

Statistics Canada

2018–19

Departmental Plan

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Minister of Innovation, Science and
Economic Development

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Table of contents

Minister’s message	1
Chief Statistician’s message	3
Plans at a glance.....	5
Planned results: what we want to achieve this year and beyond	7
Core Responsibility	7
Statistical Information	7
Internal Services.....	17
Spending and human resources	19
Planned spending	19
Planned human resources	22
Estimates by vote	22
Future-Oriented Condensed Statement of Operations	23
Supplementary information	25
Corporate information	25
Organizational profile	25
Raison d’être, mandate and role	26
Operating context and key risks.....	26
Reporting framework.....	26
Supporting information on the Program Inventory	28
Supplementary information tables	28
Federal tax expenditures	28
Organizational contact information.....	29
Appendix: definitions.....	31
Endnotes	35

Minister's message

The work of the Innovation, Science and Economic Development Portfolio is as diverse as it is expansive. We are involved in many important areas of our economy, including: making critical investments in innovation and science; supporting the commercialization of research and ideas; providing Canadians with the skills to excel in the digital economy; helping small businesses grow; promoting Canada as a world-leading tourism destination; and integrating science into our investment and policy decisions.

2018–19 will be an exciting year for all of this important work as we seek to make Canada a global innovation leader. We are continuing to implement the next steps of the Innovation and Skills Plan, which will build an economy that works for everyone. Through Budget 2018, we are making the single-largest investment in science in Canadian history to ensure that Canada remains a world leader in research and commercialization. And we are delivering Canada's first Women Entrepreneurship Strategy, to support women entrepreneurs as they start, grow and scale their businesses.

We believe our economy should work for all Canadians. We want to see Canadian businesses, large and small, create high-quality jobs, and we want them to compete in the knowledge economy, driven by creative, boundary-pushing ideas.

As part of the Innovation, Science and Economic Development Portfolio, Statistics Canada will continue providing statistical information to develop and evaluate government programs, such as the Innovation and Skills Plan. The agency will also move ahead on all its organizational priorities. It will implement the amended Statistics Act and, as part of its modernization initiative, will move forward with new projects involving the use of experimental techniques for gathering data. In addition, the agency will prepare for the 2021 Census, play a key role in supporting Gender-based Analysis Plus, and continue to publish and disseminate its core set of statistics. In 2018–19, Statistics Canada will also mark its centennial—100 years of scientific and statistical achievements.

It is my pleasure to present the 2018–19 Departmental Plan for Statistics Canada.



The Honourable Navdeep Bains

Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development

Chief Statistician’s message

Statistics Canada has earned its reputation as a world-renowned statistical agency that provides high-quality, timely and credible data that responds to the information needs of Canadians.

For the first time in a generation, changes to the Statistics Act strengthened the agency’s independence, established a new expert advisory council, and made the tenure of the Chief Statistician into a fixed renewable five year term. The results of the 2016 Census continue to be communicated to Canadians using a variety of media, raising awareness and increasing the use of the products we developed, and more census releases are planned for 2018. We are also laying the foundation of a modernization initiative that coincides with the 100th anniversary of Statistics Canada in 2018.

While Canadians use our data each and every day, most are unaware of the innovative work and experimentation that we do. For example, we have four pathfinder projects underway, in the areas of cannabis, housing, tourism, and clean technology, for which we are employing innovative methods and resources, such as web scraping and crowdsourcing, to develop new ways of collecting data and producing statistics. Results from the pathfinder projects will be released in 2018, which will allow Canadians to see first-hand the new work being done by Statistics Canada.

Change is the only constant: the privacy landscape continues to evolve as Canadians spend more time online, respondents are harder to reach for surveys, and the availability of private and public sources of administrative data is growing. Our users demand more detailed data on complex and quickly changing phenomena. In this dynamic environment, the need for more targeted, timely and detailed data, and for evidence-driven policy making, continues to grow. As such, we are working to modernize our infrastructure and establish the talent, methodology, and legislative frameworks to meet the country’s statistical and data needs for today and for the future.

I invite you to visit the agency’s website, www.statcan.gc.ca, to learn more about our many information products. Your feedback is always welcome.

The original version was signed by

Anil Arora
Chief Statistician of Canada

Plans at a glance

Statistics Canada has an ambitious agenda for 2018–19 and beyond. We plan to address the needs of governments, businesses and individuals for trusted data that will help improve the well-being of Canadians.

Government priorities: Supporting the Innovation and Skills Plan

We are supporting key government priorities, including Canada’s Innovation and Skills Plan. We provide statistical information, which enables the tracking and measurement of program results. We also began to lay the foundation of a modernization initiative, to meet the evolving information needs of this growing digital economy and society. We are modernizing each step of the statistical process, from initial data collection to final data use, while increasing quality and statistical rigour.

Pathfinder projects: Advancing through experimentation

To lead the modernization initiative, we are moving forward with four pathfinder projects. The valuable lessons learned from these projects will help us further define and refine the modernization plan. The projects are Towards Measuring Cannabis, the Canadian Housing Statistics Program, the Transition to a Low-carbon Economy and Measuring Growth in International Visitors to Canada.

