.56	29.29	2.10	56.98	14.16	6.14	77.28
1981	36.40	29.94	2.00	61.78	17.52	7.13	86.43
1982	43.43	33.98	2.69	71.77	20.65	8.53	100.95
1983	49.00	37.34	3.13	77.47	24.02	9.76	111.25
1984	55.00	38.75	3.17	83.39	27.79	10.59	121.78
1985	58.92	40.22	3.24	94.26	30.78	10.90	135.94
1986	65.14	42.33	2.95	102.39	32.80	11.54	146.73
1987	67.94	45.26	2.90	110.30	34.72	13.54	158.55
1988	71.02	47.41	2.97	118.78	37.45	15.66	171.88
1989	73.35	48.12	3.08	127.21	40.20	18.04	185.45
1990	80.88	57.09	3.17	135.64	42.51	20.29	198.44
1991	86.38	63.08	3.24	144.90	44.13	22.11	211.14
1992	89.46	66.62	3.31	150.63	45.67	23.94	220.23
1993	93.09	70.18	3.39	156.92	47.97	25.54	230.44
1994	91.75	72.14	3.52	164.88	51.00	27.50	243.37
1995	81.09	72.10	3.72	172.69	53.96	28.63	255.29
1996	75.53	71.10	4.03	178.11	55.21	29.85	263.18
1997	77.64	71.29	4.06	184.40	66.03	35.74	286.16
1998	77.38	75.00	4.76	195.95	68.76	34.03	298.73
1999	81.38	79.66	5.04	209.80	70.06	38.94	318.80
2000	86.15	83.87	5.72	221.04	76.45	39.62	337.11
2001	87.63	90.05	4.80	237.30	81.02	46.72	365.04
2002 f	90.01	94.81	5.13	252.95	85.84	51.24	390.04
2003 f	92.23	99.79	5.22	270.66	90.80	56.35	417.82
(annual percentage change)							
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	17.8	11.1	8.8	15.1	13.8	10.6	14.5
1977	9.4	7.5	8.2	17.6	13.0	10.1	16.1
1978	22.6	19.3	17.5	13.2	12.1	7.5	12.5
1979	19.3	20.7	35.8	12.1	7.3	16.5	11.5
1980	18.0	20.1	-3.2	12.1	11.3	14.0	12.1
1981	19.1	2.2	-4.7	8.4	23.7	16.2	11.8
1982	19.3	13.5	34.5	16.2	17.9	19.6	16.8
1983	12.8	9.9	16.2	7.9	16.3	14.4	10.2
1984	12.2	3.8	1.4	7.7	15.7	8.5	9.5
1985	7.1	3.8	1.9	13.0	10.8	3.0	11.6
1986	10.6	5.2	-8.9	8.6	6.6	5.9	7.9
1987	4.3	6.9	-1.7	7.7	5.8	17.2	8.1
1988	4.5	4.8	2.5	7.7	7.9	15.7	8.4
1989	3.3	1.5	3.6	7.1	7.4	15.2	7.9
1990	10.3	18.7	3.1	6.6	5.7	12.5	7.0
1991	6.8	10.5	2.3	6.8	3.8	8.9	6.4
1992	3.6	5.6	2.0	4.0	3.5	8.3	4.3
1993	4.1	5.3	2.5	4.2	5.1	6.7	4.6
1994	-1.4	2.8	3.9	5.1	6.3	7.7	5.6
1995	-11.6	-0.1	5.6	4.7	5.8	4.1	4.9
1996	-6.9	-1.4	8.4	3.1	2.3	4.3	3.1
1997	2.8	0.3	0.6	3.5	19.6	19.7	8.7
1998	-0.3	5.2	17.4	6.3	4.1	-4.8	4.4
1999	5.2	6.2	5.8	7.1	1.9	14.4	6.7
2000	5.9	5.3	13.6	5.4	9.1	1.7	5.7
2001	1.7	7.4	-16.1	7.4	6.0	17.9	8.3
2002 f	2.7	5.3	6.9	6.6	6.0	9.7	6.8
2003 f	2.5	5.3	1.8	7.0	5.8	10.0	7.1

f - Forecast

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table A.3.2.3—Part 2

Private Sector Health Expenditure by Use of Funds, Canada, 1975 to 2003—Current Dollars (cont'd)

Prescribed Drugs	Drugs		Capital	Public Health & Administration	Other Health Spending			Sub-Total	Grand Total
	Non-Prescribed Drugs	Sub-Total			Pre-payment Administration	Health Research	Other		
		<i>E</i>		<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>			<i>H</i>	<i>A+B+C+D</i> <i>+E+F+G+H</i>
					(\$' per capita)				
26.49	13.21	39.70	6.90	---	3.12	1.01	4.09	8.23	125.27
28.47	13.48	41.95	7.55	---	2.64	1.26	3.90	7.80	137.85
30.40	13.68	44.08	7.51	---	3.80	1.53	4.07	9.40	151.96
30.24	16.39	46.64	9.07	---	3.60	1.80	3.22	8.61	169.69
32.08	20.48	52.56	7.33	---	4.14	2.08	3.28	9.50	190.79
33.99	23.91	57.91	14.50	---	4.78	2.57	3.58	10.93	222.57
44.73	26.39	71.12	15.28	---	7.51	2.68	3.84	14.03	255.20
49.39	28.47	77.85	19.47	---	5.84	2.94	3.97	12.74	291.12
50.84	33.34	84.19	14.64	---	6.81	3.24	4.14	14.19	313.74
51.26	41.34	92.60	14.22	---	9.77	3.56	4.24	17.58	343.11
56.02	47.82	103.84	16.03	---	10.42	3.98	4.57	18.97	377.16
65.09	53.60	118.69	17.24	---	11.36	4.58	5.10	21.04	414.11
68.07	61.32	129.39	18.18	---	10.60	5.15	5.67	21.42	443.63
75.91	66.61	142.52	13.10	---	15.87	6.12	6.62	28.62	477.52
84.01	72.42	156.43	14.31	---	24.20	7.19	7.80	39.19	519.92
93.65	74.33	167.98	13.84	---	24.02	8.17	8.80	40.99	562.40
102.10	79.79	181.89	12.19	---	26.64	8.91	9.66	45.22	603.14
112.54	85.24	197.78	12.80	---	28.38	9.36	10.55	48.29	638.49
124.07	89.81	213.89	12.79	---	36.96	9.59	12.25	58.80	682.58
126.67	92.30	218.97	11.37	---	42.29	10.00	12.94	65.23	706.35
137.66	92.26	229.93	14.99	---	43.48	10.76	14.72	68.95	726.06
144.32	93.07	237.39	16.01	---	44.21	11.22	13.82	69.25	736.49
164.95	96.21	261.16	12.18	---	43.18	12.00	15.68	70.86	783.36
180.52	101.70	282.22	13.89	---	36.85	14.19	16.23	67.27	819.24
187.13	106.97	294.10	19.26	---	42.77	14.78	18.67	76.22	874.46
209.50	108.46	317.96	25.76	---	48.09	17.34	19.49	84.91	941.49
228.99	111.23	340.22	33.90	---	62.99	18.04	18.52	99.55	1,021.20
246.04	114.87	360.91	37.77	---	71.75	19.54	19.20	110.48	1,089.15
267.38	114.17	381.55	38.42	---	82.15	20.91	19.32	122.38	1,157.42
(annual percentage change)									
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
7.5	2.1	5.7	9.5	---	-15.2	24.3	-4.8	-5.2	10.0
6.8	1.5	5.1	-0.5	---	43.7	21.9	4.4	20.6	10.2
-0.5	19.9	5.8	20.7	---	-5.4	17.6	-21.0	-8.4	11.7
6.1	24.9	12.7	-19.2	---	15.0	15.2	2.1	10.2	12.4
5.9	16.8	10.2	97.9	---	15.5	23.7	9.0	15.1	16.7
31.6	10.3	22.8	5.4	---	57.3	4.1	7.2	28.4	14.7
10.4	7.9	9.5	27.4	---	-22.3	9.8	3.4	-9.1	14.1
2.9	17.1	8.1	-24.8	---	16.6	10.3	4.4	11.3	7.8
0.8	24.0	10.0	-2.8	---	43.5	10.0	2.5	23.9	9.4
9.3	15.7	12.1	12.7	---	6.6	11.7	7.8	7.9	9.9
16.2	12.1	14.3	7.5	---	9.0	15.2	11.4	10.9	9.8
4.6	14.4	9.0	5.4	---	-6.6	12.2	11.2	1.8	7.1
11.5	8.6	10.2	-27.9	---	49.7	19.0	16.8	33.6	7.6
10.7	8.7	9.8	9.2	---	52.5	17.3	17.9	36.9	8.9
11.5	2.6	7.4	-3.3	---	-0.7	13.7	12.8	4.6	8.2
9.0	7.3	8.3	-11.9	---	10.9	9.1	9.8	10.3	7.2
10.2	6.8	8.7	5.0	---	6.5	5.0	9.2	6.8	5.9
10.3	5.4	8.1	-0.1	---	30.2	2.4	16.1	21.8	6.9
2.1	2.8	2.4	-11.1	---	14.4	4.3	5.6	10.9	3.5
8.7	0.0	5.0	31.8	---	2.8	7.6	13.7	5.7	2.8
4.8	0.9	3.2	6.8	---	1.7	4.3	-6.1	0.4	1.4
14.3	3.4	10.0	-23.9	---	-2.3	7.0	13.4	2.3	6.4
9.4	5.7	8.1	14.0	---	-14.7	18.2	3.5	-5.1	4.6
3.7	5.2	4.2	38.7	---	16.1	4.1	15.0	13.3	6.7
12.0	1.4	8.1	33.8	---	12.4	17.3	4.4	11.4	7.7
9.3	2.6	7.0	31.6	---	31.0	4.0	-5.0	17.2	8.5
7.4	3.3	6.1	11.4	---	13.9	8.3	3.7	11.0	6.7
8.7	-0.6	5.7	1.7	---	14.5	7.0	0.6	10.8	6.3

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table A.3.3.1 – Part 1

Public Sector Health Expenditure by Use of Funds, Canada, 1975 to 2003—Current Dollars

Year	Hospitals	Other Institutions	Physicians	Other Professionals			Sub-Total
				Dental Services	Vision Care Services	Other	
	A	B	C	(\$' 000,000)			D
1975	5,136.8	796.6	1,813.2	56.4	35.9	46.7	139.0
1976	5,977.7	999.1	2,041.5	69.8	40.6	53.9	164.4
1977	6,372.7	1,175.2	2,252.1	83.7	44.9	60.5	189.1
1978	6,861.9	1,367.5	2,528.3	104.0	51.9	75.5	231.4
1979	7,487.6	1,581.4	2,804.5	143.8	58.0	88.9	290.7
1980	8,585.2	1,821.5	3,236.0	194.9	67.2	104.9	367.1
1981	10,127.4	2,146.7	3,775.1	278.4	78.7	126.7	483.9
1982	12,001.9	2,531.4	4,353.1	270.0	91.1	143.0	504.2
1983	13,174.5	2,794.4	4,973.3	260.7	105.7	164.0	530.3
1984	13,936.3	2,923.3	5,444.6	266.7	117.7	181.0	565.4
1985	14,737.7	3,066.5	5,962.1	275.5	130.4	214.6	620.5
1986	15,937.1	2,982.4	6,597.9	287.2	146.1	260.7	693.9
1987	17,154.2	3,132.1	7,266.2	286.3	157.3	276.4	719.9
1988	18,497.2	3,468.3	7,862.5	311.3	180.8	296.0	788.2
1989	20,235.3	3,828.5	8,422.7	350.3	205.6	341.5	897.4
1990	21,614.9	4,166.8	9,157.3	382.2	225.4	394.5	1,002.1
1991	23,293.5	4,576.6	10,114.5	405.7	247.7	463.0	1,116.4
1992	24,129.5	4,897.9	10,354.7	417.4	239.6	492.6	1,149.6
1993	24,069.5	4,783.5	10,401.6	426.1	211.0	487.7	1,124.8
1994	23,505.0	4,829.6	10,629.4	435.9	204.1	456.2	1,096.2
1995	23,138.1	5,019.9	10,528.9	425.0	193.1	456.7	1,074.9
1996	23,008.6	5,149.5	10,639.3	389.3	195.3	452.7	1,037.2
1997	23,513.9	5,377.1	11,055.3	381.0	213.6	474.4	1,069.0
1998	24,842.4	5,625.3	11,572.4	369.3	201.8	499.9	1,071.0
1999	25,827.4	6,101.9	12,070.6	395.7	216.3	541.1	1,153.1
2000	27,994.9	6,648.0	12,801.7	422.0	228.1	589.7	1,239.7
2001	29,678.2	7,185.5	13,829.5	441.9	237.9	571.6	1,251.5
2002 f	31,348.5	7,708.2	14,803.5	436.7	228.9	543.5	1,209.0
2003 f	33,474.9	8,401.2	15,475.0	470.6	236.9	553.8	1,261.3
(annual percentage change)							
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	16.4	25.4	12.6	23.8	13.3	15.4	18.3
1977	6.6	17.6	10.3	19.9	10.4	12.3	15.0
1978	7.7	16.4	12.3	24.2	15.7	24.8	22.4
1979	9.1	15.6	10.9	38.4	11.7	17.7	25.6
1980	14.7	15.2	15.4	35.5	15.9	18.0	26.3
1981	18.0	17.9	16.7	42.8	17.1	20.8	31.8
1982	18.5	17.9	15.3	-3.0	15.7	12.9	4.2
1983	9.8	10.4	14.2	-3.5	16.0	14.7	5.2
1984	5.8	4.6	9.5	2.3	11.3	10.4	6.6
1985	5.8	4.9	9.5	3.3	10.8	18.5	9.7
1986	8.1	-2.7	10.7	4.2	12.0	21.5	11.8
1987	7.6	5.0	10.1	-0.3	7.7	6.0	3.8
1988	7.8	10.7	8.2	8.8	14.9	7.1	9.5
1989	9.4	10.4	7.1	12.5	13.7	15.4	13.9
1990	6.8	8.8	8.7	9.1	9.6	15.5	11.7
1991	7.8	9.8	10.5	6.1	9.9	17.4	11.4
1992	3.6	7.0	2.4	2.9	-3.3	6.4	3.0
1993	-0.2	-2.3	0.5	2.1	-11.9	-1.0	-2.2
1994	-2.3	1.0	2.2	2.3	-3.3	-6.5	-2.5
1995	-1.6	3.9	-0.9	-2.5	-5.4	0.1	-1.9
1996	-0.6	2.6	1.0	-8.4	1.1	-0.9	-3.5
1997	2.2	4.4	3.9	-2.1	9.4	4.8	3.1
1998	5.6	4.6	4.7	-3.1	-5.5	5.4	0.2
1999	4.0	8.5	4.3	7.2	7.2	8.3	7.7
2000	8.4	8.9	6.1	6.6	5.4	9.0	7.5
2001	6.0	8.1	8.0	4.7	4.3	-3.1	0.9
2002 f	5.6	7.3	7.0	-1.2	-3.8	-4.9	-3.4
2003 f	6.8	9.0	4.5	7.8	3.5	1.9	4.3

f - Forecast

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table A.3.3.1—Part 2

Public Sector Health Expenditure by Use of Funds, Canada, 1975 to 2003—Current Dollars (cont'd)

Prescribed Drugs	Drugs		Capital	Public Health & Administration	Other Health Spending			Sub-Total	Grand Total
	Non-Prescribed Drugs	Sub-Total			Pre-payment Administration	Health Research	Other		
		E	F	G (\$' 000,000)			H	A+B+C+D +E+F+G+H	
158.6	---	158.6	376.4	551.1	99.9	70.3	158.4	328.6	9,300.3
215.8	---	215.8	367.0	638.2	138.4	75.9	199.2	413.5	10,817.2
266.6	---	266.6	385.4	727.4	144.1	93.1	238.8	476.0	11,844.6
327.9	---	327.9	454.8	726.7	150.8	107.2	283.8	541.9	13,040.5
386.4	---	386.4	547.8	817.8	167.9	123.4	344.7	636.0	14,552.3
465.0	---	465.0	635.3	963.8	177.6	139.5	450.9	788.0	16,841.8
566.9	---	566.9	731.9	1,133.8	197.5	164.7	614.9	977.1	19,942.6
683.6	---	683.6	905.7	1,333.0	222.4	184.2	727.3	1,133.9	23,446.8
817.4	---	817.4	1,065.2	1,444.7	224.2	215.1	840.8	1,280.1	26,080.0
942.8	---	942.8	1,139.9	1,604.6	232.1	245.7	922.2	1,400.0	27,956.9
1,118.7	---	1,118.7	1,236.9	1,788.6	234.4	278.4	1,051.2	1,563.9	30,094.9
1,319.2	---	1,319.2	1,351.5	1,835.6	274.0	333.2	1,203.8	1,811.0	32,528.6
1,492.7	---	1,492.7	1,391.1	1,942.3	296.1	315.9	1,344.2	1,956.2	35,054.7
1,702.8	---	1,702.8	1,550.7	2,055.3	312.1	343.0	1,582.8	2,237.9	38,162.8
1,970.9	---	1,970.9	1,702.4	2,291.9	327.5	392.3	1,842.1	2,561.9	41,911.1
2,278.0	---	2,278.0	1,740.3	2,552.6	337.2	441.5	2,155.0	2,933.6	45,445.5
2,606.7	---	2,606.7	1,685.8	2,753.4	345.7	448.9	2,440.7	3,235.3	49,382.2
2,908.5	---	2,908.5	1,694.9	3,049.7	356.2	541.0	2,611.8	3,509.1	51,693.8
3,044.9	---	3,044.9	1,650.2	3,238.0	348.8	517.9	2,800.5	3,667.2	51,979.7
3,087.6	---	3,087.6	1,943.2	3,610.8	340.0	511.1	3,045.8	3,896.9	52,598.7
3,365.3	---	3,365.3	1,824.0	3,882.7	338.9	488.8	3,129.3	3,957.0	52,790.6
3,328.8	---	3,328.8	1,685.9	4,049.1	336.3	487.7	3,154.6	3,978.6	52,877.1
3,607.6	---	3,607.6	1,757.6	4,208.1	334.7	755.5	3,345.4	4,435.6	55,024.3
4,025.7	---	4,025.7	1,879.5	5,217.4	360.8	792.1	3,672.0	4,824.8	59,058.4
4,578.2	---	4,578.2	2,835.7	5,600.1	384.1	947.4	3,981.0	5,312.5	63,479.7
5,335.3	---	5,335.3	3,097.4	6,196.7	410.0	818.6	4,260.9	5,489.4	68,803.1
6,115.6	---	6,115.6	3,416.1	7,054.9	449.3	993.4	4,300.8	5,743.6	74,274.7
6,822.1	---	6,822.1	3,915.8	7,470.6	471.3	1,101.0	4,388.2	5,960.5	79,238.4
7,550.8	---	7,550.8	4,411.5	7,918.7	490.3	1,212.7	4,625.6	6,328.7	84,822.0
(annual percentage change)									
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36.1	---	36.1	-2.5	15.8	38.6	8.0	25.7	25.8	16.3
23.5	---	23.5	5.0	14.0	4.2	22.6	19.9	15.1	9.5
23.0	---	23.0	18.0	-0.1	4.7	15.2	18.8	13.8	10.1
17.8	---	17.8	20.4	12.5	11.3	15.1	21.5	17.4	11.6
20.3	---	20.3	16.0	17.9	5.8	13.1	30.8	20.8	15.7
21.9	---	21.9	15.2	17.6	11.2	18.1	36.4	27.2	18.4
20.6	---	20.6	23.7	17.6	12.6	11.8	18.3	16.1	17.6
19.6	---	19.6	17.6	8.4	0.8	16.8	15.6	12.9	11.2
15.4	---	15.4	7.0	11.1	3.5	14.2	9.7	9.4	7.2
18.7	---	18.7	8.5	11.5	1.0	13.3	14.0	11.7	7.6
17.9	---	17.9	9.3	2.6	16.9	19.7	14.5	15.8	8.1
13.2	---	13.2	2.9	5.8	8.1	-5.2	11.7	8.0	7.8
14.1	---	14.1	11.5	5.8	5.4	8.6	17.7	14.4	8.9
15.7	---	15.7	9.8	11.5	4.9	14.4	16.4	14.5	9.8
15.6	---	15.6	2.2	11.4	3.0	12.5	17.0	14.5	8.4
14.4	---	14.4	-3.1	7.9	2.5	1.7	13.3	10.3	8.7
11.6	---	11.6	0.5	10.8	3.1	20.5	7.0	8.5	4.7
4.7	---	4.7	-2.6	6.2	-2.1	-4.3	7.2	4.5	0.6
1.4	---	1.4	17.8	11.5	-2.5	-1.3	8.8	6.3	1.2
9.0	---	9.0	-6.1	7.5	-0.3	-4.4	2.7	1.5	0.4
-1.1	---	-1.1	-7.6	4.3	-0.8	-0.2	0.8	0.5	0.2
8.4	---	8.4	4.3	3.9	-0.5	54.9	6.0	11.5	4.1
11.6	---	11.6	6.9	24.0	7.8	4.8	9.8	8.8	7.3
13.7	---	13.7	50.9	7.3	6.5	19.6	8.4	10.1	7.5
16.5	---	16.5	9.2	10.7	6.8	-13.6	7.0	3.3	8.4
14.6	---	14.6	10.3	13.8	9.6	21.4	0.9	4.6	8.0
11.6	---	11.6	14.6	5.9	4.9	10.8	2.0	3.8	6.7
10.7	---	10.7	12.7	6.0	4.0	10.1	5.4	6.2	7.0

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table A.3.3.2—Part 1

Public Sector Health Expenditure by Use of Funds, Canada, 1975 to 2003—Current Dollars

