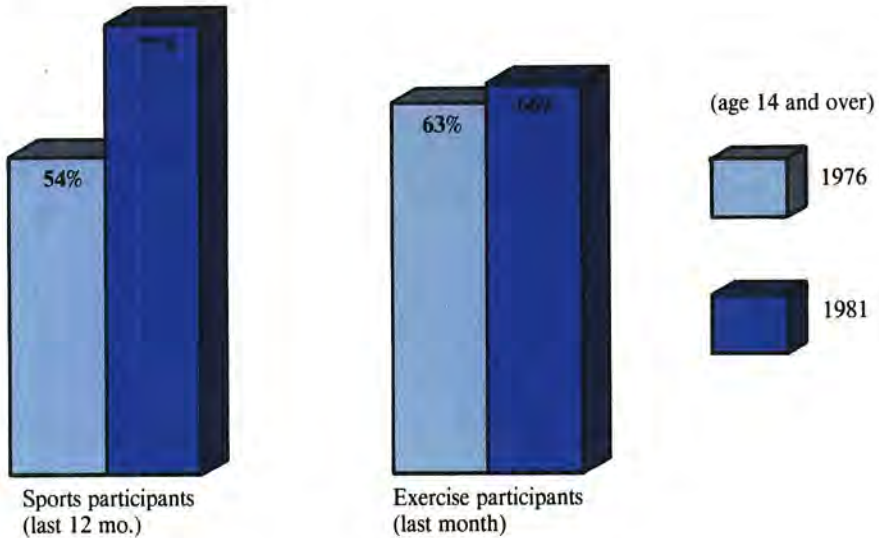


Chart 3.2

Physical activity levels

Proportion of able-bodied in sample



rapidly to meet perceived human needs. Thus the work of the voluntary sector is complementary to government efforts. The annual value of volunteer labour is estimated at about \$1 billion in the health and social services sector. In 1982 NHW provided sustaining grants to 31 national voluntary organizations.

3.2.7 Research and planning

Total expenditures for health science research and related scientific activities in Canada in 1982 were estimated at more than \$700 million. Federal contributions were estimated at \$340 million.

Scientific activities related to health. Responsibility for funding scientific activities is shared among the federal government, private non-profit organizations, private industry and provincial governments. Basic and applied biomedical research is funded primarily by the Medical Research Council of Canada, a variety of non-profit organizations, such as the Canadian Cancer Society, and several provincial research-funding programs. Most of this research is performed in universities and affiliated teaching hospitals. Applied health research, including the development of health care delivery systems, is funded by NHW and by other organizations, both provincial and private. The provinces not only provide some funds for the direct costs of activities

carried out in universities and hospitals but also, through operating grants, provide for indirect costs including the salaries of principal investigators. Part of these operating grants, in turn, is paid for by the federal government through established program financing for secondary education. Related activities include the training of research scientists, scientific data collection, information dissemination, economic and feasibility studies and testing and standardization.

Principal performers. In federal laboratories, work is connected with standards and regulations to safeguard the quality and safety of foods, cosmetics, drinking water and air, and the safety and effectiveness of drugs and medical devices. Surveillance is maintained over chronic and infectious diseases; factors affecting their diagnosis and containment are investigated. In universities, most investigations concern physiological and biochemical bases of health and disease. In hospitals, diseases and disabilities are investigated; treatments (both medical and surgical) are developed and tested. In industry new pharmaceuticals and medical devices are developed. New technologies are developed and tested ranging from hardware, such as medical devices, to strategies for the management of certain medical conditions, such as provision of special care units. Health concerns include: the improvement of