Building on the success of the 2016 Census and preparing for the 2021 Census

To prepare for the 2021 Census, we are evaluating census content to ensure that it is relevant for evidence-based decision making at all levels of government and for data users across Canada. We conducted extensive strategic consultation with Canadians to support this evaluation. In addition, we are continuing to research and develop future census methodologies.

Key priorities for ongoing programs

Statistics Canada will continue to deliver the ongoing program of economic and social indicators. We produce a wide range of economic and environmental indicators that allow policy makers, businesspeople and ordinary Canadians to make informed, evidence-based decisions on almost every aspect of living in society. Moreover, we produce a broad range of social domains to support and inform evidence-based decision-making for the public and private sectors, and are responding to emerging new social topics with various data strategies. Statistics Canada also plays an active role in the world stage, supporting international communities of statistical practice and enhancing knowledge sharing in key areas through bilateral and multilateral engagements.

Data lead for the Sustainable Development Goals

The Government of Canada launched the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy, which is the primary vehicle for sustainable development planning and reporting. Statistics Canada, with its expertise in data collection and analytics, will play a leading role in ensuring that the information reported is accurate and of high quality. This will include launching a data portal to track all indicators for the 17 goals.

Gender-based analysis plus

The Government of Canada has committed to using Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA+) to consider and measure the differential impacts of programs, policies and other initiatives from a gender, diversity and inclusion perspective. Statistics Canada’s primary role in GBA+ is to provide sex-disaggregated data and analyses on a broad range of social and economic subjects, and to exercise leadership in supporting the commitment of departments to GBA+. Statistics Canada will create a new Centre for Gender, Diversity and Inclusion Statistics, a Centre that will act as GBA+ data hub to support future, evidence-based policy development and decision-making.

Statistics Canada’s 100th anniversary

Statistics Canada will mark its centennial in 2018. We have developed a one-year plan to look back on a century of scientific and statistical achievements while simultaneously looking forward as we innovate and embrace our modernization agenda for a data-driven economy and society.

For more information on Statistics Canada’s plans, priorities and planned results, see the “Planned results” section of this report.

Planned results: what we want to achieve this year and beyond

Core Responsibility

Statistical Information

Description

Statistics Canada produces objective high-quality statistical information for the whole of Canada. The statistical information produced relates to the commercial, industrial, financial, social, economic, environmental and general activities and conditions of the people of Canada.

Planning highlights

The agency will continue to publish and disseminate its core set of statistics and will also work to support government priorities. These priorities include middle class growth; climate change; economic growth through innovation; the increase and the diversification of trade and foreign investment; better social and economic security for Canadians; and modern, sustainable and resilient infrastructure.

In 2018–19, Statistics Canada will implement the amended Statistics Act, which will strengthen the independence of Statistics Canada. In the upcoming years, we are planning to maintain capacity to continue delivery of the ongoing program of economic and social indicators. These data help Canadians better understand our country—its population, resources, economy, society and culture, and in turn make informed decisions. We will address the needs of governments, businesses and individuals for trusted data to inform and develop policies and programs that will help improve the well-being of Canadians. As well, lessons learned will be integrated into all planning activities.

Government priorities: Supporting the Innovation and Skills Plan

We support government-wide policy development by providing statistical information, which enables the tracking and measurement of program results. We will continue to collaborate with federal government departments, provincial and territorial governments, and other organizations to adapt our programs in response to evolving information needs and to remain relevant. For example, we are supporting Canada's Innovation and Skills Plan. This plan is an ambitious effort to make Canada a world-leading centre for innovation; to help create good, well-paying jobs; and to help strengthen and grow the middle class. We are developing new data sources to measure the socioeconomic impact of new technologies on businesses and the labour market. We are also working with key federal departments and stakeholders to assess the impact of innovation on inclusive growth, and we will work towards a broader data strategy. This will identify what we currently have that can inform the issue, what we are lacking and how best to fill the gaps.

Statistics Canada also began to lay the foundation of a modernization initiative, to meet the evolving information needs of this growing digital economy and society. We are modernizing each step of the statistical process, from initial data collection to final data use, while increasing quality and statistical rigour.

First, we are adopting more user-centric service delivery. This means consulting extensively with data users to learn more about their exact needs. That way, we can focus our resources on producing what users want and need today. We will increase access and usability of statistical information via web portals and statistics hubs that include interactive data visualization tools on themes such as the economy, the environment and employment.

Second, we will build statistical capacity for Canadians. We are enhancing our role as Canada's statistical agency to help Canadians understand and interpret statistics. In this digital era, information sources are proliferating. By sharing our knowledge and expertise with Canadians, we can empower them to identify and use high-quality data effectively.

Third, we will further collaborate and share with clients, stakeholders and partners. The free flow of information among partners can help spread best practices, expertise and training, as well as generate innovative ideas. We can find new data sources, harvest data from them and develop more efficient ways of producing statistics. And we can leverage the communication channels of partners to reach as many Canadians as possible.