Year	Hospitals	Other Institutions	Physicians	Other Professionals			Sub-Total
				Dental Services	Vision Care Services	Other	
	A	B	C	(percentage distribution of \$' 000,000)			D
1975	55.2	8.6	19.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.5
1976	55.3	9.2	18.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.5
1977	53.8	9.9	19.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.6
1978	52.6	10.5	19.4	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.8
1979	51.5	10.9	19.3	1.0	0.4	0.6	2.0
1980	51.0	10.8	19.2	1.2	0.4	0.6	2.2
1981	50.8	10.8	18.9	1.4	0.4	0.6	2.4
1982	51.2	10.8	18.6	1.2	0.4	0.6	2.2
1983	50.5	10.7	19.1	1.0	0.4	0.6	2.0
1984	49.8	10.5	19.5	1.0	0.4	0.6	2.0
1985	49.0	10.2	19.8	0.9	0.4	0.7	2.1
1986	49.0	9.2	20.3	0.9	0.4	0.8	2.1
1987	48.9	8.9	20.7	0.8	0.4	0.8	2.1
1988	48.5	9.1	20.6	0.8	0.5	0.8	2.1
1989	48.3	9.1	20.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	2.1
1990	47.6	9.2	20.1	0.8	0.5	0.9	2.2
1991	47.2	9.3	20.5	0.8	0.5	0.9	2.3
1992	46.7	9.5	20.0	0.8	0.5	1.0	2.2
1993	46.3	9.2	20.0	0.8	0.4	0.9	2.2
1994	44.7	9.2	20.2	0.8	0.4	0.9	2.1
1995	43.8	9.5	19.9	0.8	0.4	0.9	2.0
1996	43.5	9.7	20.1	0.7	0.4	0.9	2.0
1997	42.7	9.8	20.1	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.9
1998	42.1	9.5	19.6	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.8
1999	40.7	9.6	19.0	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.8
2000	40.7	9.7	18.6	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.8
2001	40.0	9.7	18.6	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.7
2002 f	39.6	9.7	18.7	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.5
2003 f	39.5	9.9	18.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.5
				(annual percentage change)			
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	0.1	7.8	-3.2	6.4	-2.5	-0.8	1.7
1977	-2.6	7.4	0.7	9.5	0.8	2.5	5.1
1978	-2.2	5.7	2.0	12.8	5.1	13.3	11.1
1979	-2.2	3.6	-0.6	24.0	0.1	5.5	12.6
1980	-0.9	-0.5	-0.3	17.1	0.2	2.0	9.1
1981	-0.4	-0.5	-1.5	20.6	-1.1	2.0	11.3
1982	0.8	0.3	-1.9	-17.5	-1.6	-4.0	-11.4
1983	-1.3	-0.8	2.7	-13.2	4.3	3.1	-5.4
1984	-1.3	-2.4	2.1	-4.5	3.9	3.0	-0.5
1985	-1.8	-2.6	1.7	-4.0	3.0	10.1	1.9
1986	0.0	-10.0	2.4	-3.6	3.6	12.4	3.5
1987	-0.1	-2.6	2.2	-7.5	-0.1	-1.6	-3.7
1988	-1.0	1.7	-0.6	-0.1	5.6	-1.6	0.6
1989	-0.4	0.5	-2.5	2.4	3.6	5.1	3.7
1990	-1.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.1	6.5	3.0
1991	-0.8	1.1	1.6	-2.3	1.1	8.0	2.5
1992	-1.0	2.2	-2.2	-1.7	-7.6	1.6	-1.6
1993	-0.8	-2.9	-0.1	1.5	-12.4	-1.5	-2.7
1994	-3.5	-0.2	1.0	1.1	-4.4	-7.6	-3.7
1995	-1.9	3.6	-1.3	-2.9	-5.7	-0.3	-2.3
1996	-0.7	2.4	0.9	-8.6	0.9	-1.1	-3.7
1997	-1.8	0.3	-0.1	-5.9	5.1	0.7	-1.0
1998	-1.6	-2.5	-2.5	-9.7	-12.0	-1.8	-6.7
1999	-3.3	0.9	-3.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.7	0.2
2000	0.0	0.5	-2.1	-1.6	-2.7	0.5	-0.8
2001	-1.8	0.1	0.1	-3.0	-3.4	-10.2	-6.5
2002 f	-1.0	0.6	0.3	-7.4	-9.8	-10.9	-9.4
2003 f	-0.2	1.8	-2.3	0.7	-3.3	-4.8	-2.5

f - Forecast

CIHI 2003

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table A.3.3.2—Part 2

Public Sector Health Expenditure by Use of Funds, Canada, 1975 to 2003—Current Dollars (cont'd)

Prescribed Drugs	Drugs		Capital	Public Health & Administration	Other Health Spending			Sub-Total	Grand Total
	Non-Prescribed Drugs	Sub-Total			Pre-payment Administration	Health Research	Other		
		<i>E</i>		<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>			<i>H</i>	<i>A+B+C+D</i> <i>+E+F+G+H</i>
(percentage distribution of \$' 000,000)									
1.7	---	1.7	4.0	5.9	1.1	0.8	1.7	3.5	100.0
2.0	---	2.0	3.4	5.9	1.3	0.7	1.8	3.8	100.0
2.3	---	2.3	3.3	6.1	1.2	0.8	2.0	4.0	100.0
2.5	---	2.5	3.5	5.6	1.2	0.8	2.2	4.2	100.0
2.7	---	2.7	3.8	5.6	1.2	0.8	2.4	4.4	100.0
2.8	---	2.8	3.8	5.7	1.1	0.8	2.7	4.6	100.0
2.8	---	2.8	3.7	5.7	1.0	0.8	3.1	4.9	100.0
2.9	---	2.9	3.9	5.7	0.9	0.8	3.1	4.8	100.0
3.1	---	3.1	4.1	5.5	0.9	0.8	3.2	4.9	100.0
3.4	---	3.4	4.1	5.7	0.8	0.9	3.3	5.0	100.0
3.7	---	3.7	4.1	5.9	0.8	0.9	3.5	5.2	100.0
4.1	---	4.1	4.2	5.6	0.8	1.0	3.7	5.6	100.0
4.3	---	4.3	4.0	5.5	0.8	0.9	3.8	5.6	100.0
4.5	---	4.5	4.1	5.4	0.8	0.9	4.1	5.9	100.0
4.7	---	4.7	4.1	5.5	0.8	0.9	4.4	6.1	100.0
5.0	---	5.0	3.8	5.6	0.7	1.0	4.7	6.5	100.0
5.3	---	5.3	3.4	5.6	0.7	0.9	4.9	6.6	100.0
5.6	---	5.6	3.3	5.9	0.7	1.0	5.1	6.8	100.0
5.9	---	5.9	3.2	6.2	0.7	1.0	5.4	7.1	100.0
5.9	---	5.9	3.7	6.9	0.6	1.0	5.8	7.4	100.0
6.4	---	6.4	3.5	7.4	0.6	0.9	5.9	7.5	100.0
6.3	---	6.3	3.2	7.7	0.6	0.9	6.0	7.5	100.0
6.6	---	6.6	3.2	7.6	0.6	1.4	6.1	8.1	100.0
6.8	---	6.8	3.2	8.8	0.6	1.3	6.2	8.2	100.0
7.2	---	7.2	4.5	8.8	0.6	1.5	6.3	8.4	100.0
7.8	---	7.8	4.5	9.0	0.6	1.2	6.2	8.0	100.0
8.2	---	8.2	4.6	9.5	0.6	1.3	5.8	7.7	100.0
8.6	---	8.6	4.9	9.4	0.6	1.4	5.5	7.5	100.0
8.9	---	8.9	5.2	9.3	0.6	1.4	5.5	7.5	100.0
(annual percentage change)									
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
17.0	---	17.0	-16.2	-0.4	19.1	-7.2	8.1	8.2	---
12.8	---	12.8	-4.1	4.1	-4.9	11.9	9.5	5.1	---
11.7	---	11.7	7.2	-9.3	-4.9	4.6	7.9	3.4	---
5.6	---	5.6	7.9	0.9	-0.3	3.1	8.9	5.2	---
4.0	---	4.0	0.2	1.8	-8.6	-2.3	13.0	4.3	---
2.9	---	2.9	-2.7	-0.7	-6.1	-0.3	15.2	7.4	---
2.6	---	2.6	5.2	0.0	-4.2	-4.9	0.6	-1.3	---
7.5	---	7.5	5.7	-2.6	-9.4	5.0	3.9	1.5	---
7.6	---	7.6	-0.2	3.6	-3.4	6.5	2.3	2.0	---
10.2	---	10.2	0.8	3.5	-6.2	5.3	5.9	3.8	---
9.1	---	9.1	1.1	-5.0	8.1	10.7	6.0	7.1	---
5.0	---	5.0	-4.5	-1.8	0.3	-12.0	3.6	0.2	---
4.8	---	4.8	2.4	-2.8	-3.2	-0.3	8.2	5.1	---
5.4	---	5.4	0.0	1.5	-4.4	4.2	6.0	4.2	---
6.6	---	6.6	-5.7	2.7	-5.1	3.8	7.9	5.6	---
5.3	---	5.3	-10.9	-0.7	-5.6	-6.4	4.2	1.5	---
6.6	---	6.6	-4.0	5.8	-1.6	15.1	2.2	3.6	---
4.1	---	4.1	-3.2	5.6	-2.6	-4.8	6.6	3.9	---
0.2	---	0.2	16.4	10.2	-3.7	-2.5	7.5	5.0	---
8.6	---	8.6	-6.5	7.1	-0.7	-4.7	2.4	1.2	---
-1.2	---	-1.2	-7.7	4.1	-0.9	-0.4	0.6	0.4	---
4.1	---	4.1	0.2	-0.1	-4.4	48.9	1.9	7.1	---
4.0	---	4.0	-0.4	15.5	0.4	-2.3	2.3	1.3	---
5.8	---	5.8	40.4	-0.1	-1.0	11.3	0.9	2.4	---
7.5	---	7.5	0.8	2.1	-1.5	-20.3	-1.3	-4.7	---
6.2	---	6.2	2.2	5.5	1.5	12.4	-6.5	-3.1	---
4.6	---	4.6	7.4	-0.7	-1.7	3.9	-4.4	-2.7	---
3.4	---	3.4	5.2	-1.0	-2.8	2.9	-1.5	-0.8	---

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table A.3.3.3—Part 1

Public Sector Health Expenditure by Use of Funds, Canada, 1975 to 2003—Current Dollars

Year	Hospitals	Other Institutions	Physicians	Other Professionals			Sub-Total
				Dental Services	Vision Care Services	Other	
	A	B	C	(\$' per capita)			D
1975	221.96	34.42	78.34	2.44	1.55	2.02	6.00
1976	254.91	42.61	87.06	2.98	1.73	2.30	7.01
1977	268.60	49.53	94.92	3.53	1.89	2.55	7.97
1978	286.35	57.07	105.51	4.34	2.17	3.15	9.66
1979	309.38	65.34	115.88	5.94	2.40	3.67	12.01
1980	350.19	74.30	131.99	7.95	2.74	4.28	14.97
1981	408.03	86.49	152.10	11.22	3.17	5.10	19.49
1982	477.83	100.78	173.31	10.75	3.63	5.69	20.07
1983	519.36	110.16	196.05	10.28	4.17	6.46	20.91
1984	544.22	114.16	212.62	10.42	4.59	7.07	22.08
1985	570.29	118.66	230.71	10.66	5.05	8.30	24.01
1986	610.59	114.26	252.78	11.00	5.60	9.99	26.58
1987	648.58	118.42	274.73	10.82	5.95	10.45	27.22
1988	690.31	129.44	293.43	11.62	6.75	11.05	29.41
1989	741.72	140.33	308.73	12.84	7.54	12.52	32.89
1990	780.39	150.44	330.62	13.80	8.14	14.24	36.18
1991	830.98	163.27	360.83	14.47	8.84	16.52	39.83
1992	850.63	172.66	365.03	14.71	8.45	17.37	40.53
1993	839.19	166.78	362.66	14.85	7.36	17.01	39.22
1994	810.54	166.54	366.54	15.03	7.04	15.73	37.80
1995	789.64	171.31	359.32	14.50	6.59	15.59	36.68
1996	777.04	173.91	359.31	13.15	6.59	15.29	35.03
1997	786.23	179.79	369.65	12.74	7.14	15.86	35.74
1998	823.77	186.53	383.74	12.24	6.69	16.58	35.51
1999	849.48	200.70	397.01	13.01	7.11	17.80	37.93
2000	912.21	216.62	417.14	13.75	7.43	19.21	40.40
2001	956.70	231.63	445.81	14.25	7.67	18.43	40.34
2002 f	999.58	245.79	472.03	13.92	7.30	17.33	38.55
2003 f	1,058.34	265.61	489.25	14.88	7.49	17.51	39.88
(annual percentage change)							
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	14.8	23.8	11.1	22.2	11.9	13.9	16.7
1977	5.4	16.3	9.0	18.5	9.1	11.0	13.7
1978	6.6	15.2	11.2	23.0	14.6	23.5	21.2
1979	8.0	14.5	9.8	37.0	10.6	16.5	24.4
1980	13.2	13.7	13.9	33.8	14.4	16.5	24.7
1981	16.5	16.4	15.2	41.1	15.7	19.3	30.2
1982	17.1	16.5	13.9	-4.2	14.4	11.6	3.0
1983	8.7	9.3	13.1	-4.4	14.8	13.5	4.2
1984	4.8	3.6	8.4	1.4	10.3	9.3	5.6
1985	4.8	3.9	8.5	2.3	9.8	17.5	8.7
1986	7.1	-3.7	9.6	3.2	10.9	20.3	10.7
1987	6.2	3.6	8.7	-1.6	6.3	4.6	2.4
1988	6.4	9.3	6.8	7.4	13.4	5.7	8.1
1989	7.4	8.4	5.2	10.5	11.7	13.3	11.8
1990	5.2	7.2	7.1	7.5	8.0	13.8	10.0
1991	6.5	8.5	9.1	4.9	8.6	16.0	10.1
1992	2.4	5.8	1.2	1.7	-4.4	5.1	1.8
1993	-1.3	-3.4	-0.6	1.0	-12.9	-2.1	-3.2
1994	-3.4	-0.1	1.1	1.2	-4.3	-7.5	-3.6
1995	-2.6	2.9	-2.0	-3.5	-6.3	-0.9	-3.0
1996	-1.6	1.5	0.0	-9.4	0.0	-1.9	-4.5
1997	1.2	3.4	2.9	-3.1	8.3	3.7	2.0
1998	4.8	3.7	3.8	-3.9	-6.3	4.5	-0.6
1999	3.1	7.6	3.5	6.3	6.3	7.4	6.8
2000	7.4	7.9	5.1	5.7	4.5	8.0	6.5
2001	4.9	6.9	6.9	3.6	3.2	-4.1	-0.1
2002 f	4.5	6.1	5.9	-2.3	-4.9	-6.0	-4.4
2003 f	5.9	8.1	3.6	6.9	2.6	1.0	3.4

f - Forecast

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table A.3.3.3—Part 2

Public Sector Health Expenditure by Use of Funds, Canada, 1975 to 2003—Current Dollars (cont'd)

Prescribed Drugs	Drugs		Capital	Public Health & Administration	Other Health Spending			Sub-Total	Grand Total
	Non-Prescribed Drugs	Sub-Total			Pre-payment Administration	Health Research	Other		
		<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i> (\$' per capita)			<i>H</i>	<i>A+B+C+D</i> <i>+E+F+G+H</i>	
6.85	---	6.85	16.27	23.81	4.31	3.04	6.85	14.20	401.86
9.20	---	9.20	15.65	27.22	5.90	3.24	8.50	17.63	461.29
11.23	---	11.23	16.25	30.66	6.07	3.92	10.07	20.06	499.22
13.69	---	13.69	18.98	30.33	4.47	11.84	22.61	544.19	
15.97	---	15.97	22.64	33.79	6.94	5.10	14.24	26.28	601.29
18.97	---	18.97	25.91	39.31	7.24	5.69	18.39	31.33	686.97
22.84	---	22.84	29.49	45.68	7.96	6.64	24.77	39.37	803.48
27.22	---	27.22	36.06	53.07	8.86	7.33	28.96	45.15	933.49
32.22	---	32.22	41.99	56.95	8.84	8.48	33.15	50.46	1,028.11
36.82	---	36.82	44.51	62.66	9.06	9.59	36.01	54.67	1,091.74
43.29	---	43.29	47.86	69.21	9.07	10.77	40.68	60.52	1,164.54
50.54	---	50.54	51.78	70.33	10.50	12.76	46.12	69.38	1,246.25
56.44	---	56.44	52.59	73.43	11.20	11.94	50.82	73.96	1,325.38
63.55	---	63.55	57.87	76.70	11.65	12.80	59.07	83.52	1,424.23
72.24	---	72.24	62.40	84.01	12.00	14.38	67.52	93.91	1,536.23
82.24	---	82.24	62.83	92.16	12.17	15.94	77.80	105.92	1,640.78
92.99	---	92.99	60.14	98.22	12.33	16.01	87.07	115.42	1,761.68
102.53	---	102.53	59.75	107.51	12.56	19.07	92.07	123.70	1,822.34
106.16	---	106.16	57.54	112.89	12.16	18.06	97.64	127.86	1,812.30
106.47	---	106.47	67.01	124.51	11.72	17.62	105.03	134.38	1,813.81
114.85	---	114.85	62.25	132.50	11.57	16.68	106.79	135.04	1,801.60
112.42	---	112.42	56.94	136.74	11.36	16.47	106.53	134.36	1,785.74
120.63	---	120.63	58.77	140.70	11.19	25.26	111.86	148.31	1,839.83
133.49	---	133.49	62.32	173.01	11.96	26.27	121.76	159.99	1,958.36
150.58	---	150.58	93.27	184.19	12.63	31.16	130.94	174.73	2,087.88
173.85	---	173.85	100.93	201.92	13.36	26.67	138.84	178.87	2,241.95
197.14	---	197.14	110.12	227.42	14.48	32.02	138.64	185.15	2,394.32
217.53	---	217.53	124.86	238.21	15.03	35.11	139.92	190.06	2,526.60
238.72	---	238.72	139.47	250.36	15.50	38.34	146.24	200.09	2,681.72
(annual percentage change)									
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34.3	---	34.3	-3.8	14.3	36.8	6.6	24.1	24.2	14.8
22.1	---	22.1	3.8	12.7	2.9	21.2	18.5	13.8	8.2
21.8	---	21.8	16.8	-1.1	3.6	14.1	17.6	12.7	9.0
16.7	---	16.7	19.3	11.4	10.2	13.9	20.3	16.2	10.5
18.8	---	18.8	14.5	16.3	4.4	11.6	29.1	19.2	14.2
20.4	---	20.4	13.8	16.2	9.8	16.6	34.7	25.7	17.0
19.2	---	19.2	22.3	16.2	11.3	10.5	16.9	14.7	16.2
18.4	---	18.4	16.5	7.3	-0.2	15.6	14.5	11.8	10.1
14.3	---	14.3	6.0	10.0	2.6	13.1	8.6	8.3	6.2
17.6	---	17.6	7.5	10.4	0.1	12.3	13.0	10.7	6.7
16.8	---	16.8	8.2	1.6	15.7	18.5	13.4	14.7	7.0
11.7	---	11.7	1.6	4.4	6.7	-6.4	10.2	6.6	6.3
12.6	---	12.6	10.0	4.5	4.0	7.2	16.2	12.9	7.5
13.7	---	13.7	7.8	9.5	3.1	12.3	14.3	12.4	7.9
13.8	---	13.8	0.7	9.7	1.4	10.8	15.2	12.8	6.8
13.1	---	13.1	-4.3	6.6	1.3	0.5	11.9	9.0	7.4
10.3	---	10.3	-0.7	9.5	1.8	19.1	5.7	7.2	3.4
3.5	---	3.5	-3.7	5.0	-3.2	-5.3	6.0	3.4	-0.6
0.3	---	0.3	16.5	10.3	-3.6	-2.4	7.6	5.1	0.1
7.9	---	7.9	-7.1	6.4	-1.3	-5.4	1.7	0.5	-0.7
-2.1	---	-2.1	-8.5	3.2	-1.8	-1.3	-0.2	-0.5	-0.9
7.3	---	7.3	3.2	2.9	-1.5	53.4	5.0	10.4	3.0
10.7	---	10.7	6.0	23.0	6.9	4.0	8.9	7.9	6.4
12.8	---	12.8	49.7	6.5	5.6	18.6	7.5	9.2	6.6
15.5	---	15.5	8.2	9.6	5.8	-14.4	6.0	2.4	7.4
13.4	---	13.4	9.1	12.6	8.4	20.1	-0.1	3.5	6.8
10.3	---	10.3	13.4	4.7	3.8	9.6	0.9	2.7	5.5
9.7	---	9.7	11.7	5.1	3.1	9.2	4.5	5.3	6.1

Series B
**Total Health Expenditure by Source of
Finance, by Province/Territory and Canada
(Selected Tables)**

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table B.1.1

Total Health Expenditure, by Province/Territory and Canada
1975 to 2003—Current Dollars

