

However, research activity increased in 1960-61 and expenditure reached \$228,800,000, an increase of 7.8 p.c., and the budgeted outlay for 1961-62 was reported at \$258,900,000, a further increase of 13.2 p.c.

#### 4.—Summary Statistics of Federal Expenditures on Scientific Activities, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1959-62

NOTE.—Data for the years ended Mar. 31, 1959 and 1961 are actual expenditures and those for the years ended Mar. 31, 1960 and 1962 are based on the annual departmental estimates presented to Parliament and are therefore subject to reduction as a result of postponements, cancellations or other changes of program plans.

(Millions of dollars)

Activity and Department or Agency	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Conduct of research-development, including planning and administering research-development and grants-in-aid of research.....	168.4	151.8	171.9	192.7
Capital expenditures on research-development plant.....	30.7	33.0	34.2	37.0
Scientific data collection.....	18.1	20.6	15.7	21.1
Scientific information.....	4.1	4.9	5.0	5.6
Scholarship and Fellowship programs.....	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.5
<b>Totals, Scientific Activities.....</b>	<b>222.6</b>	<b>212.3</b>	<b>228.8</b>	<b>258.9</b>
<b>Department or Agency—</b>				
Agriculture.....	27.2	31.1	28.4	31.7
Atomic Energy.....	27.9	32.8	39.9	40.7
Mines and Technical Surveys.....	27.1	27.7	29.5	39.9
National Research Council.....	27.2	32.8	36.6	40.1
National Defence.....	66.2	34.0	31.0	32.1
Defence Research Board.....	29.3	30.6	31.9	34.7
Other departments.....	17.7	23.3	31.5	39.7
<b>Totals, All Departments or Agencies.....</b>	<b>222.6</b>	<b>212.3</b>	<b>228.8</b>	<b>258.9</b>

The six departments or agencies listed in Table 4 continue to account for a large part of all scientific activity in the Federal Government, although the 85 p.c. accounted for by these agencies in 1961-62 was a decrease from the 92 p.c. for which they accounted in 1958-59; the drop indicates growth in scientific activities in departments less active in past years. In the period under review, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys and the National Research Council each increased expenditures by close to 50 p.c., the Department of Agriculture by 17 p.c., and the Defence Research Board by 18 p.c. Expenditures by the Department of National Defence dropped by 52 p.c.

Approximately three quarters of Federal Government funds for scientific activity is directed to the conduct of research-development and, of that expenditure in 1961-62, 80.1 p.c. was performed within government facilities and the remainder was contracted to private organizations or used in universities as grants-in-aid of research. The fact that only 66 p.c. was performed within government facilities in 1958-59 indicates that the importance of private research-development work for the Federal Government has declined recently.

Expenditures on scientific activities by the civilian branches of government (excluding the Armed Forces and the Defence Research Board) rose from \$127,000,000 in 1958-59 to \$192,100,000 in 1961-62, an increase of 51.3 p.c. Over the same period, expenditures by the Armed Forces and the Defence Research Board dropped from \$95,600,000 to \$66,800,000. In 1961-62, the civilian branches of government accounted for 74.2 p.c. of all research-development expenditures of Federal Government departments and agencies, compared with 72.5 p.c., 69.6 p.c. and 57.1 p.c., respectively, for the three previous fiscal years.