Fourth, we are developing and using leading-edge methods. As we experiment with new methods, we will continue to protect the privacy of respondents and the confidentiality of data, an area where we have achieved international recognition.

Leading-edge methods

Our focus is shifting towards acquiring more administrative data and developing new cost-effective methods to link and integrate data. We will become more strategic in our use of surveys.

Finally, our workforce will become modern and flexible. This year, we launched the modern and flexible workplace initiative. Through this initiative, employees have access to innovative tools to take advantage of the digital environment's many opportunities. We will build on this in 2018–19.

Overall, with this transformation, we are adopting new methods and developing new types of data to give Canadians access to the information they need about themselves and society.

Canadians, businesses and organizations will benefit from our modernization initiative by having timely access to detailed statistics they can use to make informed decisions. Researchers and academics will be able to access more microdata and linked records to conduct meaningful research on Canada's changing society and economy. Governments at all levels, businesses, associations and social organizations will be able to establish strong partnerships with Statistics

Canada, develop a better understanding of existing data sources and bring greater value to Canadians. Together, we can ensure that we leverage the strengths of a world-leading statistical agency to become not only a data-rich society, but a data-driven one as well.

Throughout this transformation, statistical rigour and quality will be as important as ever. Our reputation was built on the values of integrity, transparency and confidentiality, values we continue to prize as we modernize.

Pathfinder projects: Advancing through experimentation

Statistics Canada has a long history of experimenting with new approaches to support improvements in statistical programs. We have identified four pathfinder projects to lead the modernization initiative, which are key areas where experimentation techniques are applied. We will work to ensure that a fixed percentage of program funds are devoted to experimenting with new approaches to existing problems, measuring the impact of programs and reporting on our efforts. The valuable lessons learned from these projects will help us further define and refine the modernization plan, and bring forward new techniques throughout other statistical programs, supporting innovation and culture change.

Towards Measuring Cannabis: This project was launched in anticipation of the planned legalization of cannabis in 2018. Through the project, we are aiming to prepare the statistical system to measure the social and economic impacts of legalization. While the social statistics system currently captures some information on cannabis use, updates will be required to more accurately measure health effects and the impact on the justice system. The statistical infrastructure, which measures the use and impacts of substances such as tobacco and alcohol, will also be adapted to capture the impacts of cannabis.

Innovative ways to gather and process data

By adapting the statistical system and working closely with stakeholders, we are also developing innovative ways to gather and process data. These methods include crowdsourcing, web scraping and modelling to collect and estimate data on the various aspects of cannabis legislation.

Currently, economic statistics are largely silent on the role of illegal drugs in the economy. When cannabis is legalized, the economic statistics program will need to track the production, sale, consumption and price of cannabis like it does any other legal product. In 2018-19, we will begin to take steps to reflect the consumption and production of this newly legal product in our key economic indicators (e.g., the gross domestic product and the Consumer Price Index), which are critical inputs for fiscal and monetary policy.

Canadian Housing Statistics Program: This project is being developed in response to the need for a single integrated, comprehensive source of information on housing, in part to assess the impact of foreign ownership on Canada's housing stock and prices. To plan for this project, we first consulted partners and stakeholders extensively to assess their exact information needs.

Partnerships with private and public data providers

We are successfully partnering with private and public data providers to gather administrative data on several aspects of housing.

We are gathering social housing data through a survey, as well as using administrative data, such as land registry files, property assessment rolls and tax data. This information will be linked to Statistics Canada data, such as census data, to create a comprehensive database of property, building, financing and owner characteristics.

While this program will analyze various aspects of social housing, one initiative includes analysis of foreign ownership. In December 2017, we released data for the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) of Toronto and Vancouver, focusing mainly on non-resident ownership. In these two CMAs, foreign home ownership has been raised as a factor contributing to lack of affordable housing. In 2018 and 2019, we will expand coverage to other CMAs, the provinces and the territories, and include a larger array of housing variables, such as owner characteristics. Data will be available on our website, and we will also release microdata files in the research data centres across the country, ultimately making more anonymized microdata available publicly.

Transition to a Low-carbon Economy: This project addresses the need for information on the role of clean technology in Canada as the country transitions to a low-carbon economy. Statistics are needed to track the evolution of this sector and its social and economic impacts, including those on the energy sector and the environment. Data are also needed to shed light on urgent environmental issues and solutions. In 2018 and 2019, we will continue to expand the program to include new variables related to the clean technology sector and a low-carbon economy, such as health outcomes, urban densification and consumer spending.

The first phase of the project focused on measuring the size of the clean technology sector (gross domestic product, exports, imports, employment and wages). In

December 2017, we released the Environmental and Clean Technology Products Economic Account, which, for the first time, provided estimates of the size of the clean technology sector.

Increased data availability

Statistics will be made available to track Canada's evolution towards a low-carbon economy.

