

published in December 1970, describes what the committee considered to be major deficiencies in the policy. The second, published in January 1972, contains specific recommendations on targets and strategies for the 1970s. The third volume of the report recommended specific changes in the federal structures concerned with science and technology. The committee planned to publish a fourth report in 1977 concerning the changes in science policy since the first report and Canadian activities in future research.

9.2 Federal agencies

Federal government agencies support scientific activities in both the natural and human sciences. Information on the expenditures of the federal government on scientific activities is secured by two annual surveys carried out by Statistics Canada, one for natural sciences, the other for human sciences. Each survey covers the actual costs of scientific programs for the preceding fiscal year and estimated expenditures for the following two years. (*Federal government activities in the natural sciences 1975-77*, Catalogue No. 13-202 and *Federal government activities in the human sciences 1975-77*, Catalogue No. 13-205.)

Twenty-seven departments and agencies reported natural sciences expenditures with eight planning to spend over \$50 million in 1976-77. The major funder of natural sciences R&D was the National Research Council with 23% of expenditures. The Department of Fisheries and the Environment was the major funder of RSA with 47%.

Table 9.5 shows the expenditures for natural sciences activities by department and performer. In 1976-77 approximately 66%, or \$854.1 million of federal government expenditures in the natural sciences was for work done within its own establishments. An estimated full-time equivalent of 25,211 persons employed by the federal government was engaged in natural sciences activities in 1975-76 with 16,224 in R&D work.

Most of the payments to extramural performers for natural sciences activities go to Canadian industry (45% of 1976-77 current extramural expenditures) and to Canadian universities (37%). Support of industrial R&D is provided principally through a group of special programs designed to develop a research capacity in Canadian industry by assisting current R&D work. Expenditures under these programs were expected to reach \$99.4 million in 1976-77. Support of R&D in Canadian universities and related institutions is also provided primarily through grants programs, with planned expenditures for grants totalling \$138.2 million in 1976-77. Expenditures for natural sciences activities are shown in Tables 9.3, 9.5 and 9.6, and for human sciences activities in Tables 9.7, 9.8, 9.10 and 9.11.

Most of the human sciences activities (75%) are performed intramurally. Data collection is the major human science activity (\$187.6 million planned for 1976-77) followed by R&D (\$122.7 million). Fifty departments and agencies devote resources to human sciences activities, 16 of them having expenditures of over \$5 million.

Three areas of the federal government account for approximately half of the human sciences expenditures in each year. For 1976-77, Statistics Canada was allocated \$174.7 million, Canada Council \$32.4 million and National Health and Welfare \$24.8 million.

9.2.1 Department of Fisheries and the Environment

The Department of Fisheries and the Environment is the major funder of scientific activities. Expenditures for 1976-77 were set at \$304.1 million in the natural sciences and \$9.4 million in the human sciences.

The diverse interests of the department are expressed in the variety of research carried out in its laboratories. A major performer of R&D is the Fisheries and Marine Service which operates nine research establishments across Canada with headquarters in Ottawa and research vessels on both coasts. Research