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T	Nun.	Canada
Year	(\$' 000,000)													
1975	264.5	59.2	382.5	277.5	3,378.8	4,422.8	546.3	441.2	992.3	1,383.4	15.9	35.1	---	12,199.4
1976	312.8	62.9	442.2	321.9	3,875.2	5,040.8	629.4	520.3	1,158.9	1,628.3	18.1	39.0	---	14,049.8
1977	362.9	68.7	469.1	358.9	4,200.7	5,524.6	706.0	587.4	1,272.1	1,831.8	18.5	49.3	---	15,450.0
1978	412.7	79.5	512.5	404.7	4,666.6	6,071.9	749.0	622.4	1,465.4	2,044.4	21.3	56.5	---	17,106.8
1979	473.3	96.6	573.0	470.0	5,149.6	6,728.0	823.3	703.5	1,781.0	2,288.6	23.9	59.0	---	19,169.7
1980	528.4	122.3	657.2	562.5	5,886.5	7,634.1	971.4	815.7	2,153.1	2,880.0	26.1	61.1	---	22,298.4
1981	621.3	136.4	788.8	681.2	6,887.8	8,903.0	1,153.2	949.0	2,623.7	3,430.4	28.2	73.8	---	26,276.7
1982	701.2	152.4	919.1	819.3	7,890.5	10,445.2	1,332.1	1,130.0	3,351.7	3,870.2	37.1	110.4	---	30,759.1
1983	773.7	164.5	1,004.8	894.6	8,675.3	11,850.0	1,478.6	1,257.6	3,622.1	4,155.7	38.0	123.5	---	34,038.6
1984	751.7	171.0	1,125.3	975.1	9,313.7	13,086.0	1,592.0	1,371.3	3,764.2	4,428.9	37.9	125.8	---	36,743.1
1985	785.8	181.2	1,232.5	1,026.2	10,031.9	14,442.8	1,726.5	1,528.8	4,070.4	4,637.3	39.7	138.5	---	39,841.7
1986	812.5	187.6	1,376.9	1,091.1	10,537.4	16,097.2	1,889.7	1,703.6	4,448.5	4,983.3	42.6	166.9	---	43,337.3
1987	881.6	202.9	1,560.6	1,194.0	11,268.6	17,866.4	1,980.2	1,767.8	4,499.9	5,340.3	44.7	181.3	---	46,788.2
1988	930.9	219.5	1,585.0	1,291.5	12,279.2	19,819.7	2,069.4	1,837.5	4,830.6	5,838.0	45.8	211.2	---	50,958.2
1989	991.6	239.3	1,751.8	1,400.1	13,290.3	21,970.8	2,257.4	2,052.9	5,349.8	6,509.0	49.5	232.9	---	56,095.5
1990	1,096.4	256.2	1,866.9	1,533.5	14,311.5	23,799.1	2,484.3	2,252.2	5,749.4	7,372.6	53.6	246.8	---	61,022.6
1991	1,153.2	280.6	1,970.0	1,629.3	15,634.6	26,194.3	2,576.0	2,319.8	6,062.5	8,126.7	62.6	279.5	---	66,289.1
1992	1,197.4	295.0	2,031.6	1,699.8	16,376.1	27,631.7	2,701.9	2,325.4	6,430.7	8,769.1	67.5	279.6	---	69,805.7
1993	1,209.1	311.7	2,025.0	1,739.1	16,904.1	28,133.4	2,749.1	2,301.9	6,520.4	9,296.7	79.6	287.1	---	71,557.2
1994	1,247.9	313.3	2,021.4	1,791.6	17,310.9	28,771.8	2,801.9	2,382.3	6,305.4	9,756.3	93.2	286.2	---	73,082.1
1995	1,268.1	326.1	2,057.6	1,818.0	17,355.8	29,315.0	2,912.7	2,439.5	6,084.6	10,098.7	94.8	294.8	---	74,065.8
1996	1,251.9	338.0	2,081.6	1,812.4	16,966.6	29,700.0	2,969.0	2,487.3	6,312.9	10,364.2	109.4	291.9	---	74,685.1
1997	1,303.7	339.9	2,359.8	1,854.7	17,764.8	30,762.4	3,097.9	2,656.4	7,067.5	10,835.4	102.6	307.1	---	78,452.2
1998	1,433.4	358.4	2,541.4	1,917.6	18,907.1	33,097.5	3,287.6	2,773.1	7,592.9	11,400.2	103.5	351.6	---	83,764.4
1999	1,576.5	377.5	2,661.7	2,072.4	19,888.2	35,377.1	3,689.0	2,971.3	8,673.0	12,296.4	108.4	233.5	141.7	90,066.6
2000	1,681.8	401.4	2,816.1	2,218.9	21,231.1	38,782.0	4,037.2	3,133.2	9,582.9	13,305.2	123.5	215.5	168.0	97,696.7
2001	1,810.2	454.3	2,991.2	2,449.9	23,016.5	41,544.8	4,266.6	3,422.0	10,856.5	14,556.6	144.3	263.3	177.3	105,953.6
2002 f	1,923.4	503.6	3,276.5	2,618.6	24,401.4	44,488.7	4,577.2	3,618.9	11,788.8	15,573.0	153.0	290.7	182.1	113,396.0
2003 f	1,994.5	538.6	3,482.7	2,788.6	26,029.6	48,283.9	4,907.2	3,856.7	12,647.9	16,251.2	155.4	308.9	185.6	121,430.8
	(annual percentage change)													
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	18.3	6.2	15.6	16.0	14.7	14.0	15.2	17.9	16.8	17.7	13.6	11.3	---	15.2
1977	16.0	9.3	6.1	11.5	8.4	9.6	12.2	12.9	9.8	12.5	2.4	26.3	---	10.0
1978	13.7	15.7	9.2	12.8	11.1	9.9	6.1	6.0	15.2	11.6	15.4	14.6	---	10.7
1979	14.7	21.5	11.8	16.2	10.4	10.8	9.9	13.0	21.5	11.9	12.2	4.3	---	12.1
1980	11.6	26.6	14.7	19.7	14.3	13.5	18.0	16.0	20.9	25.8	9.0	3.6	---	16.3
1981	17.6	11.5	20.0	21.1	17.0	16.6	18.7	16.3	21.9	19.1	7.9	20.9	---	17.8
1982	12.9	11.7	16.5	20.3	14.6	17.3	15.5	19.1	27.7	12.8	31.9	49.5	---	17.1
1983	10.3	8.0	9.3	9.2	9.9	13.4	11.0	11.3	8.1	7.4	2.4	11.9	---	10.7
1984	-2.8	4.0	12.0	9.0	7.4	10.4	7.7	9.0	3.9	6.6	-0.4	1.8	---	7.9
1985	4.5	5.9	9.5	5.2	7.7	10.4	8.4	11.5	8.1	4.7	4.8	10.2	---	8.4
1986	3.4	3.5	11.7	6.3	5.0	11.5	9.5	11.4	9.3	7.5	7.2	20.5	---	8.8
1987	8.5	8.2	13.3	9.4	6.9	11.0	4.8	3.8	1.2	7.2	5.1	8.6	---	8.0
1988	5.6	8.2	1.6	8.2	9.0	10.9	4.5	3.9	7.3	9.3	2.3	16.5	---	8.9
1989	6.5	9.1	10.5	8.4	8.2	10.9	9.1	11.7	10.7	11.5	8.2	10.3	---	10.1
1990	10.6	7.0	6.6	9.5	7.7	8.3	10.1	9.7	7.5	13.3	8.2	6.0	---	8.8
1991	5.2	9.5	5.5	6.2	9.2	10.1	3.7	3.0	5.4	10.2	16.8	13.2	---	8.6
1992	3.8	5.1	3.1	4.3	4.7	5.5	4.9	0.2	6.1	7.9	7.9	0.1	---	5.3
1993	1.0	5.7	-0.3	2.3	3.2	1.8	1.7	-1.0	1.4	6.0	17.9	2.7	---	2.5
1994	3.2	0.5	-0.2	3.0	2.4	2.3	1.9	3.5	-3.3	4.9	17.0	-0.3	---	2.1
1995	1.6	4.1	1.8	1.5	0.3	1.9	4.0	2.4	-3.5	3.5	1.8	3.0	---	1.3
1996	-1.3	3.6	1.2	-0.3	-2.2	1.3	1.9	2.0	3.8	2.6	15.4	-1.0	---	0.8
1997	4.1	0.5	13.4	2.3	4.7	3.6	4.3	6.8	12.0	4.5	-6.2	5.2	---	5.0
1998	10.0	5.5	7.7	3.4	6.4	7.6	6.1	4.4	7.4	5.2	0.9	14.5	---	6.8
1999	10.0	5.3	4.7	8.1	5.2	6.9	12.2	7.1	14.2	7.9	4.8	-33.6	---	7.5
2000	6.7	6.3	5.8	7.1	6.8	9.6	9.4	5.4	10.5	8.2	13.9	-7.7	18.6	8.5
2001	7.6	13.2	6.2	10.4	8.4	7.1	5.7	9.2	13.3	9.4	16.8	22.2	5.6	8.5
2002 f	6.3	10.8	9.5	6.9	6.0	7.1	7.3	5.8	8.6	7.0	6.1	10.4	2.7	7.0
2003 f	3.7	7.0	6.3	6.5	6.7	8.5	7.2	6.6	7.3	4.4	1.5	6.2	1.9	7.1

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CIHI 2003

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table B.1.2

**Total Health Expenditure, by Province/Territory and Canada
1975 to 2003—Current Dollars**

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T	Nun.	Canada Average
Year	(\$' per capita)													
1975	475.29	502.62	462.74	409.87	533.75	531.61	533.03	480.92	548.65	553.44	726.48	818.67	---	527.13
1976	555.99	529.82	529.45	466.84	605.80	599.11	610.01	558.53	619.96	642.64	804.44	880.95	---	599.14
1977	641.93	572.56	558.65	515.80	653.12	649.52	680.14	621.68	653.15	712.85	810.18	1,103.96	---	651.19
1978	726.96	653.05	606.81	578.47	724.60	706.71	719.36	653.82	724.79	782.10	899.00	1,248.03	---	713.87
1979	830.23	785.24	674.68	668.42	796.36	776.66	793.65	733.14	849.06	859.40	998.00	1,289.33	---	792.08
1980	922.34	988.59	770.61	796.61	904.64	872.94	938.89	843.21	982.07	1,049.86	1,073.08	1,319.09	---	909.54
1981	1,080.88	1,102.17	923.01	964.41	1,051.94	1,010.40	1,112.70	972.49	1,143.63	1,214.75	1,177.79	1,552.38	---	1,058.67
1982	1,220.41	1,230.17	1,068.71	1,156.84	1,199.29	1,170.69	1,272.56	1,144.53	1,415.24	1,347.15	1,517.96	2,228.99	---	1,224.61
1983	1,334.99	1,311.30	1,156.08	1,250.58	1,313.98	1,310.60	1,393.48	1,255.25	1,515.28	1,430.31	1,611.11	2,420.07	---	1,341.85
1984	1,295.66	1,350.90	1,282.93	1,352.42	1,404.53	1,426.75	1,485.31	1,350.41	1,574.92	1,503.55	1,585.31	2,392.39	---	1,434.85
1985	1,356.50	1,419.40	1,392.54	1,418.05	1,505.01	1,553.40	1,595.25	1,490.78	1,693.92	1,559.13	1,630.07	2,546.73	---	1,541.70
1986	1,409.34	1,460.70	1,548.24	1,504.71	1,570.76	1,705.55	1,731.01	1,655.19	1,829.95	1,658.82	1,739.80	3,052.14	---	1,660.36
1987	1,532.79	1,578.34	1,746.68	1,640.40	1,661.41	1,852.54	1,803.40	1,711.73	1,847.76	1,750.82	1,741.02	3,293.37	---	1,769.01
1988	1,618.95	1,697.67	1,766.25	1,768.25	1,795.46	2,013.75	1,877.84	1,787.42	1,968.11	1,873.93	1,720.95	3,792.49	---	1,901.75
1989	1,720.39	1,840.01	1,938.19	1,904.32	1,918.16	2,173.70	2,045.59	2,014.15	2,143.98	2,035.41	1,826.71	4,084.51	---	2,056.15
1990	1,896.84	1,962.74	2,052.39	2,071.96	2,043.36	2,311.07	2,246.92	2,236.27	2,257.18	2,240.37	1,928.76	4,190.00	---	2,203.18
1991	1,989.99	2,153.50	2,152.81	2,185.39	2,213.09	2,511.89	2,321.53	2,313.60	2,338.38	2,409.00	2,164.74	4,586.98	---	2,364.82
1992	2,064.37	2,255.45	2,209.26	2,272.21	2,303.89	2,614.22	2,428.27	2,316.20	2,442.42	2,528.24	2,242.01	4,486.12	---	2,460.83
1993	2,084.82	2,358.94	2,191.50	2,322.46	2,362.46	2,632.15	2,459.79	2,286.25	2,444.42	2,606.02	2,622.42	4,527.73	---	2,494.88
1994	2,172.23	2,348.55	2,180.63	2,388.13	2,407.01	2,659.56	2,494.54	2,359.87	2,334.74	2,654.27	3,137.34	4,402.53	---	2,520.16
1995	2,234.81	2,426.52	2,216.79	2,420.84	2,404.04	2,677.18	2,579.53	2,405.50	2,225.12	2,673.72	3,115.33	4,439.36	---	2,527.66
1996	2,236.23	2,490.18	2,234.84	2,409.10	2,341.22	2,679.77	2,617.69	2,440.67	2,274.78	2,675.13	3,486.14	4,330.45	---	2,522.23
1997	2,365.99	2,496.98	2,530.72	2,464.61	2,442.03	2,739.72	2,726.67	2,609.26	2,497.31	2,744.15	3,227.26	4,547.75	---	2,623.19
1998	2,654.85	2,639.15	2,727.14	2,554.91	2,591.45	2,911.71	2,890.19	2,725.41	2,618.72	2,862.17	3,322.69	5,232.47	---	2,777.60
1999	2,955.47	2,769.38	2,850.20	2,760.94	2,715.74	3,074.57	3,228.93	2,928.23	2,936.77	3,065.40	3,522.50	5,742.63	5,282.08	2,962.34
2000	3,184.92	2,940.73	3,015.52	2,956.49	2,885.82	3,318.85	3,518.61	3,109.03	3,189.06	3,294.01	4,059.16	5,320.01	6,108.89	3,183.44
2001	3,467.97	3,324.07	3,208.15	3,267.03	3,111.60	3,491.85	3,705.90	3,421.53	3,551.66	3,569.16	4,788.79	6,449.76	6,305.87	3,415.52
2002 f	3,704.06	3,675.71	3,506.54	3,490.62	3,278.22	3,677.78	3,961.26	3,635.28	3,785.28	3,784.47	5,080.27	7,016.92	6,334.53	3,615.76
2003 f	3,838.84	3,908.95	3,720.74	3,715.19	3,476.57	3,945.31	4,220.27	3,876.66	4,010.46	3,919.19	5,001.67	7,376.15	6,316.17	3,839.14
(annual percentage change)														
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	17.0	5.4	14.4	13.9	13.5	12.7	14.4	16.1	13.0	16.1	10.7	7.6	---	13.7
1977	15.5	8.1	5.5	10.5	7.8	8.4	11.5	11.3	5.4	10.9	0.7	25.3	---	8.7
1978	13.2	14.1	8.6	12.2	10.9	8.8	5.8	5.2	11.0	9.7	11.0	13.1	---	9.6
1979	14.2	20.2	11.2	15.6	9.9	9.9	10.3	12.1	17.1	9.9	11.0	3.3	---	11.0
1980	11.1	25.9	14.2	19.2	13.6	12.4	18.3	15.0	15.7	22.2	7.5	2.3	---	14.8
1981	17.2	11.5	19.8	21.1	16.3	15.7	18.5	15.3	16.5	15.7	9.8	17.7	---	16.4
1982	12.9	11.6	15.8	20.0	14.0	15.9	14.4	17.7	23.8	10.9	28.9	43.6	---	15.7
1983	9.4	6.6	8.2	8.1	9.6	12.0	9.5	9.7	7.1	6.2	6.1	8.6	---	9.6
1984	-2.9	3.0	11.0	8.1	6.9	8.9	6.6	7.6	3.9	5.1	-1.6	-1.1	---	6.9
1985	4.7	5.1	8.5	4.9	7.2	8.9	7.4	10.4	7.6	3.7	2.8	6.5	---	7.4
1986	3.9	2.9	11.2	6.1	4.4	9.8	8.5	11.0	8.0	6.4	6.7	19.8	---	7.7
1987	8.8	8.1	12.8	9.0	5.8	8.6	4.2	3.4	1.0	5.5	0.1	7.9	---	6.5
1988	5.6	7.6	1.1	7.8	8.1	8.7	4.1	4.4	6.5	7.0	-1.2	15.2	---	7.5
1989	6.3	8.4	9.7	7.7	6.8	7.9	8.9	12.7	8.9	8.6	6.1	7.7	---	8.1
1990	10.3	6.7	5.9	8.8	6.5	6.3	9.8	11.0	5.3	10.1	5.6	2.6	---	7.2
1991	4.9	9.7	4.9	5.5	8.3	8.7	3.3	3.5	3.6	7.5	12.2	9.5	---	7.3
1992	3.7	4.7	2.6	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.6	0.1	4.4	4.9	3.6	-2.2	---	4.1
1993	1.0	4.6	-0.8	2.2	2.5	0.7	1.3	-1.3	0.1	3.1	17.0	0.9	---	1.4
1994	4.2	-0.4	-0.5	2.8	1.9	1.0	1.4	3.2	-4.5	1.9	19.6	-2.8	---	1.0
1995	2.9	3.3	1.7	1.4	-0.1	0.7	3.4	1.9	-4.7	0.7	-0.7	0.8	---	0.3
1996	0.1	2.6	0.8	-0.5	-2.6	0.1	1.5	1.5	2.2	0.1	11.9	-2.5	---	-0.2
1997	5.8	0.3	13.2	2.3	4.3	2.2	4.2	6.9	9.8	2.6	-7.4	5.0	---	4.0
1998	12.2	5.7	7.8	3.7	6.1	6.3	6.0	4.5	4.9	4.3	3.0	15.1	---	5.9
1999	11.3	4.9	4.5	8.1	4.8	5.6	11.7	7.4	12.1	7.1	6.0	9.7	---	6.7
2000	7.8	6.2	5.8	7.1	6.3	7.9	9.0	6.2	8.6	7.5	15.2	-7.4	15.7	7.5
2001	8.9	13.0	6.4	10.5	7.8	5.2	5.3	10.1	11.4	8.4	18.0	21.2	3.2	7.3
2002 f	6.8	10.6	9.3	6.8	5.4	5.3	6.9	6.2	6.6	6.0	6.1	8.8	0.5	5.9
2003 f	3.6	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.1	7.3	6.5	6.6	5.9	3.6	-1.5	5.1	-0.3	6.2

f - Forecast

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table B.1.3

Total Health Expenditure as a Percent of (Provincial/Territorial) G.D.P., by Province/Territory and Canada
1975 to 2003—Current Dollars

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T	Nun.	Canada Average
Year	(percentage)													
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.0
1976	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.0
1977	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.0
1978	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.0
1979	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6.8
1980	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.1
1981	12.1	12.8	9.9	10.7	8.6	6.8	8.5	6.4	4.9	7.6	5.9	7.4	---	7.3
1982	12.5	13.2	10.0	11.6	9.3	7.5	9.5	7.5	5.9	8.6	7.9	8.6	---	8.1
1983	12.9	12.1	9.7	11.1	9.4	7.7	9.8	7.9	6.2	8.8	8.6	8.6	---	8.3
1984	11.8	12.3	9.8	11.1	9.3	7.6	9.4	8.1	6.0	8.9	8.3	8.5	---	8.2
1985	11.8	12.5	9.9	10.9	9.3	7.6	9.3	8.5	6.1	8.7	8.2	8.4	---	8.2
1986	11.2	11.5	10.3	10.4	9.0	7.7	9.8	9.6	7.7	8.8	6.8	10.8	---	8.5
1987	11.4	11.7	10.8	10.3	8.8	7.7	9.7	9.7	7.5	8.5	5.1	10.8	---	8.4
1988	11.0	11.5	10.4	10.4	8.7	7.7	9.4	9.7	7.6	8.4	4.8	10.6	---	8.3
1989	11.0	11.6	10.7	10.7	9.0	7.9	9.7	10.3	7.9	8.6	4.9	10.9	---	8.5
1990	11.9	11.8	11.0	11.4	9.3	8.4	10.3	10.6	7.8	9.3	5.1	11.3	---	9.0
1991	12.0	12.4	11.2	11.9	10.1	9.3	10.7	10.8	8.3	9.9	6.6	12.8	---	9.7
1992	12.5	12.6	11.2	12.1	10.3	9.6	11.1	11.0	8.6	10.1	6.2	12.9	---	10.0
1993	12.4	12.6	11.0	11.8	10.4	9.6	11.2	10.0	8.0	9.9	9.0	12.7	---	9.8
1994	12.2	12.4	10.8	11.7	10.2	9.2	10.8	9.7	7.2	9.7	10.2	12.0	---	9.5
1995	11.9	12.3	10.7	11.1	9.8	8.9	10.8	9.2	6.6	9.6	9.1	12.3	---	9.1
1996	12.0	12.0	10.7	10.9	9.4	8.8	10.4	8.6	6.4	9.5	9.7	11.6	---	8.9
1997	12.4	12.1	11.6	11.0	9.4	8.6	10.4	9.1	6.6	9.5	9.3	11.4	---	8.9
1998	12.8	12.0	11.9	10.9	9.6	8.8	10.6	9.4	7.1	9.9	9.5	13.3	---	9.2
1999	12.9	11.9	11.5	10.9	9.4	8.6	11.5	9.7	7.4	10.2	10.0	10.2	19.0	9.2
2000	12.1	12.0	11.4	11.0	9.4	8.8	11.8	9.3	6.7	10.1	10.4	8.6	20.2	9.1
2001	12.8	13.1	11.5	11.8	9.9	9.2	12.1	10.2	7.2	11.0	11.7	9.1	20.4	9.6
2002 f	11.6	13.4	12.1	12.4	9.9	9.3	12.3	10.5	7.9	11.5	12.3	9.9	19.6	9.8
2003 f	10.9	13.8	12.1	12.5	10.2	9.6	12.7	10.5	7.9	11.4	11.9	10.0	19.0	10.0
	(annual percentage change)													
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.0
1977	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-0.5
1978	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-0.2
1979	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-1.8
1980	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.4
1981	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.1
1982	3.7	3.4	1.1	8.2	8.2	10.8	12.0	17.2	20.1	12.4	33.1	16.8	---	11.1
1983	3.4	-8.2	-3.1	-4.3	2.0	1.8	3.3	4.6	5.1	1.8	9.6	0.2	---	2.2
1984	-8.7	1.5	1.5	-0.5	-1.7	-1.2	-4.3	2.2	-2.6	1.5	-3.7	-1.7	---	-1.2
1985	0.2	1.8	1.1	-1.0	0.6	0.9	-0.6	5.9	0.8	-2.5	-1.3	-1.6	---	0.4
1986	-5.1	-8.2	3.3	-4.7	-3.7	1.1	5.3	12.4	25.9	1.7	-17.0	28.8	---	3.1
1987	1.3	1.5	5.3	-1.1	-2.5	0.3	-1.0	1.4	-2.4	-3.1	-25.4	0.6	---	-1.0
1988	-3.2	-1.7	-4.2	0.6	-0.6	-0.2	-3.2	0.3	0.9	-1.5	-6.2	-1.7	---	-0.7
1989	0.3	1.2	3.7	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.8	5.4	5.1	2.4	1.6	2.5	---	2.6
1990	7.9	1.6	2.3	6.8	4.2	6.8	6.3	3.2	-1.2	7.9	4.6	3.8	---	5.2
1991	1.1	5.3	1.6	4.8	8.0	10.0	4.4	2.2	6.0	6.9	29.2	13.1	---	7.8
1992	4.2	1.1	0.6	1.4	2.6	4.2	3.1	1.1	3.2	1.2	-5.1	0.6	---	3.0
1993	-1.3	0.3	-1.7	-2.3	0.8	-0.6	1.1	-8.4	-6.4	-1.7	45.2	-1.6	---	-1.3
1994	-1.7	-1.5	-1.9	-1.0	-2.5	-3.5	-3.4	-3.1	-10.8	-1.8	13.4	-5.3	---	-3.7
1995	-2.1	-1.4	-1.5	-5.3	-3.6	-3.7	0.1	-5.1	-7.7	-1.5	-11.5	2.5	---	-3.6
1996	0.9	-2.3	0.0	-1.8	-4.0	-1.3	-3.3	-6.9	-3.2	-0.4	7.1	-5.9	---	-2.3
1997	3.0	1.4	8.6	1.0	0.3	-2.5	-0.3	6.0	3.2	-0.5	-4.4	-1.3	---	-0.4
1998	3.6	-0.9	2.5	-1.2	2.2	2.3	1.9	3.0	7.0	4.1	2.7	16.2	---	3.0
1999	0.9	-0.6	-2.8	0.1	-2.1	-1.2	8.7	2.9	4.8	3.2	5.0	-23.2	---	0.1
2000	-6.2	0.3	-1.5	1.0	-0.1	1.7	2.5	-3.7	-10.0	-0.2	4.0	-15.7	6.5	-0.9
2001	5.1	9.1	0.9	7.3	5.0	4.2	2.2	9.6	7.7	8.6	12.6	6.2	0.8	5.3
2002 f	-8.9	2.7	5.4	4.9	0.4	1.4	2.1	2.7	9.4	4.2	5.0	8.2	-4.0	2.6
2003 f	-6.1	2.5	0.2	0.7	2.5	3.4	2.8	0.6	0.9	-0.5	-3.5	1.0	-3.1	2.0

f - Forecast

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table B.2.1

Private Sector Health Expenditure, by Province/Territory and Canada
1975 to 2003—Current Dollars