Measuring Growth in International Visitors to Canada: The tourism sector is very important to the Canadian economy and for showcasing the country’s strengths to the world. We are actively working on measuring the number of international visitors to Canada.

To produce these measures, we are enhancing data collection tools and strategies we already have at our disposal and working closely with partners such as the Canada Border Services Agency. These tools and strategies will be supplemented with administrative data and data from new sources, such as Destination Canada; at the same time, we will continue to protect privacy and the confidentiality of the data.

Supporting results measurement

The goal is to integrate all tourism data collected with traditional and non-traditional techniques to produce indicators that Canadians can use to gauge whether tourism initiatives are working.

We are partnering with tourism organizations, departments and other stakeholders to produce tourism satellite accounts for each of the provinces and territories every three years. At the same time, we are developing new methodologies to use leading-edge technology and tools, such as artificial intelligence.

As with many programs that rely heavily on administrative data, this project is not without its challenges. Data users want quick access to tourism data, but our dissemination speed depends on how fast we can get administrative data from data suppliers.

In the later part of 2018, we plan to release new, enhanced data from the tourism satellite accounts and on domestic and international travel by Canadians. Richer, more timely and more detailed data will enable a better understanding of this important sector of Canada’s economy—creating new business opportunities and making services more efficient.

Building on the success of the 2016 Census and preparing for the 2021 Census

To prepare for the 2021 Census, we are evaluating census content to ensure that it is relevant for evidence-based decision making at all levels of government and for data users across Canada. We conducted extensive strategic consultations with Canadians to support this evaluation and have drawn heavily on the lessons learned. Also, Statistics Canada continuously looks at ways to reduce costs and increase the efficiency and use of its data. Like other national statistical organizations globally, we are researching how we can better use existing and new sources of data, to enhance the census program and reduce burden on Canadians. The results of this research will support collection and processing operations for the census. It will also improve the responsiveness and relevance of many other statistical programs at Statistics Canada.

Key priorities for ongoing programs

We will continue to deliver an ongoing program of economic and social indicators. Namely, Statistics Canada produces a wide range of economic and environmental indicators that allow policy makers, businesspeople and ordinary Canadians to make informed, evidence-based

decisions on almost every aspect of living in society, including their standard of living, their financial security, their investment decisions, and how well they are governed. Indicators such as the CPI, GDP and a suite of other key economic indicators are inputs to monetary and economic policy decisions that affect the lives of Canadians (interest rate changes, pension indexation, federal and provincial budget announcements, etc.). As well, these statistics allow Canadians to make better spending and investment decisions with more confidence, encourage longer-term investment in Canada's economy, sustainable economic growth and contribute to sustained job creation and greater productivity.

Moreover, Statistics Canada provides a richness of data and analysis on a broad range of social domains to support and inform evidence-based decision-making for the public and private sectors. In addition, Statistics Canada is responding to emerging new social topics with various data strategies, such as the current opioids crisis, the social, justice and health impacts of the legalization of cannabis, medical assistance in dying, gender diversity, social housing, measurement of poverty and quality of work, and pathways through the post-secondary education system. Statistics Canada is committed to strengthening or renewing partnerships with Indigenous organizations, and communities, and in collaboration with other governments to build better data around Indigenous people, that are accessible to all.

Over the coming years, we will also bring leadership and expertise to the international table to maximize our international impact and further develop our domestic statistical system. We will provide targeted sustainable technical assistance and encourage global statistical comparability and innovation. We will also demonstrate leadership in areas where Canada has a comparative advantage. This leadership will involve supporting international communities of statistical practice and enhancing knowledge sharing in key areas through bilateral and multilateral engagement in working groups, committees and task forces where our expertise is recognized. We will also provide timely information to international bodies and multilateral organizations.

Data lead for the Sustainable Development Goals

Statistics Canada, with its expertise in data collection and analytics, is playing a key role to support the Government of Canada's [Federal Sustainable Development Strategy](#)ⁱ (FSDS), which is the primary vehicle for sustainable development planning and reporting. We are contributing data that help monitor and track several themes from the FSDS—for example, we are releasing survey and macroeconomic data on Canada's clean technology sector, improving data on renewable energy sources, releasing data on environmental farm management practices, and more. The strategy's domestic efforts complement Canada's commitment to the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. With our expertise in data collection and analytics, we are leading the reporting on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals for Canada to ensure that the information reported is accurate and of high quality. This will include launching a Government of Canada Sustainable Development Goal data portal to report on the indicators for the 17 goals.

Gender-based analysis plus

The Government of Canada has committed to using GBA+ to consider and measure the differential impacts of programs, policies and other initiatives from a gender, diversity and inclusion perspective. Statistics Canada’s primary role in GBA+ is to provide data and analyses disaggregated by sex and other identity factors on a broad range of social and economic subjects, and to exercise leadership in supporting the commitment of departments to GBA+.

Gender-based data

As a national statistical office, Statistics Canada plays a key role nationally and internationally in supporting gender-based analysis—not only in providing data, but also in understanding data gaps and leading data development.

