

data on natural and social phenomena. It includes geological, topographical, hydrological and oceanographic surveys and mapping, collection of meteorological data, collection of social and economic data, and the gathering and arrangement of human, biological, entomological and zoological specimens and data.

- 1.3 *Scientific Information* refers to the dissemination of scientific and technological information, including any necessary preliminary work such as recording, classifying, translating or coding. Expenditures attributable to this activity include the costs of libraries of scientific and technical publications, the costs of national patent offices and government scientific and technical information services, the costs of scientific conferences or displays, and the costs of publishing information acquired as a result of some other scientific activity.
- 1.4 *Testing and standardization* refer to work directed towards the establishment of national standards for materials, devices, products and processes, the calibration of secondary standards and non-routine quality testing, separately identifiable from R & D, which may be required to identify the characteristics of materials, devices, products and processes.
- 1.5 *Education* refers to education and training in engineering and technology or the natural and social sciences at institutions of higher education. The Federal Government's direct participation in this activity is mainly through scholarships and fellowships intended to assist students with their educational expenses.
2. *Intramural*—done within the reporting organization, i.e. agency or unit.
3. *Capital expenditures*—expenditures on land, buildings and non-expendable research equipment used for R&D and other scientific activities. In the case of multipurpose facilities, capital expendi-

tures should be apportioned between scientific and non-scientific activities (or between R&D and other scientific activities) on the basis of proportion of time devoted to various activities.

4. *Personnel classifications:*

- 4.1 *Professionals:* personnel with at least one degree from a university or college plus those without such formal qualifications who are in job classifications for which such qualifications are normally required, (i.e. research scientist, statistician, economist).
- 4.2 *Technicians:* technically trained personnel who assist professionals engaged in scientific activities. Normal qualifications are certification by provincial education authorities or by scientific and engineering associations (provincial and national). Also included are personnel who do not have such certification but who are in job classifications for which such qualifications are normally required (e.g. technical officer).
- 4.3 *Workers:* skilled craftsmen or unskilled help who assist professionals and technicians in their work (e.g. machinists and electricians).
- 4.4 *Other supporting personnel:* administrative personnel such as clerks, typists, accountants and storemen. (Do not include persons only indirectly involved in scientific activities, such as janitors, cafeteria workers and security guards, or persons engaged in the construction of facilities for scientific activities.

5. *Agency and unit*

a) *Agency* is the term used for organizations under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government such as Departments, Crown Corporations, Commissions or Boards.

b) *Units* denote groups (e.g. sections or divisions) operating within an Agency.