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T	Nun.	Canada
	(\$' 000,000)													
1975	59.4	16.0	81.1	62.7	715.5	1,094.3	122.0	112.6	234.6	388.8	3.5	8.7	---	2,899.2
1976	86.9	15.6	100.8	67.5	755.0	1,205.4	129.7	126.5	260.4	471.2	4.3	9.3	---	3,232.6
1977	121.8	16.1	99.6	74.5	772.8	1,360.0	151.9	143.7	293.3	556.8	4.5	10.5	---	3,605.4
1978	146.3	20.9	109.5	91.1	843.2	1,596.7	160.0	144.6	337.7	599.9	4.8	11.7	---	4,066.3
1979	164.4	31.8	127.8	118.7	901.6	1,874.6	189.0	159.2	389.1	643.4	5.5	12.4	---	4,617.4
1980	178.6	47.1	147.8	147.2	1,089.0	2,126.9	232.3	167.2	493.1	807.9	6.1	13.2	---	5,456.5
1981	210.8	49.3	166.8	177.7	1,397.1	2,377.6	287.6	185.9	581.5	879.1	6.2	14.6	---	6,334.1
1982	218.4	50.4	199.2	210.1	1,528.6	2,834.2	315.1	204.1	786.9	943.1	6.8	15.4	---	7,312.3
1983	234.7	51.1	215.9	232.6	1,643.1	3,253.5	337.6	219.1	720.5	1,026.9	6.7	16.9	---	7,958.6
1984	191.8	49.9	248.5	265.6	1,827.6	3,624.8	367.8	258.6	767.5	1,159.2	6.9	18.1	---	8,786.3
1985	197.1	52.9	285.3	274.1	2,104.4	3,999.5	415.6	333.2	831.3	1,227.1	6.8	19.6	---	9,746.9
1986	169.6	49.6	353.7	285.9	2,486.1	4,367.1	463.9	377.7	910.6	1,317.2	5.6	21.7	---	10,808.7
1987	188.0	53.3	395.0	305.1	2,632.2	4,854.5	449.9	395.5	985.5	1,444.9	5.6	23.9	---	11,733.5
1988	197.1	56.5	420.1	330.4	2,850.8	5,321.9	435.2	369.2	1,184.9	1,596.8	5.2	27.3	---	12,795.4
1989	203.9	64.9	470.3	352.4	3,181.7	5,876.9	484.2	423.7	1,318.8	1,773.0	5.3	29.3	---	14,184.3
1990	220.6	70.0	490.4	397.4	3,497.4	6,466.2	533.2	460.1	1,422.5	1,986.0	5.0	28.4	---	15,577.1
1991	247.5	76.8	518.8	442.4	3,819.3	7,038.2	570.0	490.9	1,505.1	2,159.5	6.1	32.3	---	16,906.9
1992	269.1	85.8	554.5	466.7	4,141.5	7,573.7	602.6	505.8	1,584.2	2,291.2	6.9	29.7	---	18,112.0
1993	284.2	93.5	579.5	503.0	4,444.5	8,252.9	660.2	574.1	1,719.8	2,427.0	10.6	28.3	---	19,577.5
1994	299.7	96.3	608.2	519.4	4,636.6	8,700.5	686.3	603.5	1,777.6	2,518.8	9.9	26.6	---	20,483.5
1995	295.0	103.3	617.6	495.0	4,646.9	9,368.9	733.3	618.7	1,801.1	2,560.3	10.5	24.5	---	21,275.2
1996	277.5	105.0	643.3	487.1	4,711.9	9,608.0	783.7	625.0	1,846.4	2,675.5	18.1	26.6	---	21,808.1
1997	282.9	109.9	690.8	549.1	4,960.8	10,262.7	845.5	676.6	2,131.0	2,875.2	17.2	26.2	---	23,427.9
1998	326.4	112.6	755.0	547.4	4,983.6	11,034.9	900.2	667.3	2,251.7	3,084.1	16.0	26.8	---	24,706.0
1999	323.4	116.9	756.0	598.8	5,533.6	11,823.2	946.3	699.6	2,467.9	3,275.3	16.9	20.9	8.3	26,586.9
2000	364.5	123.3	849.5	638.4	5,881.1	12,883.1	1,032.7	756.4	2,802.4	3,507.9	24.6	20.6	9.2	28,893.5
2001	384.6	146.1	909.1	708.6	6,506.9	14,090.2	1,087.8	840.9	3,160.3	3,783.0	27.0	25.4	8.9	31,678.9
2002 f	407.3	155.2	1,001.6	756.8	6,992.3	15,354.3	1,174.2	891.7	3,329.6	4,027.0	32.0	26.7	9.2	34,157.6
2003 f	426.6	165.7	1,038.7	827.0	7,481.7	16,501.4	1,230.4	954.2	3,603.5	4,311.4	32.4	26.1	9.5	36,608.8
	(annual percentage change)													
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	46.4	-2.5	24.3	7.8	5.5	10.2	6.3	12.3	11.0	21.2	23.1	7.0	---	11.5
1977	40.2	3.3	-1.2	10.3	2.3	12.8	17.1	13.6	12.6	18.2	4.1	13.4	---	11.5
1978	20.1	29.6	9.9	22.3	9.1	17.4	5.4	0.6	15.2	7.7	5.7	11.1	---	12.8
1979	12.4	52.1	16.8	30.3	6.9	17.4	18.1	10.1	15.2	7.2	15.4	5.9	---	13.6
1980	8.6	48.2	15.6	24.0	20.8	13.5	22.9	5.0	26.7	25.6	11.5	6.4	---	18.2
1981	18.0	4.8	12.9	20.7	28.3	11.8	23.8	11.2	17.9	8.8	0.7	10.5	---	16.1
1982	3.6	2.2	19.4	18.2	9.4	19.2	9.6	9.8	35.3	7.3	9.7	5.7	---	15.4
1983	7.5	1.3	8.4	10.7	7.5	14.8	7.1	7.3	-8.4	8.9	-1.3	9.8	---	8.8
1984	-18.3	-2.3	15.1	14.2	11.2	11.4	8.9	18.1	6.5	12.9	3.1	7.2	---	10.4
1985	2.7	6.1	14.8	3.2	15.1	10.3	13.0	28.8	8.3	5.9	-1.2	8.3	---	10.9
1986	-13.9	-6.3	24.0	4.3	18.1	9.2	11.6	13.4	9.5	7.3	-17.3	10.5	---	10.9
1987	10.9	7.4	11.7	6.7	5.9	11.2	-3.0	4.7	8.2	9.7	0.4	10.0	---	8.6
1988	4.8	6.1	6.3	8.3	8.3	9.6	-3.3	-6.7	20.2	10.5	-7.5	14.4	---	9.1
1989	3.4	14.9	12.0	6.6	11.6	10.4	11.3	14.8	11.3	11.0	1.2	7.5	---	10.9
1990	8.2	7.7	4.3	12.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	8.6	7.9	12.0	-4.8	-3.3	---	9.8
1991	12.2	9.8	5.8	11.3	9.2	8.8	6.9	6.7	5.8	8.7	20.9	13.7	---	8.5
1992	8.7	11.6	6.9	5.5	8.4	7.6	5.7	3.0	5.3	6.1	14.1	-7.9	---	7.1
1993	5.6	9.0	4.5	7.8	7.3	9.0	9.6	13.5	8.6	5.9	52.5	-4.7	---	8.1
1994	5.5	3.0	5.0	3.3	4.3	5.4	3.9	5.1	3.4	3.8	-6.7	-6.1	---	4.6
1995	-1.6	7.2	1.5	-4.7	0.2	7.7	6.9	2.5	1.3	1.6	6.1	-7.8	---	3.9
1996	-6.0	1.7	4.2	-1.6	1.4	2.6	6.9	1.0	2.5	4.5	73.4	8.4	---	2.5
1997	2.0	4.7	7.4	12.7	5.3	6.8	7.9	8.3	15.4	7.5	-5.3	-1.5	---	7.4
1998	15.4	2.4	9.3	-0.3	0.5	7.5	6.5	-1.4	5.7	7.3	-6.9	2.4	---	5.5
1999	-0.9	3.8	0.1	9.4	11.0	7.1	5.1	4.8	9.6	6.2	5.9	-21.9	---	7.6
2000	12.7	5.5	12.4	6.6	6.3	9.0	9.1	8.1	13.6	7.1	45.6	-1.8	10.6	8.7
2001	5.5	18.5	7.0	11.0	10.6	9.4	5.3	11.2	12.8	7.8	9.8	23.7	-2.9	9.6
2002 f	5.9	6.2	10.2	6.8	7.5	9.0	7.9	6.0	5.4	6.4	18.2	5.2	2.5	7.8
2003 f	4.7	6.8	3.7	9.3	7.0	7.5	4.8	7.0	8.2	7.1	1.4	-2.2	4.3	7.2

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NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table B.2.2

**Private Sector Health Expenditure, by Province/Territory and Canada
1975 to 2003—Current Dollars**

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T	Nun.	Canada Average
Year	(\$' per capita)													
1975	106.65	135.81	98.13	92.57	113.03	131.53	118.99	122.75	129.69	155.56	160.46	202.70	---	125.27
1976	154.40	131.42	120.69	97.96	118.03	143.27	125.66	135.75	139.32	185.95	192.59	209.75	---	137.85
1977	215.42	134.19	118.59	107.02	120.15	159.90	146.30	152.08	150.57	216.69	197.19	236.08	---	151.96
1978	257.68	171.57	129.63	130.17	130.92	185.85	153.65	151.90	167.03	229.50	200.49	258.67	---	169.69
1979	288.40	258.31	150.52	168.79	139.42	216.40	182.19	165.93	185.49	241.59	229.00	271.21	---	190.79
1980	311.79	380.69	173.28	208.52	167.36	243.21	224.54	172.83	224.89	294.53	251.86	284.92	---	222.57
1981	366.78	398.78	195.17	251.61	213.37	269.83	277.48	190.48	253.47	311.30	257.98	306.50	---	255.20
1982	380.15	407.15	231.63	296.65	232.33	317.65	301.03	206.74	332.28	328.28	276.32	311.09	---	291.12
1983	405.01	407.23	248.37	325.09	248.87	359.84	318.16	218.66	301.41	353.45	282.66	331.49	---	313.74
1984	330.61	394.19	283.28	368.32	275.61	395.21	343.13	254.68	321.10	393.53	287.69	344.96	---	343.11
1985	340.16	414.66	322.36	378.68	315.70	430.17	383.98	324.93	345.94	412.58	278.89	361.05	---	377.16
1986	294.15	386.13	397.71	394.24	370.59	462.71	424.97	366.97	374.58	438.48	229.51	396.69	---	414.11
1987	326.89	414.24	442.14	419.14	388.08	503.36	409.78	383.01	404.68	473.72	219.52	433.59	---	443.63
1988	342.81	436.97	468.09	452.44	416.85	540.72	394.89	359.13	482.78	512.56	196.03	490.09	---	477.52
1989	353.75	499.18	520.32	479.28	459.21	581.43	438.77	415.71	528.50	554.42	194.61	514.33	---	519.92
1990	381.55	535.91	539.08	536.96	499.35	627.92	482.25	456.84	558.47	603.48	180.81	481.64	---	562.40
1991	427.13	589.69	566.94	593.38	540.63	674.92	513.71	489.59	580.52	640.15	210.04	529.49	---	603.14
1992	463.99	655.88	603.05	623.91	582.66	716.54	541.56	503.84	601.71	660.58	230.03	476.81	---	638.49
1993	489.98	707.51	627.17	671.67	621.14	772.14	590.74	570.19	644.75	680.32	347.90	446.91	---	682.58
1994	521.78	722.12	656.16	692.35	644.69	804.24	610.98	597.81	658.21	685.27	331.74	409.36	---	706.35
1995	519.94	768.76	665.39	659.17	643.67	855.61	649.42	610.08	658.67	677.86	343.47	369.38	---	726.06
1996	495.64	773.82	690.71	647.44	650.19	866.91	690.96	613.28	665.33	690.57	577.74	394.32	---	736.49
1997	513.46	807.80	740.77	729.66	681.93	914.00	744.21	664.63	753.00	728.17	540.01	387.73	---	783.36
1998	604.55	829.29	810.18	729.30	683.06	970.79	791.40	655.84	776.58	774.29	513.00	399.09	---	819.24
1999	606.21	857.97	809.50	797.71	755.61	1,027.54	828.24	689.44	835.65	816.50	549.56	515.19	310.31	874.46
2000	690.20	903.54	909.60	850.60	799.39	1,102.50	900.05	750.53	932.59	868.47	809.49	507.68	334.66	941.49
2001	736.85	1,068.94	975.00	944.95	879.67	1,184.29	944.82	840.81	1,033.87	927.55	897.38	622.78	317.80	1,021.20
2002 f	784.35	1,132.57	1,071.92	1,008.75	939.38	1,269.30	1,016.15	895.74	1,069.09	978.61	1,061.01	645.33	318.69	1,089.15
2003 f	821.06	1,202.80	1,109.74	1,101.86	999.27	1,348.34	1,058.12	959.18	1,142.62	1,039.76	1,043.22	624.45	325.01	1,157.42
	(annual percentage change)													
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	44.8	-3.2	23.0	5.8	4.4	8.9	5.6	10.6	7.4	19.5	20.0	3.5	---	10.0
1977	39.5	2.1	-1.7	9.3	1.8	11.6	16.4	12.0	8.1	16.5	2.4	12.6	---	10.2
1978	19.6	27.9	9.3	21.6	9.0	16.2	5.0	-0.1	10.9	5.9	1.7	9.6	---	11.7
1979	11.9	50.6	16.1	29.7	6.5	16.4	18.6	9.2	11.1	5.3	14.2	4.8	---	12.4
1980	8.1	47.4	15.1	23.5	20.0	12.4	23.2	4.2	21.2	21.9	10.0	5.1	---	16.7
1981	17.6	4.8	12.6	20.7	27.5	10.9	23.6	10.2	12.7	5.7	2.4	7.6	---	14.7
1982	3.6	2.1	18.7	17.9	8.9	17.7	8.5	8.5	31.1	5.5	7.1	1.5	---	14.1
1983	6.5	0.0	7.2	9.6	7.1	13.3	5.7	5.8	-9.3	7.7	2.3	6.6	---	7.8
1984	-18.4	-3.2	14.1	13.3	10.7	9.8	7.8	16.5	6.5	11.3	1.8	4.1	---	9.4
1985	2.9	5.2	13.8	2.8	14.5	8.8	11.9	27.6	7.7	4.8	-3.1	4.7	---	9.9
1986	-13.5	-6.9	23.4	4.1	17.4	7.6	10.7	12.9	8.3	6.3	-17.7	9.9	---	9.8
1987	11.1	7.3	11.2	6.3	4.7	8.8	-3.6	4.4	8.0	8.0	-4.4	9.3	---	7.1
1988	4.9	5.5	5.9	7.9	7.4	7.4	-3.6	-6.2	19.3	8.2	-10.7	13.0	---	7.6
1989	3.2	14.2	11.2	5.9	10.2	7.5	11.1	15.8	9.5	8.2	-0.7	4.9	---	8.9
1990	7.9	7.4	3.6	12.0	8.7	8.0	9.9	9.9	5.7	8.8	-7.1	-6.4	---	8.2
1991	11.9	10.0	5.2	10.5	8.3	7.5	6.5	7.2	3.9	6.1	16.2	9.9	---	7.2
1992	8.6	11.2	6.4	5.1	7.8	6.2	5.4	2.9	3.7	3.2	9.5	-9.9	---	5.9
1993	5.6	7.9	4.0	7.7	6.6	7.8	9.1	13.2	7.2	3.0	51.2	-6.3	---	6.9
1994	6.5	2.1	4.6	3.1	3.8	4.2	3.4	4.8	2.1	0.7	-4.6	-8.4	---	3.5
1995	-0.4	6.5	1.4	-4.8	-0.2	6.4	6.3	2.1	0.1	-1.1	3.5	-9.8	---	2.8
1996	-4.7	0.7	3.8	-1.8	1.0	1.3	6.4	0.5	1.0	1.9	68.2	6.7	---	1.4
1997	3.6	4.4	7.2	12.7	4.9	5.4	7.7	8.4	13.2	5.4	-6.5	-1.7	---	6.4
1998	17.7	2.7	9.4	0.0	0.2	6.2	6.3	-1.3	3.1	6.3	-5.0	2.9	---	4.6
1999	0.3	3.5	-0.1	9.4	10.6	5.8	4.7	5.1	7.6	5.5	7.1	29.1	---	6.7
2000	13.9	5.3	12.4	6.6	5.8	7.3	8.7	8.9	11.6	6.4	47.3	-1.5	7.8	7.7
2001	6.8	18.3	7.2	11.1	10.0	7.4	5.0	12.0	10.9	6.8	10.9	22.7	-5.0	8.5
2002 f	6.4	6.0	9.9	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.6	6.5	3.4	5.5	18.2	3.6	0.3	6.7
2003 f	4.7	6.2	3.5	9.2	6.4	6.2	4.1	7.1	6.9	6.2	-1.7	-3.2	2.0	6.3

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NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table B.2.3

Private Sector Health Expenditure as a Proportion of Total Health Expenditure,
by Province/Territory and Canada, 1975 to 2003—Current Dollars

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T	Nun.	Canada Average
Year	(percentage)													
1975	22.4	27.0	21.2	22.6	21.2	24.7	22.3	25.5	23.6	28.1	22.1	24.8	---	23.8
1976	27.8	24.8	22.8	21.0	19.5	23.9	20.6	24.3	22.5	28.9	23.9	23.8	---	23.0
1977	33.6	23.4	21.2	20.7	18.4	24.6	21.5	24.5	23.1	30.4	24.3	21.4	---	23.3
1978	35.4	26.3	21.4	22.5	18.1	26.3	21.4	23.2	23.0	29.3	22.3	20.7	---	23.8
1979	34.7	32.9	22.3	25.3	17.5	27.9	23.0	22.6	21.8	28.1	22.9	21.0	---	24.1
1980	33.8	38.5	22.5	26.2	18.5	27.9	23.9	20.5	22.9	28.1	23.5	21.6	---	24.5
1981	33.9	36.2	21.1	26.1	20.3	26.7	24.9	19.6	22.2	25.6	21.9	19.7	---	24.1
1982	31.1	33.1	21.7	25.6	19.4	27.1	23.7	18.1	23.5	24.4	18.2	14.0	---	23.8
1983	30.3	31.1	21.5	26.0	18.9	27.5	22.8	17.4	19.9	24.7	17.5	13.7	---	23.4
1984	25.5	29.2	22.1	27.2	19.6	27.7	23.1	18.9	20.4	26.2	18.1	14.4	---	23.9
1985	25.1	29.2	23.1	26.7	21.0	27.7	24.1	21.8	20.4	26.5	17.1	14.2	---	24.5
1986	20.9	26.4	25.7	26.2	23.6	27.1	24.6	22.2	20.5	26.4	13.2	13.0	---	24.9
1987	21.3	26.2	25.3	25.6	23.4	27.2	22.7	22.4	21.9	27.1	12.6	13.2	---	25.1
1988	21.2	25.7	26.5	25.6	23.2	26.9	21.0	20.1	24.5	27.4	11.4	12.9	---	25.1
1989	20.6	27.1	26.8	25.2	23.9	26.7	21.4	20.6	24.7	27.2	10.7	12.6	---	25.3
1990	20.1	27.3	26.3	25.9	24.4	27.2	21.5	20.4	24.7	26.9	9.4	11.5	---	25.5
1991	21.5	27.4	26.3	27.2	24.4	26.9	22.1	21.2	24.8	26.6	9.7	11.5	---	25.5
1992	22.5	29.1	27.3	27.5	25.3	27.4	22.3	21.8	24.6	26.1	10.3	10.6	---	25.9
1993	23.5	30.0	28.6	28.9	26.3	29.3	24.0	24.9	26.4	26.1	13.3	9.9	---	27.4
1994	24.0	30.7	30.1	29.0	26.8	30.2	24.5	25.3	28.2	25.8	10.6	9.3	---	28.0
1995	23.3	31.7	30.0	27.2	26.8	32.0	25.2	25.4	29.6	25.4	11.0	8.3	---	28.7
1996	22.2	31.1	30.9	26.9	27.8	32.4	26.4	25.1	29.2	25.8	16.6	9.1	---	29.2
1997	21.7	32.4	29.3	29.6	27.9	33.4	27.3	25.5	30.2	26.5	16.7	8.5	---	29.9
1998	22.8	31.4	29.7	28.5	26.4	33.3	27.4	24.1	29.7	27.1	15.4	7.6	---	29.5
1999	20.5	31.0	28.4	28.9	27.8	33.4	25.7	23.5	28.5	26.6	15.6	9.0	5.9	29.5
2000	21.7	30.7	30.2	28.8	27.7	33.2	25.6	24.1	29.2	26.4	19.9	9.5	5.5	29.6
2001	21.2	32.2	30.4	28.9	28.3	33.9	25.5	24.6	29.1	26.0	18.7	9.7	5.0	29.9
2002 f	21.2	30.8	30.6	28.9	28.7	34.5	25.7	24.6	28.2	25.9	20.9	9.2	5.0	30.1
2003 f	21.4	30.8	29.8	29.7	28.7	34.2	25.1	24.7	28.5	26.5	20.9	8.5	5.1	30.1
	(annual percentage change)													
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	23.8	-8.2	7.5	-7.1	-8.0	-3.4	-7.7	-4.8	-4.9	2.9	8.4	-3.8	---	-3.2
1977	20.8	-5.5	-6.9	-1.1	-5.6	2.9	4.4	0.7	2.6	5.1	1.7	-10.2	---	1.4
1978	5.6	12.1	0.6	8.5	-1.8	6.8	-0.7	-5.0	0.0	-3.5	-8.4	-3.1	---	1.9
1979	-2.0	25.2	4.4	12.2	-3.1	6.0	7.5	-2.6	-5.2	-4.2	2.9	1.5	---	1.3
1980	-2.7	17.1	0.8	3.7	5.7	0.0	4.2	-9.4	4.8	-0.2	2.3	2.7	---	1.6
1981	0.4	-6.0	-6.0	-0.3	9.6	-4.1	4.3	-4.4	-3.2	-8.7	-6.7	-8.6	---	-1.5
1982	-8.2	-8.5	2.5	-1.7	-4.5	1.6	-5.1	-7.8	5.9	-4.9	-16.9	-29.3	---	-1.4
1983	-2.6	-6.2	-0.9	1.4	-2.2	1.2	-3.5	-3.6	-15.3	1.4	-3.6	-1.9	---	-1.6
1984	-15.9	-6.0	2.8	4.8	3.6	0.9	1.2	8.3	2.5	5.9	3.4	5.3	---	2.3
1985	-1.7	0.1	4.8	-1.9	6.9	0.0	4.2	15.6	0.2	1.1	-5.7	-1.7	---	2.3
1986	-16.8	-9.5	11.0	-1.9	12.5	-2.0	2.0	1.7	0.2	-0.1	-22.9	-8.3	---	1.9
1987	2.2	-0.7	-1.5	-2.5	-1.0	0.2	-7.4	0.9	7.0	2.4	-4.4	1.3	---	0.5
1988	-0.7	-1.9	4.7	0.1	-0.6	-1.2	-7.5	-10.2	12.0	1.1	-9.7	-1.8	---	0.1
1989	-2.9	5.4	1.3	-1.6	3.1	-0.4	2.0	2.7	0.5	-0.4	-6.5	-2.6	---	0.7
1990	-2.2	0.6	-2.2	3.0	2.1	1.6	0.1	-1.0	0.4	-1.1	-12.0	-8.7	---	1.0
1991	6.7	0.3	0.3	4.8	0.0	-1.1	3.1	3.6	0.3	-1.3	3.5	0.4	---	-0.1
1992	4.7	6.2	3.6	1.1	3.5	2.0	0.8	2.8	-0.8	-1.7	5.7	-7.9	---	1.7
1993	4.6	3.1	4.8	5.3	4.0	7.0	7.7	14.7	7.1	-0.1	29.3	-7.1	---	5.4
1994	2.2	2.5	5.1	0.2	1.9	3.1	2.0	1.6	6.9	-1.1	-20.3	-5.8	---	2.4
1995	-3.1	3.0	-0.2	-6.1	0.0	5.7	2.8	0.1	5.0	-1.8	4.3	-10.5	---	2.5
1996	-4.7	-1.9	3.0	-1.3	3.7	1.2	4.8	-0.9	-1.2	1.8	50.3	9.4	---	1.7
1997	-2.1	4.1	-5.3	10.2	0.6	3.1	3.4	1.4	3.1	2.8	1.0	-6.4	---	2.3
1998	4.9	-2.9	1.5	-3.6	-5.6	-0.1	0.3	-5.5	-1.6	1.9	-7.7	-10.5	---	-1.2
1999	-9.9	-1.4	-4.4	1.2	5.6	0.2	-6.3	-2.2	-4.0	-1.5	1.0	17.6	---	0.1
2000	5.7	-0.8	6.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	2.5	2.8	-1.0	27.8	6.4	-6.8	0.2
2001	-2.0	4.7	0.8	0.5	2.1	2.1	-0.3	1.8	-0.5	-1.4	-6.0	1.2	-8.0	1.1
2002 f	-0.3	-4.2	0.6	-0.1	1.4	1.8	0.6	0.3	-3.0	-0.5	11.4	-4.8	-0.2	0.7
2003 f	1.0	-0.1	-2.4	2.6	0.3	-1.0	-2.3	0.4	0.9	2.6	-0.1	-7.9	2.3	0.1

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NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table B.3.1