Statistics Canada will create a new Centre for Gender, Diversity and Inclusion Statistics, a Centre that will act as GBA+ data hub to support future, evidence-based policy development and decision-making. We will increase awareness of our data holdings and help other departments find data disaggregated by various identity factors, and we will continue supporting the Canada School of Public Service and Status of Women Canada develop GBA+ training modules. Other initiatives are underway to simplify the search for data on our website and make the information more accessible.

In addition, we will provide methodological and analytical support in defining and measuring gender-based data to ensure an inclusive approach with a gender-diverse population. Recognizing gender diversity in the Canadian population, we will communicate new statistical guidelines and methods for collecting information on gender identity.

We will analyze data with the aim of supporting more thorough evidence-based decision making and responsiveness to gender-based issues. This will help lead to a system-wide recognition of gender-based contexts, which will ensure that these contexts are considered in policy initiatives.

Statistics Canada’s 100th anniversary

Statistics Canada will mark its centennial in 2018. We have developed a one-year plan to look back on a century of scientific and statistical achievements while simultaneously looking forward as we innovate and embrace our modernization agenda for a data-driven economy and society. We are planning activities across the country to celebrate our centennial, including a commemorative e-publication, engagement with schools and community organizations to look back at 100 years of excellence while fostering increased use of national statistics, Chief-Statistician-led round table discussions with businesses and social organizations to discuss the way forward, outreach and activities across the country to raise awareness about statistical holdings, as well as special events and contests. More details on Statistics Canada’s 100th anniversary can be found on the [Statistics Canada website](#)ⁱⁱ.

Planned results

Departmental Results	Departmental Result Indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	2014–15 Actual results	2015–16 Actual results	2016–17 Actual results
Statistical information is of high quality	Number of post-release corrections due to accuracy	0	March 31, 2019	1	3	2
	Number of international forums of which Statistics Canada is a member	175	March 31, 2019	140 ¹	147 ¹	165
	Percentage of international standards with which Statistics Canada conforms	90%	March 31, 2019	83% ¹	83% ¹	85%
Statistical information is available and accessed	Number of visits to Statistics Canada website	24,000,000	March 31, 2019	23,171,046	22,175,480	27,501,818 ²
	Percentage of website visitors that found what they were looking for	77%	March 31, 2019	75%	81% ³	77% ³
	Number of interactions on social media	600,000	March 31, 2019	Not available ⁴	552,352	2,318,835 ²

Departmental Results	Departmental Result Indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	2014–15 Actual results	2015–16 Actual results	2016–17 Actual results
Statistical information is available and accessed	Number of statistical products available on the website	34,000	March 31, 2019	27,424	29,569	31,312
	Number of Statistics Canada data tables available on the Open Data Portal	6,400	March 31, 2019	5,396	5,995	6,200
Statistical information is relevant	Number of media citations on Statistics Canada data	56,000	March 31, 2019	19,876	26,070	63,510 ⁵
	Number of journal citations	20,500	March 31, 2019	18,034	19,723	20,032
	Percentage of users satisfied with statistical information	Target established by December 2018	March 31, 2019	Not available ⁶	Not available ⁶	Not available ⁶

1. This information was not tracked in a formal manner until 2016–17; results for 2014–15 and 2015–16 are estimates.
2. Results peaked in 2016–17 because of Census Program activities. The target for 2018–19 is based on a natural increase from the 2015–16 results and the 2017–18 targets (which do not appear in this table).
3. Results peaked in 2015–16 and 2016–17 because of Census program activities. The target for 2018–19 is based on a natural increase from the 2017–18 target of 75% (which does not appear in this table).
4. Actual results are not available for this specific fiscal year because we were not tracking this information or calculating these results at the time.
5. In 2016–17, Statistics Canada used new media tracking tools to provide a more complete and comprehensive assessment of media citations. They provided results two times greater than in the past. In addition to the change in tools, the 2016–17 actual results (63,510) show a significant increase because of Census Program activities. The target for 2018–19 (56,000) is based on a natural increase from the 2015–16 result, considering the new tracking tools.
6. Target and previous year results are not available, as 2018–19 will be the baseline year for this performance indicator. Information on user satisfaction of specific programs can be found in Evaluation Reports. The latest two evaluations ([Evaluation of the Health Statistics Program](#)ⁱⁱⁱ and [Evaluation of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Program](#))^{iv} both found high levels of satisfaction with the programs.

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

2018–19 Main Estimates	2018–19 Planned spending	2019–20 Planned spending	2020–21 Planned spending
489,924,625	489,924,625	472,146,343	471,994,208

Note: Main Estimates, Planned spending and Full-time equivalents figures do not include Budget 2018 announcements. More information will be provided in the 2018–19 Supplementary Estimates and Departmental Results Report, as applicable. Namely, resources do not reflect anticipated funding for the 2021 Census Program, which is expected to be approved in 2018–19, with the first year of funding being 2018–19.