**Public Sector Health Expenditure, by Province/Territory and Canada
1975 to 2003—Current Dollars**

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T	Nun.	Canada
Year	(\$' 000,000)													
1975	205.1	43.2	301.4	214.8	2,663.2	3,328.5	424.4	328.6	757.8	994.5	12.4	26.4	---	9,300.3
1976	225.9	47.3	341.4	254.3	3,120.1	3,835.4	499.7	393.9	898.5	1,157.2	13.7	29.7	---	10,817.2
1977	241.1	52.6	369.5	284.4	3,427.9	4,164.6	554.1	443.7	978.9	1,275.0	14.0	38.8	---	11,844.6
1978	266.4	58.6	403.0	313.6	3,823.4	4,475.1	589.0	477.8	1,127.7	1,444.5	16.6	44.8	---	13,040.5
1979	308.9	64.8	445.1	351.3	4,248.1	4,853.4	634.3	544.3	1,391.9	1,645.2	18.4	46.6	---	14,552.3
1980	349.8	75.2	509.4	415.2	4,797.5	5,507.2	739.1	648.5	1,660.1	2,072.0	20.0	47.9	---	16,841.8
1981	410.4	87.0	622.0	503.5	5,490.7	6,525.4	865.6	763.1	2,042.2	2,551.3	22.0	59.2	---	19,942.6
1982	482.8	101.9	719.9	609.2	6,361.9	7,611.1	1,017.0	925.9	2,564.7	2,927.1	30.4	95.0	---	23,446.8
1983	539.0	113.4	788.9	662.1	7,032.2	8,596.5	1,141.0	1,038.5	2,901.6	3,128.8	31.4	106.6	---	26,080.0
1984	559.9	121.1	876.8	709.6	7,486.1	9,461.2	1,224.3	1,112.7	2,996.8	3,269.7	31.0	107.6	---	27,956.9
1985	588.8	128.3	947.2	752.2	7,927.6	10,443.3	1,310.9	1,195.5	3,239.1	3,410.1	32.9	118.9	---	30,094.9
1986	642.9	138.0	1,023.2	805.3	8,051.3	11,730.2	1,425.8	1,325.9	3,537.9	3,666.0	37.0	145.2	---	32,528.6
1987	693.6	149.7	1,165.5	888.9	8,636.4	13,011.9	1,530.2	1,372.2	3,514.4	3,895.3	39.1	157.4	---	35,054.7
1988	733.8	163.0	1,165.0	961.0	9,428.4	14,497.9	1,634.3	1,468.3	3,645.6	4,241.2	40.6	183.9	---	38,162.8
1989	787.7	174.4	1,281.5	1,047.7	10,108.6	16,093.9	1,773.2	1,629.2	4,031.0	4,736.0	44.2	203.6	---	41,911.1
1990	875.9	186.3	1,376.6	1,136.1	10,814.1	17,332.8	1,951.1	1,792.1	4,326.9	5,386.7	48.5	218.5	---	45,445.5
1991	905.7	203.8	1,451.2	1,186.9	11,815.3	19,156.1	2,006.0	1,828.9	4,557.5	5,967.2	56.5	247.2	---	49,382.2
1992	928.3	209.2	1,477.0	1,233.1	12,234.5	20,058.0	2,099.3	1,819.5	4,846.4	6,477.9	60.6	249.9	---	51,693.8
1993	924.9	218.2	1,445.5	1,236.1	12,459.6	19,880.5	2,088.9	1,727.8	4,800.5	6,869.8	69.0	258.7	---	51,979.7
1994	948.1	217.0	1,413.1	1,272.2	12,674.4	20,071.3	2,115.7	1,778.8	4,527.8	7,237.5	83.3	259.5	---	52,598.7
1995	973.1	222.8	1,440.0	1,323.0	12,708.9	19,946.2	2,179.4	1,820.8	4,283.5	7,538.4	84.4	270.3	---	52,790.6
1996	974.4	233.0	1,438.2	1,325.3	12,254.7	20,092.0	2,185.3	1,862.3	4,466.5	7,688.7	91.3	265.4	---	52,877.1
1997	1,020.8	229.9	1,669.1	1,305.6	12,804.1	20,499.7	2,252.3	1,979.8	4,936.5	7,960.2	85.4	280.9	---	55,024.3
1998	1,107.0	245.8	1,786.4	1,370.2	13,923.6	22,062.6	2,387.4	2,105.8	5,341.2	8,316.2	87.5	324.8	---	59,058.4
1999	1,253.1	260.5	1,905.7	1,473.6	14,354.7	23,553.9	2,742.8	2,271.7	6,205.2	9,021.1	91.5	212.5	133.4	63,479.7
2000	1,317.3	278.0	1,966.7	1,580.5	15,350.0	25,899.0	3,004.5	2,376.8	6,780.6	9,797.3	98.9	194.9	158.8	68,803.1
2001	1,425.6	308.2	2,082.2	1,741.3	16,509.6	27,454.6	3,178.8	2,581.1	7,696.2	10,773.7	117.2	237.9	168.4	74,274.7
2002 f	1,516.1	348.4	2,274.9	1,861.9	17,409.1	29,134.4	3,403.0	2,727.2	8,459.3	11,546.1	121.1	264.0	172.9	79,238.4
2003 f	1,567.9	372.9	2,444.0	1,961.5	18,547.9	31,782.6	3,676.9	2,902.4	9,044.4	11,939.8	122.9	282.7	176.0	84,822.0
	(annual percentage change)													
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	10.1	9.5	13.3	18.4	17.2	15.2	17.8	19.9	18.6	16.4	10.9	12.7	---	16.3
1977	6.7	11.3	8.2	11.8	9.9	8.6	10.9	12.6	8.9	10.2	1.8	30.3	---	9.5
1978	10.5	11.4	9.1	10.3	11.5	7.5	6.3	7.7	15.2	13.3	18.5	15.6	---	10.1
1979	16.0	10.6	10.5	12.0	11.1	8.5	7.7	13.9	23.4	13.9	11.2	3.9	---	11.6
1980	13.2	16.0	14.4	18.2	12.9	13.5	16.5	19.2	19.3	25.9	8.3	2.9	---	15.7
1981	17.3	15.7	22.1	21.2	14.4	18.5	17.1	17.7	23.0	23.1	10.1	23.7	---	18.4
1982	17.6	17.1	15.7	21.0	15.9	16.6	17.5	21.3	25.6	14.7	38.2	60.3	---	17.6
1983	11.6	11.3	9.6	8.7	10.5	12.9	12.2	12.2	13.1	6.9	3.3	12.2	---	11.2
1984	3.9	6.8	11.1	7.2	6.5	10.1	7.3	7.1	3.3	4.5	-1.1	1.0	---	7.2
1985	5.2	5.9	8.0	6.0	5.9	10.4	7.1	7.4	8.1	4.3	6.1	10.5	---	7.6
1986	9.2	7.6	8.0	7.1	1.6	12.3	8.8	10.9	9.2	7.5	12.3	22.2	---	8.1
1987	7.9	8.5	13.9	10.4	7.3	10.9	7.3	3.5	-0.7	6.3	5.8	8.4	---	7.8
1988	5.8	8.9	-0.1	8.1	9.2	11.4	6.8	7.0	3.7	8.9	3.8	16.8	---	8.9
1989	7.4	7.0	10.0	9.0	7.2	11.0	8.5	11.0	10.6	11.7	9.1	10.7	---	9.8
1990	11.2	6.8	7.4	8.4	7.0	7.7	10.0	10.0	7.3	13.7	9.7	7.3	---	8.4
1991	3.4	9.4	5.4	4.5	9.3	10.5	2.8	2.1	5.3	10.8	16.4	13.2	---	8.7
1992	2.5	2.7	1.8	3.9	3.5	4.7	4.7	-0.5	6.3	8.6	7.2	1.1	---	4.7
1993	-0.4	4.3	-2.1	0.2	1.8	-0.9	-0.5	-5.0	-0.9	6.0	14.0	3.5	---	0.6
1994	2.5	-0.6	-2.2	2.9	1.7	1.0	1.3	3.0	-5.7	5.4	20.7	0.3	---	1.2
1995	2.6	2.7	1.9	4.0	0.3	-0.6	3.0	2.4	-5.4	4.2	1.3	4.1	---	0.4
1996	0.1	4.6	-0.1	0.2	-3.6	0.7	0.3	2.3	4.3	2.0	8.2	-1.8	---	0.2
1997	4.8	-1.3	16.1	-1.5	4.5	2.0	3.1	6.3	10.5	3.5	-6.4	5.8	---	4.1
1998	8.5	6.9	7.0	4.9	8.7	7.6	6.0	6.4	8.2	4.5	2.4	15.6	---	7.3
1999	13.2	6.0	6.7	7.5	3.1	6.8	14.9	7.9	16.2	8.5	4.6	-34.6	---	7.5
2000	5.1	6.7	3.2	7.3	6.9	10.0	9.5	4.6	9.3	8.6	8.0	-8.3	19.1	8.4
2001	8.2	10.8	5.9	10.2	7.6	6.0	5.8	8.6	13.5	10.0	18.6	22.0	6.0	8.0
2002 f	6.3	13.0	9.3	6.9	5.4	6.1	7.1	5.7	9.9	7.2	3.3	11.0	2.7	6.7
2003 f	3.4	7.0	7.4	5.4	6.5	9.1	8.0	6.4	6.9	3.4	1.6	7.1	1.8	7.0

f - Forecast

CIHI 2003

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table B.3.2

**Public Sector Health Expenditure, by Province/Territory and Canada
1975 to 2003—Current Dollars**

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T	Nun.	Canada Average
Year	(\$' per capita)													
1975	368.63	366.81	364.61	317.30	420.71	400.07	414.03	358.17	418.96	397.88	566.03	615.97	---	401.86
1976	401.59	398.40	408.76	368.89	487.77	455.84	484.35	422.78	480.64	456.69	611.85	671.20	---	461.29
1977	426.51	438.37	440.06	408.78	532.97	489.62	533.84	469.60	502.58	496.16	612.99	867.88	---	499.22
1978	469.28	481.48	477.18	448.30	593.68	520.87	565.70	501.92	557.76	552.61	698.51	989.36	---	544.19
1979	541.83	526.92	524.16	499.63	656.94	560.26	611.46	567.21	663.57	617.81	769.00	1,018.11	---	601.29
1980	610.55	607.90	597.33	588.09	737.28	629.73	714.35	670.37	757.18	755.33	821.22	1,034.17	---	686.97
1981	714.10	703.39	727.84	712.80	838.57	740.57	835.22	782.01	890.16	903.45	919.81	1,245.88	---	803.48
1982	840.26	823.02	837.09	860.19	966.96	853.04	971.54	937.79	1,082.96	1,018.87	1,241.64	1,917.90	---	933.49
1983	929.97	904.07	907.72	925.49	1,065.11	950.77	1,075.32	1,036.59	1,213.87	1,076.86	1,328.45	2,088.58	---	1,028.11
1984	965.06	956.70	999.65	984.09	1,128.93	1,031.54	1,142.18	1,095.73	1,253.83	1,110.02	1,297.62	2,047.42	---	1,091.74
1985	1,016.34	1,004.74	1,070.18	1,039.37	1,189.31	1,123.23	1,211.28	1,165.85	1,347.98	1,146.55	1,351.18	2,185.68	---	1,164.54
1986	1,115.18	1,074.57	1,150.53	1,110.46	1,200.16	1,242.85	1,306.04	1,288.21	1,455.36	1,220.34	1,510.29	2,655.45	---	1,246.25
1987	1,205.91	1,164.10	1,304.53	1,221.26	1,273.33	1,349.18	1,393.62	1,328.72	1,443.08	1,277.10	1,521.49	2,859.77	---	1,325.38
1988	1,276.14	1,260.71	1,298.16	1,315.80	1,378.61	1,473.03	1,482.95	1,428.29	1,485.33	1,361.37	1,524.93	3,302.40	---	1,424.23
1989	1,366.63	1,340.84	1,417.87	1,425.04	1,458.95	1,592.27	1,606.82	1,598.43	1,615.48	1,480.99	1,632.10	3,570.18	---	1,536.23
1990	1,515.29	1,426.83	1,513.31	1,535.00	1,544.02	1,683.15	1,764.67	1,779.42	1,698.71	1,636.89	1,747.95	3,708.35	---	1,640.78
1991	1,562.86	1,563.81	1,585.86	1,592.01	1,672.46	1,836.97	1,807.82	1,824.01	1,757.86	1,768.85	1,954.71	4,057.50	---	1,761.68
1992	1,600.38	1,599.57	1,606.21	1,648.31	1,721.23	1,897.67	1,886.70	1,812.37	1,840.71	1,867.66	2,011.98	4,009.31	---	1,822.34
1993	1,594.84	1,651.43	1,564.33	1,650.79	1,741.32	1,860.01	1,869.05	1,716.06	1,799.67	1,925.71	2,274.52	4,080.82	---	1,812.30
1994	1,650.45	1,626.43	1,524.47	1,695.79	1,762.32	1,855.31	1,883.55	1,762.05	1,676.53	1,969.00	2,805.60	3,993.17	---	1,813.81
1995	1,714.87	1,657.77	1,551.41	1,761.67	1,760.37	1,821.57	1,930.11	1,795.42	1,566.45	1,995.86	2,771.87	4,069.97	---	1,801.60
1996	1,740.60	1,716.36	1,544.13	1,761.66	1,691.03	1,812.86	1,926.73	1,827.39	1,609.44	1,984.56	2,908.40	3,936.14	---	1,785.74
1997	1,852.54	1,689.18	1,789.95	1,734.95	1,760.10	1,825.72	1,982.46	1,944.64	1,744.31	2,015.98	2,687.26	4,160.02	---	1,839.83
1998	2,050.30	1,809.86	1,916.97	1,825.61	1,908.39	1,940.93	2,098.79	2,069.57	1,842.14	2,087.87	2,809.69	4,833.38	---	1,958.36
1999	2,349.27	1,911.42	2,040.70	1,963.23	1,960.13	2,047.04	2,400.69	2,238.79	2,101.13	2,248.90	2,972.94	5,227.44	4,971.76	2,087.88
2000	2,494.72	2,037.19	2,105.92	2,105.89	2,086.44	2,216.36	2,618.56	2,358.50	2,256.47	2,425.54	3,249.67	4,812.33	5,774.24	2,241.95
2001	2,731.11	2,255.13	2,233.14	2,322.08	2,231.93	2,307.57	2,761.09	2,580.72	2,517.79	2,641.61	3,891.40	5,826.97	5,988.07	2,394.32
2002 f	2,919.71	2,543.14	2,434.62	2,481.87	2,338.84	2,408.48	2,945.10	2,739.54	2,716.19	2,805.86	4,019.26	6,371.58	6,015.84	2,526.60
2003 f	3,017.78	2,706.15	2,610.99	2,613.33	2,477.30	2,596.98	3,162.15	2,917.48	2,867.84	2,879.43	3,958.45	6,751.70	5,991.16	2,681.72
	(annual percentage change)													
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	8.9	8.6	12.1	16.3	15.9	13.9	17.0	18.0	14.7	14.8	8.1	9.0	---	14.8
1977	6.2	10.0	7.7	10.8	9.3	7.4	10.2	11.1	4.6	8.6	0.2	29.3	---	8.2
1978	10.0	9.8	8.4	9.7	11.4	6.4	6.0	6.9	11.0	11.4	14.0	14.0	---	9.0
1979	15.5	9.4	9.8	11.4	10.7	7.6	8.1	13.0	19.0	11.8	10.1	2.9	---	10.5
1980	12.7	15.4	14.0	17.7	12.2	12.4	16.8	18.2	14.1	22.3	6.8	1.6	---	14.2
1981	17.0	15.7	21.8	21.2	13.7	17.6	16.9	16.7	17.6	19.6	12.0	20.5	---	17.0
1982	17.7	17.0	15.0	20.7	15.3	15.2	16.3	19.9	21.7	12.8	35.0	53.9	---	16.2
1983	10.7	9.8	8.4	7.6	10.2	11.5	10.7	10.5	12.1	5.7	7.0	8.9	---	10.1
1984	3.8	5.8	10.1	6.3	6.0	8.5	6.2	5.7	3.3	3.1	-2.3	-2.0	---	6.2
1985	5.3	5.0	7.1	5.6	5.3	8.9	6.0	6.4	7.5	3.3	4.1	6.8	---	6.7
1986	9.7	7.0	7.5	6.8	0.9	10.6	7.8	10.5	8.0	6.4	11.8	21.5	---	7.0
1987	8.1	8.3	13.4	10.0	6.1	8.6	6.7	3.1	-0.8	4.7	0.7	7.7	---	6.3
1988	5.8	8.3	-0.5	7.7	8.3	9.2	6.4	7.5	2.9	6.6	0.2	15.5	---	7.5
1989	7.1	6.4	9.2	8.3	5.8	8.1	8.4	11.9	8.8	8.8	7.0	8.1	---	7.9
1990	10.9	6.4	6.7	7.7	5.8	5.7	9.8	11.3	5.2	10.5	7.1	3.9	---	6.8
1991	3.1	9.6	4.8	3.7	8.3	9.1	2.4	2.5	3.5	8.1	11.8	9.4	---	7.4
1992	2.4	2.3	1.3	3.5	2.9	3.3	4.4	-0.6	4.7	5.6	2.9	-1.2	---	3.4
1993	-0.3	3.2	-2.6	0.2	1.2	-2.0	-0.9	-5.3	-2.2	3.1	13.0	1.8	---	-0.6
1994	3.5	-1.5	-2.5	2.7	1.2	-0.3	0.8	2.7	-6.8	2.2	23.3	-2.1	---	0.1
1995	3.9	1.9	1.8	3.9	-0.1	-1.8	2.5	1.9	-6.6	1.4	-1.2	1.9	---	-0.7
1996	1.5	3.5	-0.5	0.0	-3.9	-0.5	-0.2	1.8	2.7	-0.6	4.9	-3.3	---	-0.9
1997	6.4	-1.6	15.9	-1.5	4.1	0.7	2.9	6.4	8.4	1.6	-7.6	5.7	---	3.0
1998	10.7	7.1	7.1	5.2	8.4	6.3	5.9	6.4	5.6	3.6	4.6	16.2	---	6.4
1999	14.6	5.6	6.5	7.5	2.7	5.5	14.4	8.2	14.1	7.7	5.8	8.2	---	6.6
2000	6.2	6.6	3.2	7.3	6.4	8.3	9.1	5.3	7.4	7.9	9.3	-7.9	16.1	7.4
2001	9.5	10.7	6.0	10.3	7.0	4.1	5.4	9.4	11.6	8.9	19.7	21.1	3.7	6.8
2002 f	6.9	12.8	9.0	6.9	4.8	4.4	6.7	6.2	7.9	6.2	3.3	9.3	0.5	5.5
2003 f	3.4	6.4	7.2	5.3	5.9	7.8	7.4	6.5	5.6	2.6	-1.5	6.0	-0.4	6.1

f - Forecast

CIHI 2003

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table B.3.3

Public Sector Health Expenditure as a Proportion of Total Health Expenditure,
by Province/Territory and Canada, 1975 to 2003—Current Dollars

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T	Nun.	Canada Average
Year	(percentage)													
1975	77.6	73.0	78.8	77.4	78.8	75.3	77.7	74.5	76.4	71.9	77.9	75.2	---	76.2
1976	72.2	75.2	77.2	79.0	80.5	76.1	79.4	75.7	77.5	71.1	76.1	76.2	---	77.0
1977	66.4	76.6	78.8	79.3	81.6	75.4	78.5	75.5	76.9	69.6	75.7	78.6	---	76.7
1978	64.6	73.7	78.6	77.5	81.9	73.7	78.6	76.8	77.0	70.7	77.7	79.3	---	76.2
1979	65.3	67.1	77.7	74.7	82.5	72.1	77.0	77.4	78.2	71.9	77.1	79.0	---	75.9
1980	66.2	61.5	77.5	73.8	81.5	72.1	76.1	79.5	77.1	71.9	76.5	78.4	---	75.5
1981	66.1	63.8	78.9	73.9	79.7	73.3	75.1	80.4	77.8	74.4	78.1	80.3	---	75.9
1982	68.9	66.9	78.3	74.4	80.6	72.9	76.3	81.9	76.5	75.6	81.8	86.0	---	76.2
1983	69.7	68.9	78.5	74.0	81.1	72.5	77.2	82.6	80.1	75.3	82.5	86.3	---	76.6
1984	74.5	70.8	77.9	72.8	80.4	72.3	76.9	81.1	79.6	73.8	81.9	85.6	---	76.1
1985	74.9	70.8	76.9	73.3	79.0	72.3	75.9	78.2	79.6	73.5	82.9	85.8	---	75.5
1986	79.1	73.6	74.3	73.8	76.4	72.9	75.4	77.8	79.5	73.6	86.8	87.0	---	75.1
1987	78.7	73.8	74.7	74.4	76.6	72.8	77.3	77.6	78.1	72.9	87.4	86.8	---	74.9
1988	78.8	74.3	73.5	74.4	76.8	73.1	79.0	79.9	75.5	72.6	88.6	87.1	---	74.9
1989	79.4	72.9	73.2	74.8	76.1	73.3	78.6	79.4	75.3	72.8	89.3	87.4	---	74.7
1990	79.9	72.7	73.7	74.1	75.6	72.8	78.5	79.6	75.3	73.1	90.6	88.5	---	74.5
1991	78.5	72.6	73.7	72.8	75.6	73.1	77.9	78.8	75.2	73.4	90.3	88.5	---	74.5
1992	77.5	70.9	72.7	72.5	74.7	72.6	77.7	78.2	75.4	73.9	89.7	89.4	---	74.1
1993	76.5	70.0	71.4	71.1	73.7	70.7	76.0	75.1	73.6	73.9	86.7	90.1	---	72.6
1994	76.0	69.3	69.9	71.0	73.2	69.8	75.5	74.7	71.8	74.2	89.4	90.7	---	72.0
1995	76.7	68.3	70.0	72.8	73.2	68.0	74.8	74.6	70.4	74.6	89.0	91.7	---	71.3
1996	77.8	68.9	69.1	73.1	72.2	67.6	73.6	74.9	70.8	74.2	83.4	90.9	---	70.8
1997	78.3	67.6	70.7	70.4	72.1	66.6	72.7	74.5	69.8	73.5	83.3	91.5	---	70.1
1998	77.2	68.6	70.3	71.5	73.6	66.7	72.6	75.9	70.3	72.9	84.6	92.4	---	70.5
1999	79.5	69.0	71.6	71.1	72.2	66.6	74.3	76.5	71.5	73.4	84.4	91.0	94.1	70.5
2000	78.3	69.3	69.8	71.2	72.3	66.8	74.4	75.9	70.8	73.6	80.1	90.5	94.5	70.4
2001	78.8	67.8	69.6	71.1	71.7	66.1	74.5	75.4	70.9	74.0	81.3	90.3	95.0	70.1
2002 f	78.8	69.2	69.4	71.1	71.3	65.5	74.3	75.4	71.8	74.1	79.1	90.8	95.0	69.9
2003 f	78.6	69.2	70.2	70.3	71.3	65.8	74.9	75.3	71.5	73.5	79.1	91.5	94.9	69.9
	(annual percentage change)													
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	-6.9	3.0	-2.0	2.1	2.1	1.1	2.2	1.6	1.5	-1.1	-2.4	1.3	---	1.0
1977	-8.0	1.8	2.0	0.3	1.4	-0.9	-1.1	-0.2	-0.7	-2.1	-0.5	3.2	---	-0.4
1978	-2.8	-3.7	-0.2	-2.2	0.4	-2.2	0.2	1.6	0.0	1.5	2.7	0.8	---	-0.6
1979	1.1	-9.0	-1.2	-3.5	0.7	-2.1	-2.0	0.8	1.6	1.7	-0.8	-0.4	---	-0.4
1980	1.4	-8.4	-0.2	-1.2	-1.2	0.0	-1.2	2.8	-1.3	0.1	-0.7	-0.7	---	-0.5
1981	-0.2	3.8	1.7	0.1	-2.2	1.6	-1.3	1.1	1.0	3.4	2.0	2.4	---	0.5
1982	4.2	4.8	-0.7	0.6	1.1	-0.6	1.7	1.9	-1.7	1.7	4.7	7.2	---	0.4
1983	1.2	3.1	0.2	-0.5	0.5	-0.4	1.1	0.8	4.7	-0.5	0.8	0.3	---	0.5
1984	6.9	2.7	-0.8	-1.7	-0.8	-0.3	-0.3	-1.7	-0.6	-1.9	-0.7	-0.8	---	-0.7
1985	0.6	0.0	-1.4	0.7	-1.7	0.0	-1.3	-3.6	0.0	-0.4	1.3	0.3	---	-0.7
1986	5.6	3.9	-3.3	0.7	-3.3	0.8	-0.6	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	4.7	1.4	---	-0.6
1987	-0.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.3	-0.1	2.4	-0.3	-1.8	-0.8	0.7	-0.2	---	-0.2
1988	0.2	0.7	-1.6	0.0	0.2	0.4	2.2	2.9	-3.4	-0.4	1.4	0.3	---	0.0
1989	0.8	-1.9	-0.5	0.6	-0.9	0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	---	-0.2
1990	0.6	-0.2	0.8	-1.0	-0.7	-0.6	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.4	1.4	1.3	---	-0.3
1991	-1.7	-0.1	-0.1	-1.7	0.0	0.4	-0.8	-0.9	-0.1	0.5	-0.4	-0.1	---	0.0
1992	-1.3	-2.3	-1.3	-0.4	-1.1	-0.7	-0.2	-0.7	0.3	0.6	-0.6	1.0	---	-0.6
1993	-1.3	-1.3	-1.8	-2.0	-1.3	-2.7	-2.2	-4.1	-2.3	0.0	-3.4	0.8	---	-1.9
1994	-0.7	-1.1	-2.1	-0.1	-0.7	-1.3	-0.6	-0.5	-2.5	0.4	3.1	0.6	---	-0.9
1995	1.0	-1.3	0.1	2.5	0.0	-2.5	-0.9	0.0	-2.0	0.6	-0.5	1.1	---	-1.0
1996	1.4	0.9	-1.3	0.5	-1.4	-0.6	-1.6	0.3	0.5	-0.6	-6.2	-0.9	---	-0.7
1997	0.6	-1.9	2.4	-3.7	-0.2	-1.5	-1.2	-0.5	-1.3	-1.0	-0.2	0.6	---	-0.9
1998	-1.4	1.4	-0.6	1.5	2.2	0.0	-0.1	1.9	0.7	-0.7	1.6	1.0	---	0.5
1999	2.9	0.6	1.9	-0.5	-2.0	-0.1	2.4	0.7	1.7	0.6	-0.2	-1.5	---	0.0
2000	-1.5	0.4	-2.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.8	-1.1	0.4	-5.1	-0.6	0.4	-0.1
2001	0.5	-2.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.8	-1.0	0.1	-0.6	0.2	0.5	1.5	-0.1	0.5	-0.5
2002 f	0.1	2.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.5	-0.9	-0.2	-0.1	1.2	0.2	-2.6	0.5	0.0	-0.3
2003 f	-0.3	0.1	1.1	-1.1	-0.1	0.5	0.8	-0.1	-0.3	-0.9	0.0	0.8	-0.1	0.0