Human resources (full-time equivalents)

2018–19 Planned full-time equivalents	2019–20 Planned full-time equivalents	2020–21 Planned full-time equivalents
4,666	4,603	4,531

Note: Main Estimates, Planned spending and Full-time equivalents figures do not include Budget 2018 announcements. More information will be provided in the 2018–19 Supplementary Estimates and Departmental Results Report, as applicable. Namely, resources do not reflect anticipated funding for the 2021 Census Program, which is expected to be approved in 2018–19, with the first year of funding being 2018–19.

Overall, Statistics Canada is expecting to maintain its capacity in future years for the delivery of ongoing statistical programs, with no significant shifts in resources. The decrease in planned resources from 2018–19 to future years reported above relates largely to the cyclical nature of the Census Program, as funding for the 2016 Census of Population and 2016 Census of Agriculture winds down. Funding for the 2021 Census of Population and the 2021 Census of Agriculture has not yet been approved but is expected to be approved in 2018–19, with the first year of funding being 2018–19.

In addition, one-time funding received to resolve an out-of-court settlement with Statistical Survey Operations regarding pay equity ends in 2018–19, as the vast majority of payments will be completed by the end of the 2018–19 fiscal year.

Items from Budget 2017, the Housing Statistics Framework and Measuring Growth in International Visitors to Canada are also included in planned spending for all three years.

Financial, human resources and performance information for Statistics Canada's Program Inventory is available in the [GC InfoBase](#).^v

Internal Services

Description

Internal Services are those groups of related activities and resources that the federal government considers to be services in support of Programs and/or required to meet corporate obligations of an organization. Internal Services refers to the activities and resources of the 10 distinct service categories that support Program delivery in the organization, regardless of the Internal Services delivery model in a department. The 10 service categories are: Management and Oversight Services; Communications Services; Legal Services; Human Resources Management Services; Financial Management Services; Information Management Services; Information Technology Services; Real Property Services; Materiel Services; and Acquisition Services.

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

2018–19 Main Estimates	2018–19 Planned spending	2019–20 Planned spending	2020–21 Planned spending
66,104,652	66,104,652	66,366,041	65,874,074

Note: Main Estimates, Planned spending and Full-time equivalents figures do not include Budget 2018 announcements. More information will be provided in the 2018–19 Supplementary Estimates and Departmental Results Report, as applicable.

Human resources (full-time equivalents)

2018–19 Planned full-time equivalents	2019–20 Planned full-time equivalents	2020–21 Planned full-time equivalents
594	595	590

Note: Main Estimates, Planned spending and Full-time equivalents figures do not include Budget 2018 announcements. More information will be provided in the 2018–19 Supplementary Estimates and Departmental Results Report, as applicable.

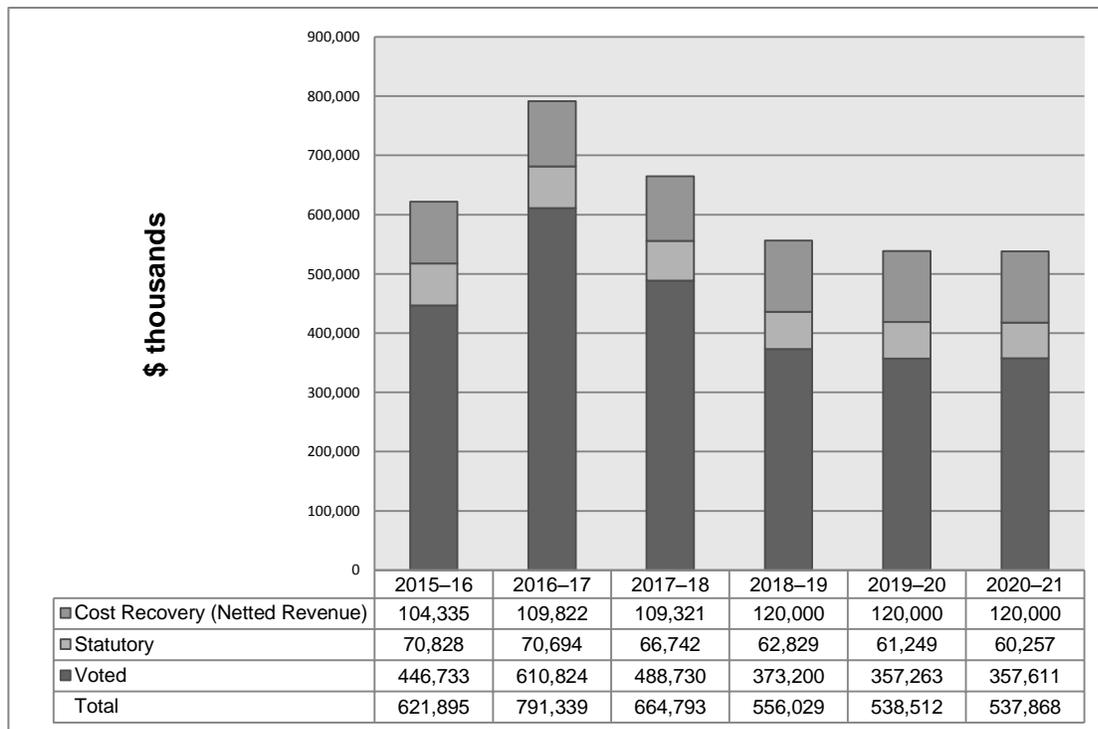
Planning highlights

The agency will continue to ensure that its Internal Services are efficient and user-centric, so that the largest possible share of available resources can be dedicated to delivering statistical services to Canadians. As well, lessons learned will be integrated into all planning activities.