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NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table B.4.1

Provincial/Territorial Government Sector Health Expenditure, by Province/Territory and Canada
1975 to 2003—Current Dollars

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T	Nun.	Canada
Year	(\$' 000,000)													
1975	199.2	41.5	266.9	203.7	2,531.2	3,143.5	376.7	302.1	694.9	928.2	6.2	15.2	---	8,709.3
1976	219.0	45.4	302.7	242.4	2,972.5	3,612.5	449.3	364.1	811.6	1,082.7	8.8	19.0	---	10,129.9
1977	233.5	50.3	334.6	271.7	3,269.2	3,929.1	497.3	410.8	879.1	1,193.1	10.0	23.4	---	11,102.0
1978	258.3	56.4	370.0	299.1	3,661.8	4,229.4	524.9	445.8	1,020.5	1,363.8	11.4	28.1	---	12,269.4
1979	297.3	62.5	413.1	336.7	4,088.1	4,565.8	569.7	508.5	1,258.2	1,556.5	12.4	27.9	---	13,696.6
1980	336.8	72.6	474.5	395.1	4,607.8	5,164.6	652.8	604.5	1,510.2	1,932.3	13.6	29.3	---	15,794.0
1981	393.4	84.1	572.4	478.2	5,268.2	6,069.9	782.9	709.8	1,871.3	2,374.8	15.0	35.5	---	18,655.5
1982	461.9	98.5	662.7	579.6	6,101.1	7,104.3	915.1	859.0	2,426.3	2,720.3	22.4	51.0	---	22,002.1
1983	515.7	109.5	728.6	627.2	6,740.9	8,019.2	1,021.3	965.6	2,769.4	2,932.2	22.8	57.8	---	24,510.1
1984	534.6	116.5	800.3	671.5	7,165.5	8,826.6	1,102.1	1,022.9	2,843.5	3,074.8	23.5	62.0	---	26,243.9
1985	561.4	123.0	867.5	710.7	7,577.2	9,746.8	1,182.6	1,101.3	3,035.1	3,200.6	24.9	71.9	---	28,202.8
1986	611.2	131.7	917.0	759.2	7,715.3	10,995.1	1,269.6	1,223.4	3,316.8	3,443.3	27.6	91.2	---	30,501.5
1987	660.0	142.5	987.4	837.9	8,257.9	12,203.4	1,364.8	1,264.5	3,308.1	3,660.8	29.4	105.4	---	32,821.9
1988	699.4	153.7	1,071.6	900.8	8,996.9	13,583.0	1,464.7	1,349.3	3,427.8	3,978.3	33.4	147.1	---	35,806.2
1989	751.1	163.1	1,178.9	981.2	9,631.6	15,079.3	1,587.0	1,500.2	3,792.9	4,455.9	36.3	174.6	---	39,332.1
1990	836.0	173.7	1,263.6	1,057.2	10,250.4	16,195.9	1,742.8	1,636.4	4,043.8	5,043.6	38.6	187.9	---	42,469.7
1991	861.0	189.6	1,333.8	1,102.1	11,213.3	17,951.3	1,788.7	1,658.2	4,241.0	5,578.3	45.6	213.9	---	46,176.8
1992	881.0	196.2	1,356.8	1,142.4	11,617.6	18,810.3	1,867.8	1,635.9	4,506.3	6,060.7	49.1	213.6	---	48,337.8
1993	880.9	205.2	1,322.9	1,154.7	11,841.5	18,618.2	1,856.8	1,539.4	4,452.2	6,424.1	58.1	218.4	---	48,572.6
1994	902.6	200.4	1,280.1	1,189.3	12,007.4	18,753.5	1,861.9	1,560.5	4,103.5	6,740.9	71.5	214.0	---	48,885.6
1995	925.5	203.2	1,302.6	1,235.2	12,020.3	18,549.6	1,903.4	1,595.6	3,904.8	7,007.1	68.7	220.6	---	48,936.4
1996	926.0	213.2	1,317.7	1,234.4	11,587.3	18,696.5	1,922.8	1,637.4	4,091.3	7,186.1	67.6	215.3	---	49,095.6
1997	968.2	213.9	1,552.0	1,213.9	11,901.7	19,065.6	1,976.6	1,749.2	4,527.6	7,434.9	69.6	231.1	---	50,904.3
1998	1,049.6	229.1	1,656.2	1,269.1	12,925.1	20,118.5	2,102.5	1,856.1	4,883.3	7,756.6	74.3	273.2	---	54,193.6
1999	1,192.7	242.3	1,755.3	1,373.9	13,220.8	21,696.8	2,418.1	2,009.7	5,692.5	8,399.4	78.2	177.4	115.2	58,372.2
2000	1,245.5	258.6	1,787.6	1,466.0	14,127.8	23,927.6	2,630.2	2,091.5	6,210.4	9,160.2	83.8	158.1	136.2	63,283.5
2001	1,343.9	286.4	1,885.7	1,595.5	15,131.9	25,154.2	2,793.9	2,267.7	7,030.4	10,113.0	91.8	195.0	147.1	68,036.5
2002 f	1,428.9	326.5	2,059.5	1,702.5	15,858.8	26,726.9	2,993.6	2,390.3	7,726.4	10,859.6	92.9	218.0	151.6	72,535.4
2003 f	1,473.0	349.2	2,205.4	1,785.1	16,825.1	29,146.3	3,236.8	2,541.2	8,245.2	11,214.1	91.1	233.9	153.6	77,500.1
	(annual percentage change)													
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	9.9	9.4	13.4	19.0	17.4	14.9	19.3	20.5	16.8	16.6	42.9	24.3	---	16.3
1977	6.6	10.8	10.5	12.1	10.0	8.8	10.7	12.8	8.3	10.2	13.3	23.4	---	9.6
1978	10.6	12.1	10.6	10.1	12.0	7.6	5.6	8.5	16.1	14.3	14.1	19.9	---	10.5
1979	15.1	10.9	11.7	12.6	11.6	8.0	8.5	14.0	23.3	14.1	8.5	-0.5	---	11.6
1980	13.3	16.1	14.9	17.3	12.7	13.1	14.6	18.9	20.0	24.1	10.0	4.9	---	15.3
1981	16.8	15.8	20.6	21.0	14.3	17.5	19.9	17.4	23.9	22.9	10.4	21.2	---	18.1
1982	17.4	17.1	15.8	21.2	15.8	17.0	16.9	21.0	29.7	14.5	49.2	43.8	---	17.9
1983	11.7	11.2	10.0	8.2	10.5	12.9	11.6	12.4	14.1	7.8	1.8	13.2	---	11.4
1984	3.7	6.4	9.8	7.1	6.3	10.1	7.9	5.9	2.7	4.9	3.1	7.3	---	7.1
1985	5.0	5.5	8.4	5.8	5.7	10.4	7.3	7.7	6.7	4.1	5.7	16.0	---	7.5
1986	8.9	7.1	5.7	6.8	1.8	12.8	7.4	11.1	9.3	7.6	10.9	26.9	---	8.2
1987	8.0	8.2	7.7	10.4	7.0	11.0	7.5	3.4	-0.3	6.3	6.6	15.7	---	7.6
1988	6.0	7.9	8.5	7.5	8.9	11.3	7.3	6.7	3.6	8.7	13.8	39.5	---	9.1
1989	7.4	6.1	10.0	8.9	7.1	11.0	8.3	11.2	10.7	12.0	8.5	18.7	---	9.8
1990	11.3	6.5	7.2	7.7	6.4	7.4	9.8	9.1	6.6	13.2	6.6	7.6	---	8.0
1991	3.0	9.2	5.6	4.2	9.4	10.8	2.6	1.3	4.9	10.6	18.1	13.8	---	8.7
1992	2.3	3.5	1.7	3.7	3.6	4.8	4.4	-1.3	6.3	8.6	7.6	-0.1	---	4.7
1993	0.0	4.6	-2.5	1.1	1.9	-1.0	-0.6	-5.9	-1.2	6.0	18.3	2.2	---	0.5
1994	2.5	-2.3	-3.2	3.0	1.4	0.7	0.3	1.4	-7.8	4.9	23.0	-2.0	---	0.6
1995	2.5	1.4	1.8	3.9	0.1	-1.1	2.2	2.2	-4.8	3.9	-3.8	3.1	---	0.1
1996	0.1	4.9	1.2	-0.1	-3.6	0.8	1.0	2.6	4.8	2.6	-1.7	-2.4	---	0.3
1997	4.6	0.3	17.8	-1.7	2.7	2.0	2.8	6.8	10.7	3.5	2.9	7.4	---	3.7
1998	8.4	7.1	6.7	4.5	8.6	5.5	6.4	6.1	7.9	4.3	6.9	18.2	---	6.5
1999	13.6	5.8	6.0	8.3	2.3	7.8	15.0	8.3	16.6	8.3	5.2	-35.1	---	7.7
2000	4.4	6.7	1.8	6.7	6.9	10.3	8.8	4.1	9.1	9.1	7.2	-10.8	18.2	8.4
2001	7.9	10.8	5.5	8.8	7.1	5.1	6.2	8.4	13.2	10.4	9.5	23.3	8.0	7.5
2002 f	6.3	14.0	9.2	6.7	4.8	6.3	7.1	5.4	9.9	7.4	1.3	11.8	3.0	6.6
2003 f	3.1	6.9	7.1	4.9	6.1	9.1	8.1	6.3	6.7	3.3	-2.0	7.3	1.4	6.8

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NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table B.4.2

**Provincial/Territorial Government Sector Health Expenditure, by Province/Territory and Canada
1975 to 2003—Current Dollars**

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T	Nun.	Canada Average
Year	(\$' per capita)													
1975	357.93	352.59	322.89	300.87	399.86	377.83	367.52	329.31	384.21	371.34	281.70	355.89	---	376.32
1976	389.23	382.69	362.38	351.60	464.68	429.35	435.49	390.81	434.15	427.31	392.62	427.62	---	431.98
1977	413.02	419.05	398.43	390.52	508.29	461.94	479.07	434.77	451.35	464.30	437.49	523.77	---	467.93
1978	454.97	463.11	438.08	427.54	568.59	492.26	504.13	468.37	504.73	521.74	480.31	619.68	---	512.01
1979	521.39	508.31	486.44	478.79	632.20	527.07	549.20	529.90	599.83	584.48	515.50	610.55	---	565.93
1980	587.97	586.87	556.32	559.50	708.13	590.56	630.94	624.90	688.82	704.40	559.22	632.58	---	644.23
1981	684.49	679.49	669.77	677.01	804.58	688.88	755.38	727.33	815.66	840.95	628.28	746.47	---	751.62
1982	803.88	795.18	770.56	818.37	927.32	796.24	874.17	870.10	1,024.50	946.88	915.40	1,030.57	---	875.97
1983	889.85	872.94	838.29	876.77	1,020.99	886.91	962.48	963.78	1,158.55	1,009.21	965.33	1,132.08	---	966.22
1984	921.49	920.16	912.41	931.38	1,080.57	962.36	1,028.22	1,007.33	1,189.68	1,043.87	983.04	1,178.74	---	1,024.85
1985	969.11	963.16	980.11	982.04	1,136.74	1,048.32	1,092.73	1,073.93	1,263.05	1,076.10	1,020.22	1,320.82	---	1,091.32
1986	1,060.19	1,025.64	1,031.12	1,046.94	1,150.09	1,164.97	1,163.01	1,188.64	1,364.43	1,146.18	1,125.67	1,666.65	---	1,168.59
1987	1,147.48	1,108.04	1,105.10	1,151.22	1,217.52	1,265.35	1,242.92	1,224.38	1,358.38	1,200.20	1,142.60	1,915.62	---	1,240.96
1988	1,216.34	1,189.24	1,194.19	1,233.44	1,315.53	1,380.08	1,329.10	1,312.55	1,396.57	1,276.99	1,255.80	2,641.91	---	1,336.28
1989	1,303.10	1,254.08	1,304.30	1,334.56	1,390.10	1,491.89	1,438.04	1,471.92	1,520.06	1,393.40	1,337.46	3,061.59	---	1,441.70
1990	1,446.22	1,330.38	1,389.08	1,428.37	1,463.53	1,572.74	1,576.21	1,624.80	1,587.56	1,532.63	1,391.27	3,189.46	---	1,533.34
1991	1,485.76	1,455.09	1,457.56	1,478.27	1,587.25	1,721.43	1,612.05	1,653.75	1,635.78	1,653.57	1,578.60	3,510.72	---	1,647.32
1992	1,518.94	1,500.45	1,475.44	1,527.08	1,634.44	1,779.63	1,678.64	1,629.49	1,711.51	1,747.40	1,630.67	3,427.39	---	1,704.03
1993	1,518.87	1,553.24	1,431.70	1,542.11	1,654.93	1,741.91	1,661.38	1,528.88	1,669.10	1,800.79	1,913.85	3,445.21	---	1,693.51
1994	1,571.25	1,502.41	1,381.01	1,585.29	1,669.57	1,733.51	1,657.61	1,545.80	1,519.44	1,833.90	2,406.47	3,292.11	---	1,685.77
1995	1,630.96	1,511.50	1,403.36	1,644.78	1,664.98	1,694.03	1,685.66	1,573.35	1,427.96	1,855.19	2,257.88	3,321.56	---	1,670.07
1996	1,654.16	1,570.44	1,414.75	1,640.82	1,598.94	1,686.95	1,695.29	1,606.75	1,474.25	1,854.82	2,154.16	3,193.19	---	1,658.03
1997	1,757.15	1,571.56	1,664.36	1,613.06	1,636.05	1,698.00	1,739.72	1,718.15	1,599.84	1,882.96	2,187.86	3,422.72	---	1,702.08
1998	1,943.93	1,686.84	1,777.22	1,690.88	1,771.54	1,769.90	1,848.36	1,824.16	1,684.21	1,947.39	2,386.47	4,065.82	---	1,797.05
1999	2,235.95	1,777.62	1,879.66	1,830.31	1,805.30	1,885.64	2,116.48	1,980.62	1,927.53	2,093.92	2,539.61	4,362.90	4,295.87	1,919.89
2000	2,358.76	1,894.47	1,914.21	1,953.26	1,920.32	2,047.65	2,292.36	2,075.43	2,066.72	2,267.82	2,755.07	3,904.77	4,951.77	2,062.09
2001	2,574.65	2,095.54	2,022.39	2,127.69	2,045.68	2,114.22	2,426.76	2,267.39	2,299.98	2,479.62	3,045.83	4,777.23	5,230.23	2,193.22
2002 f	2,751.66	2,383.50	2,204.06	2,269.42	2,130.56	2,209.45	2,590.79	2,401.11	2,480.87	2,639.04	3,084.64	5,261.75	5,273.31	2,312.87
2003 f	2,835.04	2,534.48	2,356.15	2,378.19	2,247.19	2,381.57	2,783.72	2,554.40	2,614.44	2,704.41	2,932.09	5,587.22	5,228.86	2,450.24
	(annual percentage change)													
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	8.7	8.5	12.2	16.9	16.2	13.6	18.5	18.7	13.0	15.1	39.4	20.2	---	14.8
1977	6.1	9.5	9.9	11.1	9.4	7.6	10.0	11.2	4.0	8.7	11.4	22.5	---	8.3
1978	10.2	10.5	10.0	9.5	11.9	6.6	5.2	7.7	11.8	12.4	9.8	18.3	---	9.4
1979	14.6	9.8	11.0	12.0	11.2	7.1	8.9	13.1	18.8	12.0	7.3	-1.5	---	10.5
1980	12.8	15.5	14.4	16.9	12.0	12.0	14.9	17.9	14.8	20.5	8.5	3.6	---	13.8
1981	16.4	15.8	20.4	21.0	13.6	16.6	19.7	16.4	18.4	19.4	12.3	18.0	---	16.7
1982	17.4	17.0	15.0	20.9	15.3	15.6	15.7	19.6	25.6	12.6	45.7	38.1	---	16.5
1983	10.7	9.8	8.8	7.1	10.1	11.4	10.1	10.8	13.1	6.6	5.5	9.8	---	10.3
1984	3.6	5.4	8.8	6.2	5.8	8.5	6.8	4.5	2.7	3.4	1.8	4.1	---	6.1
1985	5.2	4.7	7.4	5.4	5.2	8.9	6.3	6.6	6.2	3.1	3.8	12.1	---	6.5
1986	9.4	6.5	5.2	6.6	1.2	11.1	6.4	10.7	8.0	6.5	10.3	26.2	---	7.1
1987	8.2	8.0	7.2	10.0	5.9	8.6	6.9	3.0	-0.4	4.7	1.5	14.9	---	6.2
1988	6.0	7.3	8.1	7.1	8.0	9.1	6.9	7.2	2.8	6.4	9.9	37.9	---	7.7
1989	7.1	5.5	9.2	8.2	5.7	8.1	8.2	12.1	8.8	9.1	6.5	15.9	---	7.9
1990	11.0	6.1	6.5	7.0	5.3	5.4	9.6	10.4	4.4	10.0	4.0	4.2	---	6.4
1991	2.7	9.4	4.9	3.5	8.5	9.5	2.3	1.8	3.0	7.9	13.5	10.1	---	7.4
1992	2.2	3.1	1.2	3.3	3.0	3.4	4.1	-1.5	4.6	5.7	3.3	-2.4	---	3.4
1993	0.0	3.5	-3.0	1.0	1.3	-2.1	-1.0	-6.2	-2.5	3.1	17.4	0.5	---	-0.6
1994	3.4	-3.3	-3.5	2.8	0.9	-0.5	-0.2	1.1	-9.0	1.8	25.7	-4.4	---	-0.5
1995	3.8	0.6	1.6	3.8	-0.3	-2.3	1.7	1.8	-6.0	1.2	-6.2	0.9	---	-0.9
1996	1.4	3.9	0.8	-0.2	-4.0	-0.4	0.6	2.1	3.2	0.0	-4.6	-3.9	---	-0.7
1997	6.2	0.1	17.6	-1.7	2.3	0.7	2.6	6.9	8.5	1.5	1.6	7.2	---	2.7
1998	10.6	7.3	6.8	4.8	8.3	4.2	6.2	6.2	5.3	3.4	9.1	18.8	---	5.6
1999	15.0	5.4	5.8	8.2	1.9	6.5	14.5	8.6	14.4	7.5	6.4	7.3	---	6.8
2000	5.5	6.6	1.8	6.7	6.4	8.6	8.3	4.8	7.2	8.3	8.5	-10.5	15.3	7.4
2001	9.2	10.6	5.7	8.9	6.5	3.3	5.9	9.2	11.3	9.3	10.6	22.3	5.6	6.4
2002 f	6.9	13.7	9.0	6.7	4.1	4.5	6.8	5.9	7.9	6.4	1.3	10.1	0.8	5.5
2003 f	3.0	6.3	6.9	4.8	5.5	7.8	7.4	6.4	5.4	2.5	-4.9	6.2	-0.8	5.9

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NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table B.4.3

Provincial/Territorial Government Sector Health Expenditure as a Proportion of Total Health Expenditure, by Province/Territory and Canada, 1975 to 2003—Current Dollars

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T	Nun.	Canada Average
Year	(percentage)													
1975	75.3	70.2	69.8	73.4	74.9	71.1	69.0	68.5	70.0	67.1	38.8	43.5	---	71.4
1976	70.0	72.2	68.4	75.3	76.7	71.7	71.4	70.0	70.0	66.5	48.8	48.5	---	72.1
1977	64.3	73.2	71.3	75.7	77.8	71.1	70.4	69.9	69.1	65.1	54.0	47.4	---	71.9
1978	62.6	70.9	72.2	73.9	78.5	69.7	70.1	71.6	69.6	66.7	53.4	49.7	---	71.7
1979	62.8	64.7	72.1	71.6	79.4	67.9	69.2	72.3	70.6	68.0	51.7	47.4	---	71.4
1980	63.7	59.4	72.2	70.2	78.3	67.7	67.2	74.1	70.1	67.1	52.1	48.0	---	70.8
1981	63.3	61.7	72.6	70.2	76.5	68.2	67.9	74.8	71.3	69.2	53.3	48.1	---	71.0
1982	65.9	64.6	72.1	70.7	77.3	68.0	68.7	76.0	72.4	70.3	60.3	46.2	---	71.5
1983	66.7	66.6	72.5	70.1	77.7	67.7	69.1	76.8	76.5	70.6	59.9	46.8	---	72.0
1984	71.1	68.1	71.1	68.9	76.9	67.5	69.2	74.6	75.5	69.4	62.0	49.3	---	71.4
1985	71.4	67.9	70.4	69.3	75.5	67.5	68.5	72.0	74.6	69.0	62.6	51.9	---	70.8
1986	75.2	70.2	66.6	69.6	73.2	68.3	67.2	71.8	74.6	69.1	64.7	54.6	---	70.4
1987	74.9	70.2	63.3	70.2	73.3	68.3	68.9	71.5	73.5	68.6	65.6	58.2	---	70.1
1988	75.1	70.1	67.6	69.8	73.3	68.5	70.8	73.4	71.0	68.1	73.0	69.7	---	70.3
1989	75.7	68.2	67.3	70.1	72.5	68.6	70.3	73.1	70.9	68.5	73.2	75.0	---	70.1
1990	76.2	67.8	67.7	68.9	71.6	68.1	70.1	72.7	70.3	68.4	72.1	76.1	---	69.6
1991	74.7	67.6	67.7	67.6	71.7	68.5	69.4	71.5	70.0	68.6	72.9	76.5	---	69.7
1992	73.6	66.5	66.8	67.2	70.9	68.1	69.1	70.4	70.1	69.1	72.7	76.4	---	69.2
1993	72.9	65.8	65.3	66.4	70.1	66.2	67.5	66.9	68.3	69.1	73.0	76.1	---	67.9
1994	72.3	64.0	63.3	66.4	69.4	65.2	66.4	65.5	65.1	69.1	76.7	74.8	---	66.9
1995	73.0	62.3	63.3	67.9	69.3	63.3	65.3	65.4	64.2	69.4	72.5	74.8	---	66.1
1996	74.0	63.1	63.3	68.1	68.3	63.0	64.8	65.8	64.8	69.3	61.8	73.7	---	65.7
1997	74.3	62.9	65.8	65.4	67.0	62.0	63.8	65.8	64.1	68.6	67.8	75.3	---	64.9
1998	73.2	63.9	65.2	66.2	68.4	60.8	64.0	66.9	64.3	68.0	71.8	77.7	---	64.7
1999	75.7	64.2	65.9	66.3	66.5	61.3	65.5	67.6	65.6	68.3	72.1	76.0	81.3	64.8
2000	74.1	64.4	63.5	66.1	66.5	61.7	65.1	66.8	64.8	68.8	67.9	73.4	81.1	64.8
2001	74.2	63.0	63.0	65.1	65.7	60.5	65.5	66.3	64.8	69.5	63.6	74.1	82.9	64.2
2002 f	74.3	64.8	62.9	65.0	65.0	60.1	65.4	66.1	65.5	69.7	60.7	75.0	83.2	64.0
2003 f	73.9	64.8	63.3	64.0	64.6	60.4	66.0	65.9	65.2	69.0	58.6	75.7	82.8	63.8
	(annual percentage change)													
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1976	-7.0	3.0	-1.9	2.6	2.4	0.8	3.5	2.2	0.0	-0.9	25.9	11.7	---	1.0
1977	-8.1	1.3	4.2	0.5	1.5	-0.8	-1.3	-0.1	-1.3	-2.0	10.6	-2.3	---	-0.3
1978	-2.7	-3.1	1.2	-2.4	0.8	-2.1	-0.5	2.4	0.8	2.4	-1.1	4.7	---	-0.2
1979	0.3	-8.7	-0.1	-3.1	1.2	-2.6	-1.3	0.9	1.4	1.9	-3.3	-4.6	---	-0.4
1980	1.5	-8.3	0.1	-1.9	-1.4	-0.3	-2.9	2.5	-0.7	-1.3	0.9	1.3	---	-0.9
1981	-0.7	3.9	0.5	-0.1	-2.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.7	3.2	2.4	0.3	---	0.2
1982	4.0	4.8	-0.6	0.8	1.1	-0.2	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	13.0	-3.8	---	0.8
1983	1.2	3.0	0.6	-0.9	0.5	-0.5	0.5	1.0	5.6	0.4	-0.6	1.2	---	0.7
1984	6.7	2.3	-1.9	-1.8	-1.0	-0.3	0.2	-2.8	-1.2	-1.6	3.5	5.3	---	-0.8
1985	0.5	-0.4	-1.0	0.6	-1.8	0.1	-1.1	-3.4	-1.3	-0.6	0.9	5.3	---	-0.9
1986	5.3	3.5	-5.4	0.5	-3.1	1.2	-1.9	-0.3	0.0	0.1	3.4	5.3	---	-0.6
1987	-0.5	0.0	-5.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	2.6	-0.4	-1.4	-0.8	1.4	6.5	---	-0.3
1988	0.4	-0.2	6.9	-0.6	0.0	0.3	2.7	2.7	-3.5	-0.6	11.2	19.8	---	0.2
1989	0.8	-2.7	-0.5	0.5	-1.1	0.1	-0.7	-0.5	-0.1	0.5	0.3	7.6	---	-0.2
1990	0.7	-0.5	0.6	-1.6	-1.2	-0.8	-0.2	-0.6	-0.8	-0.1	-1.5	1.6	---	-0.7
1991	-2.1	-0.3	0.0	-1.9	0.1	0.7	-1.0	-1.6	-0.5	0.3	1.1	0.5	---	0.1
1992	-1.5	-1.5	-1.4	-0.6	-1.1	-0.7	-0.4	-1.6	0.2	0.7	-0.3	-0.2	---	-0.6
1993	-1.0	-1.0	-2.2	-1.2	-1.3	-2.8	-2.3	-4.9	-2.6	0.0	0.3	-0.4	---	-2.0
1994	-0.7	-2.8	-3.1	0.0	-1.0	-1.5	-1.6	-2.0	-4.7	0.0	5.1	-1.7	---	-1.5
1995	0.9	-2.6	0.0	2.4	-0.2	-2.9	-1.7	-0.1	-1.4	0.4	-5.5	0.1	---	-1.2
1996	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.2	-1.4	-0.5	-0.9	0.7	1.0	-0.1	-14.7	-1.4	---	-0.5
1997	0.4	-0.2	3.9	-3.9	-1.9	-1.5	-1.5	0.0	-1.2	-1.0	9.7	2.1	---	-1.3
1998	-1.4	1.6	-0.9	1.1	2.0	-1.9	0.2	1.6	0.4	-0.8	5.9	3.2	---	-0.3
1999	3.3	0.4	1.2	0.2	-2.8	0.9	2.5	1.1	2.1	0.4	0.4	-2.2	---	0.2
2000	-2.1	0.4	-3.7	-0.3	0.1	0.6	-0.6	-1.3	-1.3	0.8	-5.9	-3.4	-0.3	-0.1
2001	0.2	-2.1	-0.7	-1.4	-1.2	-1.9	0.5	-0.7	-0.1	0.9	-6.3	0.9	2.3	-0.9
2002 f	0.1	2.9	-0.3	-0.2	-1.1	-0.8	-0.1	-0.3	1.2	0.4	-4.5	1.2	0.4	-0.4
2003 f	-0.6	0.0	0.7	-1.5	-0.5	0.5	0.9	-0.2	-0.5	-1.0	-3.5	1.0	-0.6	-0.2

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Series E
Provincial/Territorial Government Health
Expenditure, by Age and Sex, by
Province/Territory and Canada
(Selected Tables)

Table E.1.1

Estimate of Total Provincial and Territorial Government Health Expenditures, by Age and Sex, by Province/Territory and Canada, 1998—Current Dollars

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
Age Groups	(\$' 000,000)													
	Both Sexes													
<1	26.0	6.5	56.7	36.3	448.8	716.6	73.5	53.5	202.6	215.5	3.5	19.1	---	1,858.7
1-4	18.8	4.9	29.4	26.7	254.3	464.8	43.0	52.9	126.0	158.8	3.1	16.1	---	1,198.8
5-14	48.7	12.0	64.6	54.4	541.7	870.0	93.7	115.2	284.0	357.8	7.1	29.9	---	2,479.1
15-44	263.1	57.1	379.2	306.8	3,028.7	5,333.3	517.3	499.4	1,491.1	2,150.0	30.0	117.7	---	14,173.7
45-64	240.2	45.9	341.7	266.5	2,799.4	4,186.7	403.6	334.0	968.3	1,537.2	14.9	46.7	---	11,185.1
65-74	165.2	34.2	281.4	209.0	2,369.6	3,352.0	297.2	251.8	675.6	1,128.2	7.1	20.9	---	8,792.3
75-84	182.9	42.5	314.5	229.2	2,273.0	3,293.4	394.1	313.3	724.8	1,338.2	5.1	15.2	---	9,126.2
85+	104.7	25.9	188.7	140.3	1,209.5	1,901.7	280.2	236.0	410.8	870.9	3.7	7.5	---	5,379.8
Total	1,049.6	229.1	1,656.2	1,269.1	12,925.1	20,118.5	2,102.5	1,856.1	4,883.3	7,756.6	74.3	273.2	---	54,193.6
	Female													
<1	12.1	3.2	24.1	15.7	205.6	331.2	32.3	24.6	91.7	98.9	1.6	8.9	---	850.0
1-4	8.4	2.2	13.3	12.0	118.7	228.3	20.1	24.6	58.7	71.3	1.4	7.5	---	566.5
5-14	23.2	5.9	30.4	25.8	259.1	412.9	44.9	55.4	135.1	167.9	3.4	14.5	---	1,178.5
15-44	159.5	35.4	235.5	189.5	1,789.6	3,305.8	304.3	291.9	889.5	1,282.6	18.0	71.0	---	8,572.7
45-64	119.0	23.4	170.0	134.0	1,375.5	2,135.5	204.3	168.2	495.1	766.0	7.5	23.9	---	5,622.5
65-74	77.5	17.5	139.5	104.9	1,179.3	1,665.7	147.8	124.4	327.4	543.9	2.7	9.2	---	4,339.9
75-84	103.7	24.3	185.7	132.1	1,338.7	1,900.0	233.0	178.6	420.9	771.8	3.2	9.1	---	5,301.1
85+	74.6	18.4	135.8	100.6	876.1	1,381.9	201.6	161.4	287.3	618.6	2.8	4.6	---	3,863.6
Total	578.1	130.2	934.4	714.7	7,142.7	11,361.4	1,188.4	1,029.1	2,705.7	4,321.0	40.7	148.5	---	30,294.7
	Male													
<1	13.9	3.3	32.6	20.5	243.2	385.5	41.2	28.9	110.9	116.6	1.9	10.2	---	1,008.7
1-4	10.3	2.7	16.1	14.8	135.5	236.6	22.9	28.3	67.2	87.5	1.6	8.6	---	632.2
5-14	25.5	6.1	34.1	28.6	282.6	457.1	48.8	59.8	148.9	189.9	3.7	15.4	---	1,300.6
15-44	103.5	21.7	143.6	117.3	1,239.1	2,027.5	212.9	207.6	601.6	867.4	11.9	46.7	---	5,601.0
45-64	121.2	22.6	171.7	132.5	1,423.9	2,051.2	199.2	165.8	473.2	771.1	7.4	22.9	---	5,562.7
65-74	87.6	16.8	141.9	104.1	1,190.3	1,686.2	149.4	127.4	348.2	584.3	4.4	11.8	---	4,452.4
75-84	79.2	18.2	128.8	97.1	934.3	1,393.3	161.1	134.7	303.9	566.4	1.9	6.1	---	3,825.1
85+	30.1	7.5	52.9	39.7	333.4	519.8	78.6	74.6	123.5	252.3	0.9	3.0	---	1,516.2
Total	471.5	99.0	721.8	554.4	5,782.4	8,757.1	914.1	827.0	2,177.6	3,435.6	33.7	124.7	---	23,899.0
	(\$' per capita)													
	Both Sexes													
<1	4,994.14	4,301.34	5,781.03	4,581.43	5,829.83	5,336.90	5,096.88	4,207.35	5,380.19	4,989.14	8,772.94	14,009.63	---	5,380.11
1-4	823.32	720.99	679.04	784.71	727.26	781.30	679.35	954.45	792.57	833.88	1,776.63	2,738.11	---	784.92
5-14	674.17	605.10	522.56	554.65	585.74	560.70	566.09	729.80	652.84	690.44	1,434.75	2,140.40	---	606.76
15-44	1,042.38	964.64	907.89	896.74	916.35	1,030.46	1,032.26	1,128.43	1,065.24	1,182.03	1,917.04	3,471.65	---	1,029.76
45-64	1,904.64	1,508.69	1,593.31	1,552.04	1,618.21	1,675.81	1,697.62	1,665.94	1,665.75	1,702.64	2,155.30	4,717.62	---	1,666.90
65-74	4,765.87	3,659.60	4,268.16	3,982.41	4,400.06	4,098.22	3,664.61	3,326.23	4,090.90	3,978.05	6,769.01	14,450.82	---	4,133.76
75-84	8,775.09	6,721.59	7,257.16	6,830.39	7,919.99	7,188.39	7,135.48	5,868.16	7,679.56	7,679.95	13,111.15	27,438.43	---	7,443.49
85+	18,398.29	11,459.19	13,576.64	13,057.28	14,436.36	13,966.29	14,657.94	12,178.11	14,445.44	16,880.15	35,614.55	42,574.24	---	14,487.63
Total	1,943.93	1,686.84	1,777.22	1,690.88	1,771.54	1,769.90	1,848.36	1,824.16	1,684.21	1,947.39	2,386.47	4,065.82	---	1,797.05
	Female													
<1	4,788.79	4,159.78	5,065.37	4,118.22	5,495.62	5,042.83	4,613.31	3,919.50	4,942.96	4,678.75	8,306.16	13,160.77	---	5,035.17
1-4	762.52	670.16	628.36	732.70	695.35	785.20	651.29	909.42	762.05	772.86	1,718.19	2,641.06	---	761.30
5-14	657.39	604.76	504.96	540.32	574.07	546.12	555.74	720.84	638.28	665.79	1,434.59	2,122.12	---	591.88
15-44	1,260.28	1,190.16	1,126.27	1,121.33	1,099.99	1,283.96	1,239.17	1,340.33	1,302.09	1,422.10	2,303.76	4,366.91	---	1,259.11
45-64	1,895.31	1,526.44	1,574.22	1,558.33	1,565.93	1,688.53	1,711.73	1,686.88	1,724.99	1,702.29	2,379.78	5,268.15	---	1,663.94
65-74	4,301.03	3,528.35	3,917.02	3,712.28	3,986.85	3,805.94	3,396.65	3,132.71	3,817.68	3,687.86	5,908.36	13,701.14	---	3,813.84
75-84	8,592.82	6,325.97	7,040.75	6,556.77	7,450.74	6,894.59	6,994.36	5,717.47	7,642.77	7,525.96	14,480.89	35,326.40	---	7,160.35
85+	19,201.39	11,779.91	13,757.43	13,444.98	14,356.76	14,385.67	15,360.06	12,619.50	14,827.69	17,838.32	44,656.74	46,950.99	---	14,859.51
Total	2,124.04	1,881.36	1,966.60	1,886.94	1,929.72	1,972.06	2,071.99	2,012.32	1,882.03	2,158.10	2,688.47	4,619.31	---	1,989.16
	Male													
<1	5,187.78	4,444.22	6,457.52	5,013.42	6,145.83	5,618.38	5,554.02	4,487.71	5,804.45	5,286.66	9,223.47	14,842.45	---	5,709.70
1-4	880.50	767.65	727.28	832.61	757.73	777.56	706.10	997.29	821.32	891.23	1,831.05	2,828.84	---	807.36
5-14	690.15	605.42	539.34	568.22	596.86	574.56	575.95	738.31	666.64	713.81	1,434.89	2,157.89	---	620.91
15-44	823.11	737.01	688.88	677.48	738.33	779.52	833.37	923.21	839.48	945.91	1,529.43	2,646.42	---	805.25
45-64	1,913.90	1,490.73	1,612.66	1,545.71	1,672.15	1,662.77	1,683.38	1,645.21	1,607.97	1,703.00	1,967.82	4,254.00	---	1,669.91
65-74	5,269.78	3,807.40	4,680.56	4,297.61	4,903.62	4,434.63	3,974.77	3,539.87	4,385.99	4,292.44	7,440.51	15,093.69	---	4,501.84
75-84	9,025.82	7,334.41	7,593.66	7,241.77	8,705.55	7,631.88	7,349.95	6,080.55	8,002.43	7,900.21	11,354.66	20,635.72	---	7,875.03
85+	16,671.66	10,744.89	13,133.72	12,167.35	14,649.77	12,961.63	13,118.87	11,321.18	13,628.13	14,915.95	21,373.11	37,267.44	---	13,619.08
Total	1,760.88	1,484.91	1,580.25	1,491.16	1,608.65	1,562.14	1,620.93	1,634.04	1,489.67	1,734.41	2,101.40	3,557.85	---	1,601.03

Note: See methodology for age-sex distribution in Methodological Notes section of this report.

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table E.1.2

Estimate of Total Provincial and Territorial Government Health Expenditures, by Age and Sex, by Province/Territory and Canada, 1999—Current Dollars

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
Age Groups	(\$' 000,000)													
	Both Sexes													
<1	29.3	6.1	53.5	37.8	429.3	730.7	75.7	59.4	218.4	215.8	2.4	10.4	9.2	1,878.0
1-4	23.5	4.8	30.3	27.7	239.8	494.8	53.2	54.3	147.1	158.8	2.8	8.3	9.0	1,254.5
5-14	63.2	12.1	64.4	58.6	539.5	981.2	123.5	127.3	350.9	377.2	7.0	15.3	16.4	2,736.7
15-44	313.9	57.4	403.3	330.1	3,041.8	5,801.5	627.5	541.1	1,759.3	2,275.3	30.1	75.2	51.4	15,307.9
45-64	274.3	48.2	358.9	300.4	2,906.7	4,583.2	484.6	367.0	1,157.8	1,696.6	17.5	32.8	18.2	12,246.3
65-74	172.8	36.4	293.0	221.2	2,416.4	3,524.8	326.7	266.7	769.9	1,205.4	8.0	16.4	7.2	9,265.1
75-84	194.3	46.5	337.4	247.7	2,366.5	3,536.7	417.1	340.2	799.5	1,463.6	6.5	11.8	3.1	9,770.9
85+	121.3	30.6	214.5	150.2	1,280.7	2,043.9	309.7	253.8	489.6	1,006.7	3.9	7.2	0.7	5,912.9
Total	1,192.7	242.3	1,755.3	1,373.9	13,220.8	21,696.8	2,418.1	2,009.7	5,692.5	8,399.4	78.2	177.4	115.2	58,372.2
	Female													
<1	13.4	2.9	25.1	16.6	200.4	335.6	33.3	29.0	100.1	99.0	1.1	4.5	3.9	865.0
1-4	11.0	2.1	14.8	12.5	111.5	242.9	24.6	25.3	69.1	73.3	1.3	3.9	4.3	596.5
5-14	30.5	5.8	30.3	27.8	256.2	465.3	59.8	60.9	166.2	179.9	3.4	7.5	7.9	1,301.6
15-44	186.5	35.3	242.1	202.9	1,776.5	3,522.2	363.1	315.6	1,030.2	1,376.8	18.1	46.7	30.6	9,146.6
45-64	134.9	24.6	179.7	150.3	1,426.6	2,337.6	244.9	185.2	584.7	875.8	8.5	16.4	8.9	6,178.1
65-74	80.6	17.9	144.1	110.4	1,196.9	1,740.4	160.7	130.3	372.6	591.2	3.3	8.2	3.3	4,560.0
75-84	109.6	27.5	200.2	142.6	1,402.4	2,048.0	249.2	193.0	451.9	863.6	3.8	7.0	1.3	5,700.1
85+	82.4	21.9	158.6	106.2	930.1	1,487.4	225.1	173.6	337.3	722.0	3.1	5.0	0.4	4,253.0
Total	648.8	137.9	995.0	769.3	7,300.6	12,179.4	1,360.8	1,113.0	3,112.1	4,781.6	42.7	99.3	60.7	32,601.0
	Male													
<1	15.9	3.3	28.4	21.2	228.9	395.2	42.4	30.4	118.3	116.7	1.3	5.9	5.2	1,013.1
1-4	12.5	2.7	15.5	15.2	128.3	251.9	28.5	29.0	78.1	85.6	1.5	4.3	4.7	657.9
5-14	32.8	6.3	34.1	30.9	283.2	515.9	63.6	66.4	184.7	197.3	3.6	7.8	8.5	1,435.0
15-44	127.4	22.1	161.1	127.2	1,265.3	2,279.3	264.5	225.5	729.1	898.5	12.0	28.5	20.8	6,161.2
45-64	139.5	23.7	179.2	150.0	1,480.1	2,245.6	239.7	181.7	573.1	820.8	9.0	16.3	9.4	6,068.2
65-74	92.2	18.5	148.9	110.8	1,219.5	1,784.4	166.0	136.5	397.3	614.2	4.7	8.2	3.9	4,705.2
75-84	84.8	19.0	137.2	105.1	964.2	1,488.7	167.9	147.1	347.5	600.0	2.6	4.8	1.8	4,070.8
85+	38.9	8.8	55.9	44.0	350.6	556.5	84.6	80.1	152.3	284.7	0.8	2.3	0.3	1,659.9
Total	543.9	104.3	760.3	604.6	5,920.2	9,517.4	1,057.3	896.8	2,580.4	3,617.9	35.5	78.1	54.5	25,771.2
	(\$' per capita)													
	Both Sexes													
<1	5,907.92	3,967.82	5,611.54	4,951.18	5,813.55	5,510.39	5,236.83	4,714.36	5,740.54	5,095.16	6,191.40	15,815.48	14,062.91	5,535.37
1-4	1,067.18	723.96	722.25	837.91	713.25	845.71	862.56	1,013.42	936.08	858.55	1,704.48	2,837.26	3,264.18	842.10
5-14	912.40	615.53	527.09	606.75	583.48	626.23	744.77	821.11	805.40	731.46	1,462.46	2,034.25	2,494.64	669.06
15-44	1,280.13	976.03	973.98	976.13	927.23	1,114.05	1,254.56	1,233.24	1,240.13	1,254.07	1,988.87	3,588.33	3,973.93	1,112.06
45-64	2,109.36	1,532.09	1,619.42	1,691.55	1,631.43	1,778.01	1,980.69	1,780.43	1,899.98	1,814.63	2,424.91	4,675.97	5,541.79	1,766.43
65-74	4,928.73	3,847.73	4,421.59	4,226.40	4,459.49	4,298.35	4,081.87	3,565.96	4,578.91	4,231.69	7,383.03	15,782.01	16,639.70	4,338.73
75-84	9,315.43	7,394.05	7,701.81	7,275.85	7,963.31	7,448.02	7,464.11	6,332.56	8,315.03	8,161.38	15,640.61	27,842.82	22,494.58	7,735.72
85+	20,388.01	12,919.78	14,791.22	13,538.76	14,654.49	14,428.29	15,630.35	12,645.89	16,288.08	18,368.71	33,966.35	50,936.80	25,618.75	15,239.33
Total	2,235.95	1,777.62	1,879.66	1,830.31	1,805.30	1,885.64	2,116.48	1,980.62	1,927.53	2,093.92	2,539.61	4,362.90	4,295.87	1,919.89
	Female													
<1	5,516.33	3,816.38	5,414.46	4,489.18	5,574.25	5,163.16	4,758.57	4,741.50	5,405.33	4,822.05	5,555.28	14,268.67	12,783.00	5,227.77
1-4	1,022.61	657.64	722.09	788.93	679.37	847.92	817.55	967.43	903.34	816.20	1,681.94	2,805.32	3,186.09	820.75
5-14	902.22	603.98	507.47	591.32	567.74	609.24	739.10	806.82	784.42	717.67	1,459.39	2,017.93	2,493.45	652.94
15-44	1,512.91	1,190.67	1,167.80	1,212.99	1,101.74	1,361.75	1,483.08	1,462.64	1,490.99	1,528.26	2,374.48	4,579.49	4,970.93	1,344.51
45-64	2,076.95	1,549.65	1,609.97	1,689.93	1,577.20	1,790.37	1,990.04	1,806.17	1,941.41	1,875.89	2,580.57	5,156.51	5,822.74	1,768.62
65-74	4,425.61	3,600.57	4,044.65	3,921.34	4,036.54	3,988.36	3,765.03	3,321.26	4,285.91	4,024.68	7,068.64	16,868.59	19,210.61	4,011.47
75-84	9,068.00	7,167.40	7,524.81	6,982.12	7,550.52	7,184.71	7,391.15	6,150.94	7,964.94	8,199.31	16,400.17	34,629.18	24,751.68	7,486.56
85+	20,414.48	13,365.21	15,372.78	13,656.16	14,610.20	14,947.05	16,475.92	13,028.35	16,408.25	19,621.93	43,014.16	59,975.91	38,754.50	15,668.24
Total	2,407.78	1,983.53	2,088.93	2,029.42	1,965.56	2,089.66	2,362.27	2,182.31	2,126.90	2,369.71	2,842.95	5,067.73	4,756.20	2,123.65
	Male													
<1	6,283.42	4,110.50	5,798.20	5,384.14	6,040.67	5,844.13	5,685.59	4,688.72	6,058.33	5,352.42	6,840.84	17,257.64	15,215.94	5,828.16
1-4	1,109.46	785.43	722.40	882.85	745.55	843.59	905.57	1,057.25	967.09	898.49	1,725.51	2,866.83	3,338.04	862.44
5-14	922.08	626.58	545.87	621.32	598.50	642.38	750.18	834.66	825.26	744.51	1,465.34	2,050.22	2,495.75	684.35
15-44	1,044.90	757.53	779.53	744.28	758.55	869.62	1,035.52	1,011.28	1,001.95	983.65	1,596.57	2,649.22	3,066.36	884.94
45-64	2,141.67	1,514.26	1,629.02	1,693.18	1,687.36	1,765.32	1,971.23	1,754.95	1,859.49	1,753.52	2,293.86	4,275.60	5,298.73	1,764.21
65-74	5,472.55	4,121.63	4,860.19	4,581.48	4,970.65	4,650.94	4,443.71	3,835.80	4,892.54	4,452.13	7,619.97	14,823.15	14,925.76	4,711.21
75-84	9,656.04	7,747.95	7,975.62	7,716.08	8,651.24	7,843.47	7,575.10	6,587.82	8,819.14	8,107.39	14,647.68	21,667.84	21,103.58	8,113.86
85+	20,332.06	11,930.28	13,357.60	13,263.79	14,773.30	13,203.58	13,753.00	11,889.69	16,028.08	15,808.62	18,816.52	38,220.75	17,891.84	14,240.47
Total	2,060.56	1,563.10	1,661.78	1,627.19	1,640.37	1,676.21	1,866.53	1,776.81	1,731.76	1,814.78	2,250.98	3,707.53	3,878.09	1,712.09

Note: See methodology for age-sex distribution in Methodological Notes section of this report.