Spending and human resources

Planned spending

Departmental spending trend graph



Note: Main Estimates, Planned spending and Full-time equivalents figures do not include Budget 2018 announcements. More information will be provided in the 2018–19 Supplementary Estimates and Departmental Results Report, as applicable. Namely, resources do not reflect anticipated funding for the 2021 Census Program, which is expected to be approved in 2018–19, with the first year of funding being 2018–19.

Budgetary planning summary for Core Responsibilities and Internal Services (dollars)

Core Responsibilities and Internal Services	2015–16 Expenditures	2016–17 Expenditures	2017–18 Forecast spending	2018–19 Main Estimates	2018–19 Planned spending	2019–20 Planned spending	2020–21 Planned spending
Statistical Information	559,108,437	713,862,461	593,333,772	489,924,625	489,924,625	472,146,343	471,994,208
Internal Services	62,786,663	77,476,859	71,462,602	66,104,652	66,104,652	66,366,041	65,874,074
Total gross expenditures	621,895,100	791,339,320	664,796,374	556,029,277	556,029,277	538,512,384	537,868,282
Respendable revenue	-104,334,535	-109,822,159	-109,321,265	-120,000,000	-120,000,000	-120,000,000	-120,000,000
Total net expenditures	517,560,565	681,517,161	555,475,109	436,029,277	436,029,277	418,512,384	417,868,282

Note: Main Estimates, Planned spending and Full-time equivalents figures do not include Budget 2018 announcements. More information will be provided in the 2018–19 Supplementary Estimates and Departmental Results Report, as applicable. Namely, resources do not reflect anticipated funding for the 2021 Census Program, which is expected to be approved in 2018–19, with the first year of funding being 2018–19.

Statistics Canada is funded from two sources: direct parliamentary appropriations and cost-recovery activities. Statistics Canada has the authority to generate \$120 million annually in spendable revenue, related to two streams: statistical surveys and related services, and custom requests and workshops. In recent years, spendable cost-recovery revenue has contributed \$104 million to \$109 million annually to the agency's total resources. A large portion of this spendable revenue comes from federal departments to fund specific statistical projects.

The graph and table above show that voted spending peaked in 2016–17 when the 2016 Census of Population and the 2016 Census of Agriculture were conducted. This is followed by a significant decrease in subsequent years as these activities wind down. This pattern is typical for the agency because of the cyclical nature of the Census Program. Funding for the 2021 Census has not yet been approved, and this amplifies the decrease in the overall planned spending. Funding for the 2021 Census of Population and the 2021 Census of Agriculture is expected to be approved in 2018–19, with the first year of funding being 2018–19.

Statistics Canada's statutory spending—as indicated in the graph above—relates to the Employee Benefit Plan, which is a function of planned salary spending. Therefore, it fluctuates along with the voted spending.

Spending on Internal Services temporarily increased in 2016–17 as the agency invested in mobility and modernization initiatives.

The agency also received a one-time funding injection in 2017–18 to resolve an out-of-court settlement with Statistical Survey Operations regarding pay equity. This is planned to wind down in 2018–19.

For additional details on year-over-year variances between 2015–16 and 2016–17 expenditures, see the 2016-17 [Departmental Results Report](#)^{vi} available on our Reports web page.

2018–19 Budgetary planned gross spending summary (dollars)

Core Responsibilities and Internal Services	2018–19 Planned gross spending	2018–19 Planned gross spending for specified purpose accounts	2018–19 Planned revenues netted against expenditures	2018–19 Planned net spending
Statistical Information	489,924,625	0	-120,000,000	369,924,625
Internal Services	66,104,652	0	0	66,104,652
Total	556,029,277	0	-120,000,000	436,029,277

Note: Main Estimates, Planned spending and Full-time equivalents figures do not include Budget 2018 announcements. More information will be provided in the 2018–19 Supplementary Estimates and Departmental Results Report, as applicable.

As noted above, Statistics Canada is funded from two sources: direct parliamentary appropriations and cost-recovery activities. The 2018–19 planned gross spending in the table above includes spending related to both direct parliamentary appropriations and cost-recovery activities. Statistics Canada has the authority to generate \$120 million annually in responsible revenue, which is reflected in the 2018–19 planned revenues netted against expenditures column. A large portion of this responsible revenue comes from federal departments to fund specific statistical projects.