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table E.1.3

Estimate of Total Provincial and Territorial Government Health Expenditures, by Age and Sex, by Province/Territory and Canada, 2000—Current Dollars

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
Age Groups														
	(\$' 000,000)													
	Both Sexes													
<1	29.8	6.0	49.9	39.2	427.8	788.8	85.3	61.2	242.6	221.9	2.2	8.8	14.2	1,977.5
1-4	22.2	5.2	27.4	27.0	232.2	511.3	65.4	51.5	155.0	165.5	2.7	6.5	9.5	1,281.2
5-14	61.1	13.0	63.8	59.0	546.1	1,077.7	131.8	121.0	368.7	407.8	7.2	12.8	17.1	2,887.0
15-44	315.5	60.4	397.7	343.3	3,111.2	6,255.5	675.0	538.7	1,874.5	2,416.4	30.9	66.3	60.8	16,146.3
45-64	296.3	52.8	388.3	327.7	3,141.0	5,143.4	536.5	386.5	1,302.2	1,885.9	19.3	30.0	21.3	13,531.1
65-74	192.6	38.8	291.3	236.0	2,620.2	3,878.0	345.8	276.4	845.0	1,295.4	9.2	14.4	8.6	10,051.7
75-84	206.0	49.1	340.7	270.8	2,626.6	4,002.1	446.2	363.9	882.2	1,610.2	7.5	10.6	3.6	10,819.5
85+	122.0	33.4	228.6	163.0	1,422.8	2,270.9	344.2	292.4	540.2	1,157.1	4.9	8.7	1.2	6,589.3
Total	1,245.5	258.6	1,787.6	1,466.0	14,127.8	23,927.6	2,630.2	2,091.5	6,210.4	9,160.2	83.8	158.1	136.2	63,283.5
	Female													
<1	13.9	2.7	23.9	17.8	198.1	357.5	38.6	28.0	113.9	102.7	1.0	3.9	6.1	908.0
1-4	10.3	2.2	13.2	12.1	107.6	243.9	35.5	24.0	72.1	75.5	1.3	3.2	4.5	605.4
5-14	29.2	6.2	30.6	28.1	262.3	512.2	64.0	56.8	175.1	190.5	3.5	6.2	8.1	1,372.8
15-44	186.4	36.6	241.0	210.2	1,804.5	3,791.9	388.3	312.7	1,098.1	1,409.7	18.5	41.2	37.1	9,576.1
45-64	142.1	26.7	192.8	162.7	1,542.5	2,623.5	272.3	195.5	657.6	924.1	9.4	14.5	10.2	6,774.0
65-74	87.9	19.5	143.5	119.2	1,299.8	1,908.1	171.0	133.3	407.5	610.8	4.4	7.2	3.9	4,916.1
75-84	116.7	29.2	207.9	157.2	1,555.9	2,327.5	268.0	204.4	493.1	921.5	4.5	5.7	1.4	6,293.1
85+	85.3	23.4	166.9	115.7	1,034.0	1,641.8	252.6	203.4	373.0	829.2	3.7	5.5	0.5	4,734.9
Total	671.8	146.5	1,019.6	823.1	7,804.8	13,406.6	1,490.3	1,158.1	3,390.4	5,063.9	46.3	87.4	71.6	35,180.4
	Male													
<1	15.8	3.3	26.0	21.4	229.6	431.3	46.7	33.2	128.7	119.2	1.2	4.9	8.1	1,069.5
1-4	12.0	2.9	14.2	14.9	124.5	267.4	29.9	27.5	82.9	90.0	1.4	3.3	5.0	675.8
5-14	31.9	6.8	33.3	30.8	283.9	565.4	67.8	64.1	193.6	217.3	3.8	6.6	9.0	1,514.2
15-44	129.1	23.8	156.8	133.1	1,306.7	2,463.5	286.7	225.9	776.5	1,006.7	12.4	25.2	23.7	6,570.2
45-64	154.2	26.1	195.5	165.0	1,598.4	2,519.9	264.1	191.0	644.6	961.9	9.8	15.5	11.1	6,757.1
65-74	104.7	19.3	147.8	116.8	1,320.4	1,969.9	174.8	143.1	437.5	684.6	4.8	7.2	4.7	5,135.6
75-84	89.3	19.9	132.7	113.6	1,070.7	1,674.5	178.2	159.5	389.1	688.7	2.9	4.9	2.3	4,526.4
85+	36.7	10.0	61.7	47.3	388.8	629.0	91.6	89.1	167.2	327.9	1.1	3.2	0.7	1,854.4
Total	573.7	112.1	768.0	642.9	6,323.0	10,521.0	1,139.9	933.5	2,820.0	4,096.3	37.5	70.8	64.5	28,103.1
	(\$' per capita)													
	Both Sexes													
<1	5,886.17	3,966.84	5,226.18	5,124.88	5,824.44	5,884.05	5,919.24	4,934.41	6,438.01	5,346.71	6,050.35	13,271.93	18,807.48	5,833.05
1-4	1,050.09	801.22	672.63	841.33	720.93	888.05	1,086.34	993.27	995.37	923.26	1,756.44	2,333.48	3,441.94	882.26
5-14	918.33	669.94	530.51	621.73	591.02	680.71	794.94	798.38	845.73	796.06	1,580.84	1,713.82	2,557.24	705.45
15-44	1,320.99	1,034.88	971.90	1,027.67	955.64	1,187.99	1,354.19	1,247.37	1,307.43	1,335.29	2,093.59	3,211.76	4,602.12	1,171.37
45-64	2,215.18	1,623.54	1,702.75	1,785.72	1,710.76	1,930.00	2,128.49	1,824.23	2,036.33	1,948.34	2,568.12	4,131.20	6,067.89	1,887.59
65-74	5,419.95	4,057.56	4,367.61	4,519.47	4,802.92	4,712.90	4,359.05	3,753.83	4,932.86	4,515.10	8,162.90	13,373.33	19,413.26	4,683.43
75-84	9,862.29	7,774.26	7,696.11	7,817.95	8,511.21	8,140.85	7,905.27	6,755.73	8,879.72	8,778.64	17,357.24	23,865.62	27,168.52	8,320.06
85+	19,671.53	13,644.44	15,088.80	14,133.19	15,513.90	15,401.35	16,600.66	14,045.58	17,024.94	19,861.47	38,133.23	60,671.37	40,056.73	16,216.54
Total	2,358.76	1,894.47	1,914.21	1,953.26	1,920.32	2,047.65	2,292.36	2,075.43	2,066.72	2,267.82	2,755.07	3,904.77	4,951.77	2,062.09
	Female													
<1	5,650.21	3,586.36	5,066.12	4,845.24	5,572.95	5,457.33	5,477.31	4,590.32	6,172.97	5,093.36	5,368.27	11,878.83	16,879.71	5,494.01
1-4	994.23	717.18	664.58	788.32	686.32	861.65	1,212.55	952.13	953.19	866.94	1,722.19	2,341.96	3,382.12	853.70
5-14	901.12	650.62	519.18	610.45	580.99	663.22	789.88	771.31	825.99	764.78	1,564.57	1,687.50	2,518.07	687.94
15-44	1,549.45	1,242.87	1,175.59	1,272.32	1,129.21	1,452.22	1,592.32	1,472.99	1,574.51	1,568.22	2,477.81	4,092.00	5,842.02	1,407.12
45-64	2,121.83	1,627.30	1,674.94	1,768.28	1,654.98	1,942.92	2,146.35	1,853.04	2,082.17	1,908.01	2,717.67	4,383.78	6,252.15	1,874.49
65-74	4,771.71	3,868.43	4,031.77	4,243.43	4,365.72	4,377.86	4,056.18	3,462.51	4,620.96	4,150.87	8,850.41	14,425.28	21,964.50	4,320.32
75-84	9,606.23	7,615.04	7,760.28	7,559.30	8,110.47	7,911.67	7,905.34	6,503.12	8,436.63	8,585.59	19,203.30	26,062.97	26,081.97	8,055.45
85+	20,251.21	13,667.75	15,535.92	14,364.96	15,457.51	15,897.95	17,617.11	14,687.48	17,207.74	21,204.95	50,419.76	67,037.92	41,552.44	16,671.28
Total	2,513.28	2,099.29	2,139.55	2,169.98	2,092.23	2,266.29	2,576.27	2,286.25	2,279.05	2,490.66	3,109.45	4,470.76	5,461.68	2,270.83
	Male													
<1	6,110.73	4,343.80	5,382.37	5,382.60	6,060.42	6,291.90	6,341.73	5,266.82	6,692.39	5,585.94	6,724.90	14,640.14	20,583.19	6,155.56
1-4	1,103.31	879.77	680.27	890.04	753.80	913.58	966.77	1,032.10	1,035.21	976.52	1,790.08	2,325.31	3,497.88	909.53
5-14	934.70	688.56	541.38	632.39	600.60	697.38	799.78	824.02	864.41	825.67	1,596.07	1,739.39	2,593.61	722.11
15-44	1,089.19	823.13	767.49	788.22	788.30	928.07	1,126.11	1,029.17	1,054.47	1,105.39	1,700.79	2,376.54	3,456.85	941.47
45-64	2,308.79	1,619.73	1,731.09	1,803.25	1,768.29	1,916.74	2,110.39	1,795.66	1,991.60	1,988.74	2,439.33	3,919.67	5,907.71	1,900.92
65-74	6,118.21	4,267.98	4,751.89	4,840.90	5,328.17	5,090.24	4,702.58	4,072.92	5,263.78	4,898.64	7,617.94	12,471.92	17,725.21	5,093.21
75-84	10,218.08	8,020.56	7,597.69	8,206.50	9,169.57	8,482.37	7,905.15	7,109.68	9,512.88	9,050.94	15,123.04	21,726.86	27,879.48	8,718.22
85+	18,445.48	13,590.07	13,999.30	13,596.69	15,665.88	14,240.29	14,323.12	12,770.91	16,630.87	17,118.90	21,296.14	52,113.05	39,142.69	15,160.63
Total	2,200.35	1,680.33	1,679.38	1,731.84	1,743.49	1,823.48	2,003.68	1,862.37	1,858.55	2,041.97	2,415.14	3,377.11	4,486.67	1,849.29

Note: See methodology for age-sex distribution in Methodological Notes section of this report.

NATIONAL HEALTH EXPENDITURE TRENDS DATA TABLES

Table E.1.4

Estimate of Total Provincial and Territorial Government Health Expenditures, by Age and Sex, by Province/Territory and Canada, 2001 – Current Dollars

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nun.	Canada
Age Groups	(\$' 000,000)													
	Both Sexes													
<1	32.9	6.4	50.4	39.4	436.5	803.8	84.5	62.2	270.1	244.8	2.3	9.9	14.4	2,057.5
1-4	21.9	6.5	29.0	28.4	228.3	501.4	68.3	53.6	169.9	172.3	3.1	8.7	11.1	1,302.4
5-14	58.9	14.9	69.2	62.5	521.0	1,109.2	128.3	128.5	408.1	467.6	7.9	17.9	19.0	3,013.0
15-44	322.8	66.4	406.7	368.1	3,289.8	6,416.6	680.0	579.4	2,100.0	2,648.8	33.0	83.1	66.9	17,061.5
45-64	326.4	59.8	413.7	364.2	3,400.2	5,471.1	586.4	432.3	1,512.0	2,055.1	22.2	37.5	22.4	14,703.3
65-74	211.7	40.7	304.4	250.7	2,789.7	4,080.7	375.2	300.3	993.0	1,419.7	10.1	15.8	8.5	10,800.5
75-84	226.4	55.7	360.7	295.1	2,906.1	4,324.8	494.9	398.1	987.7	1,801.0	7.8	12.9	3.9	11,874.9
85+	142.9	36.0	251.7	187.2	1,560.3	2,446.6	376.4	313.3	589.6	1,303.7	5.4	9.1	1.0	7,223.3
Total	1,343.9	286.4	1,885.7	1,595.5	15,131.9	25,154.2	2,793.9	2,267.7	7,030.4	10,113.0	91.8	195.0	147.1	68,036.5
	Female													
<1	13.6	2.8	23.6	17.5	199.5	370.1	38.3	28.5	127.7	112.8	1.0	4.7	6.4	946.6
1-4	9.7	2.3	13.6	12.8	106.0	232.9	38.1	24.9	79.0	80.2	1.5	4.1	5.0	610.0
5-14	28.1	7.2	33.5	30.0	248.8	532.2	61.9	60.5	194.9	217.8	3.9	8.9	9.2	1,436.9
15-44	190.9	40.7	250.7	224.8	1,909.1	3,887.1	397.1	336.1	1,222.9	1,532.6	19.4	49.0	39.3	10,099.6
45-64	158.5	28.9	203.2	183.1	1,667.2	2,784.6	302.0	217.7	764.2	1,023.3	10.9	17.5	10.6	7,371.6
65-74	96.2	19.5	148.9	125.0	1,394.3	2,011.2	186.9	143.4	481.0	683.4	4.8	7.7	3.8	5,306.3
75-84	124.7	33.5	218.1	171.8	1,711.9	2,512.6	295.5	223.0	558.2	1,047.4	4.7	7.1	1.6	6,910.2
85+	102.2	26.0	185.6	132.1	1,129.4	1,764.3	276.8	217.6	410.0	946.5	3.4	5.4	0.3	5,199.7
Total	723.9	161.1	1,077.2	897.2	8,366.2	14,095.0	1,596.7	1,251.8	3,837.9	5,644.0	49.5	104.4	76.1	37,880.9
	Male													
<1	19.3	3.5	26.8	21.9	237.0	433.7	46.2	33.6	142.4	132.0	1.3	5.2	8.0	1,110.9
1-4	12.2	4.2	15.4	15.6	122.2	268.5	30.2	28.7	90.9	92.1	1.6	4.7	6.1	692.4
5-14	30.9	7.7	35.7	32.4	272.2	577.0	66.4	68.0	213.2	249.8	4.1	9.0	9.8	1,576.1
15-44	131.9	25.8	156.0	143.3	1,380.7	2,529.5	282.9	243.3	877.1	1,116.2	13.6	34.1	27.5	6,961.9
45-64	167.9	30.9	210.5	181.1	1,733.1	2,686.6	284.4	214.6	747.8	1,031.8	11.4	20.0	11.8	7,331.6
65-74	115.5	21.1	155.5	125.7	1,395.4	2,069.4	188.3	156.9	512.0	736.3	5.3	8.1	4.8	5,494.3
75-84	101.7	22.1	142.6	123.2	1,194.2	1,812.2	199.3	175.1	429.5	753.6	3.1	5.9	2.3	4,964.8
85+	40.6	9.9	66.0	55.1	430.9	682.3	99.6	95.7	179.7	357.3	2.0	3.7	0.7	2,023.6
Total	620.0	125.3	808.5	698.4	6,765.7	11,059.3	1,197.2	1,015.8	3,192.5	4,469.0	42.3	90.6	71.0	30,155.6
	(\$' per capita)													
	Both Sexes													
<1	7,031.96	4,576.83	5,648.95	5,470.66	6,083.79	6,031.89	6,058.06	5,258.51	7,284.89	6,016.67	6,989.89	14,974.11	22,974.74	6,190.87
1-4	1,070.50	1,054.24	735.82	908.55	736.82	872.10	1,156.45	1,062.98	1,103.77	988.17	2,085.57	3,225.71	3,827.03	912.80
5-14	919.50	781.26	585.28	671.35	564.10	692.87	776.43	872.12	936.83	917.62	1,789.05	2,397.02	2,816.57	735.72
15-44	1,390.21	1,149.42	1,007.49	1,115.59	1,016.35	1,201.31	1,368.96	1,363.92	1,449.48	1,461.96	2,306.85	4,012.45	4,926.95	1,233.44
45-64	2,378.68	1,781.81	1,763.23	1,928.64	1,799.22	1,983.72	2,262.20	1,986.48	2,254.07	2,050.16	2,835.89	4,939.77	6,084.17	1,983.93
65-74	5,953.06	4,179.02	4,527.44	4,783.82	5,077.69	4,930.09	4,756.11	4,126.56	5,699.09	4,889.70	8,559.11	14,517.65	19,339.05	4,997.90
75-84	10,571.17	8,668.12	8,077.12	8,366.34	9,069.68	8,481.54	8,659.40	7,367.59	9,579.45	9,555.25	17,255.33	28,673.67	28,757.87	8,849.41
85+	22,445.26	14,578.23	16,072.09	15,682.73	16,366.64	16,130.49	17,800.24	14,732.77	17,768.07	21,440.32	39,681.60	64,147.66	31,230.22	17,191.85
Total	2,574.65	2,095.54	2,022.39	2,127.69	2,045.68	2,114.22	2,426.76	2,267.39	2,299.98	2,479.62	3,045.83	4,777.23	5,230.23	2,193.22
	Female													
<1	5,982.72	4,373.43	5,413.81	4,914.99	5,747.72	5,673.31	5,582.94	4,968.89	7,025.01	5,723.65	6,172.32	14,347.61	22,196.56	5,841.10
1-4	971.31	761.81	708.33	855.52	705.57	821.88	1,329.69	1,019.04	1,057.52	945.32	1,960.43	3,026.97	3,513.23	875.30
5-14	900.31	765.35	577.44	665.30	551.11	680.53	765.46	844.87	920.38	878.44	1,816.63	2,430.34	2,829.67	719.01
15-44	1,627.86	1,390.39	1,240.16	1,376.44	1,202.81	1,469.47	1,634.83	1,609.22	1,738.93	1,701.95	2,658.98	4,852.25	6,027.00	1,480.06
45-64	2,299.28	1,708.77	1,711.20	1,931.25	1,737.88	1,992.88	2,314.91	2,007.70	2,305.49	2,036.28	2,993.79	5,023.82	6,139.91	1,972.22
65-74	5,230.54	3,809.87	4,184.48	4,456.01	4,663.78	4,604.09	4,473.53	3,781.51	5,363.54	4,612.86	9,159.52	15,398.84	21,933.29	4,647.63
75-84	10,005.20	8,652.82	8,083.59	8,139.27	8,636.05	8,271.21	8,629.24	7,983.62	9,247.75	9,540.13	19,485.47	32,769.57	29,340.11	8,607.30
85+	23,609.19	14,969.41	16,816.45	15,847.60	16,251.01	16,652.29	18,927.37	15,345.12	18,076.21	23,188.95	42,530.66	60,401.18	19,689.18	17,723.57
Total	2,733.67	2,301.62	2,262.82	2,365.57	2,231.20	2,341.51	2,750.99	2,490.09	2,538.17	2,747.38	3,342.48	5,292.94	5,656.25	2,419.44
	Male													
<1	8,022.84	4,756.51	5,873.77	6,013.22	6,398.77	6,375.78	6,518.36	5,532.14	7,534.97	6,291.81	7,777.74	15,585.69	23,637.80	6,523.73
1-4	1,164.84	1,335.72	761.86	957.23	766.26	920.90	993.04	1,104.29	1,147.35	1,028.79	2,214.36	3,421.96	4,128.52	948.60
5-14	937.67	796.59	592.84	677.04	576.52	704.66	786.96	897.90	952.39	954.75	1,763.47	2,365.04	2,804.34	751.65
15-44	1,147.75	902.67	774.14	859.93	836.95	938.22	1,114.51	1,126.69	1,176.47	1,224.82	1,939.64	3,212.61	3,907.93	993.32
45-64	2,458.84	1,856.15	1,816.55	1,926.01	1,862.46	1,974.33	2,208.79	1,965.40	2,203.84	2,064.11	2,699.85	4,868.45	6,035.11	1,995.84
65-74	6,727.57	4,590.33	4,913.16	5,161.48	5,571.82	5,294.42	5,074.31	4,502.03	6,054.97	5,178.12	8,075.83	13,772.38	17,689.93	5,390.24
75-84	11,358.85	8,691.43	8,067.25	8,704.99	9,773.15	8,791.51	8,704.51	7,763.97	10,047.95	9,576.35	14,685.35	24,908.94	28,381.55	9,209.99
85+	19,968.69	13,644.53	14,293.52	15,301.17	16,677.66	14,921.48	15,272.37	13,506.43	17,102.81	17,870.29	35,682.93	70,631.97	39,565.42	15,961.42
Total	2,410.90	1,879.29	1,771.59	1,884.28	1,854.96	1,881.45	2,097.10	2,042.30	2,066.81	2,207.86	2,758.99	4,295.16	4,839.78	1,962.69

Note: See methodology for age-sex distribution in Methodological Notes section of this report.

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