Planned human resources

Human resources planning summary for Core Responsibilities and Internal Services (full-time equivalents)

Core Responsibilities and Internal Services	2015–16 Actual full-time equivalents	2016–17 Actual full-time equivalents	2017–18 Forecast full-time equivalents	2018–19 Planned full-time equivalents	2019–20 Planned full-time equivalents	2020–21 Planned full-time equivalents
Statistical Information	5,573	5,829	4,882	4,666	4,603	4,531
Internal Services	586	653	568	594	595	590
Total gross full-time equivalents	6,159	6,482	5,450	5,260	5,198	5,121
Respendable revenue	-1,074	-1,078	-946	-1,001	-989	-940
Total net full-time equivalents	5,086	5,404	4,505	4,259	4,209	4,181

Note: Main Estimates, Planned spending and Full-time equivalents figures do not include Budget 2018 announcements. More information will be provided in the 2018–19 Supplementary Estimates and Departmental Results Report, as applicable. Namely, resources do not reflect anticipated funding for the 2021 Census Program, which is expected to be approved in 2018–19, with the first year of funding being 2018–19.

Similar to trends seen in planned spending, full-time equivalent (FTE) changes from year to year are largely explained by the cyclical nature of the Census Program. Activity peaked in 2016–17 for the 2016 Census of Population and the 2016 Census of Agriculture and drops sharply in subsequent years as the census winds down.

Included in net expenditure FTEs are approximately 210 public servant FTEs based across Canada outside the National Capital Region. Also included are approximately 950 interviewer FTEs (representing approximately 1,800 interviewers) outside the National Capital Region. These interviewers are part-time workers whose assigned workweeks are determined by the volume of collection work available; they are hired under the Statistics Act, by the authority of the Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development. Interviewers are covered by two separate collective agreements and are employed through Statistical Survey Operations. Many of Statistics Canada's main outputs rely heavily on data collection and on the administration of these activities, which take place in the regions.

Estimates by vote

For information on Statistics Canada's organizational appropriations, consult the [2018–19 Main Estimates](#).^{vii}

Future-Oriented Condensed Statement of Operations

The Future-Oriented Condensed Statement of Operations provides a general overview of Statistics Canada's operations. The forecast of financial information on expenses and revenues is prepared on an accrual accounting basis to strengthen accountability and to improve transparency and financial management.

Because the Future-Oriented Condensed Statement of Operations is prepared on an accrual accounting basis, and the forecast and planned spending amounts presented in other sections of the Departmental Plan are prepared on an expenditure basis, amounts may differ.

A more detailed [Future-Oriented Statement of Operations](#)^{viii} and associated notes, including a reconciliation of the net cost of operations to the requested authorities, are available on the Statistics Canada website.

Future-Oriented Condensed Statement of Operations for the year ended March 31, 2019 (dollars)

Financial information	2017–18 Forecast results	2018–19 Planned results	Difference (2018–19 Planned results minus 2017–18 Forecast results)
Total expenses	709,140,631	652,609,282	-56,531,349
Total revenues	109,321,265	112,513,235	3,191,970
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	599,819,366	540,096,047	-59,723,319

Note: 2018–19 Planned results figures do not include Budget 2018 announcements. More information will be provided in the 2018–19 Departmental Results Report, as applicable.

The decrease in planned expenses for 2018–19 is explained mainly by two factors: first, a decrease in funding received for the 2016 Census Program; and second, one-time retroactive salary payments made in 2017–18 following the signing of the majority of the collective agreements.

The increase in planned revenues for 2018–19 is explained mainly by an increase in the base salary rates resulting from the signing of the majority of the collective agreements.

Supplementary information

Corporate information

Organizational profile

Appropriate minister: The Honourable Navdeep Bains, P.C., M.P.

Institutional head: Anil Arora

Ministerial portfolio: Innovation, Science and Economic Development

Enabling instruments:

- [Statistics Act](#)^{ix}
- [Corporations Returns Act](#)^x
- [Corporations Returns Regulations](#)^{xi}

Year of incorporation / commencement: The Dominion Bureau of Statistics was established in 1918. In 1971, with the revision of the Statistics Act, the agency became Statistics Canada.

Other: Under the Statistics Act, Statistics Canada is required to collect, compile, analyze, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the commercial, industrial, financial, social, economic and general activities and conditions of the people of Canada.

Statistics Canada has two primary objectives:

- to provide statistical information and analysis of the economic and social structure and functioning of Canadian society, as a basis for developing, operating and evaluating public policies and programs; for public and private decision making; and for the general benefit of all Canadians
- to promote the quality, coherence and international comparability of Canada's statistics through collaboration with other federal departments and agencies, with the provinces and territories, and in accordance with sound scientific standards and practices.

Statistics Canada's head office is located in Ottawa. There are regional offices across the country in Halifax, Sherbrooke, Montréal, Toronto, Sturgeon Falls, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver. There are also 27 research data centres located throughout the country. These centres provide researchers with access to microdata from population and household survey programs in a secure university setting. Canadians can follow the agency on Twitter, Facebook and YouTube.

Raison d’être, mandate and role

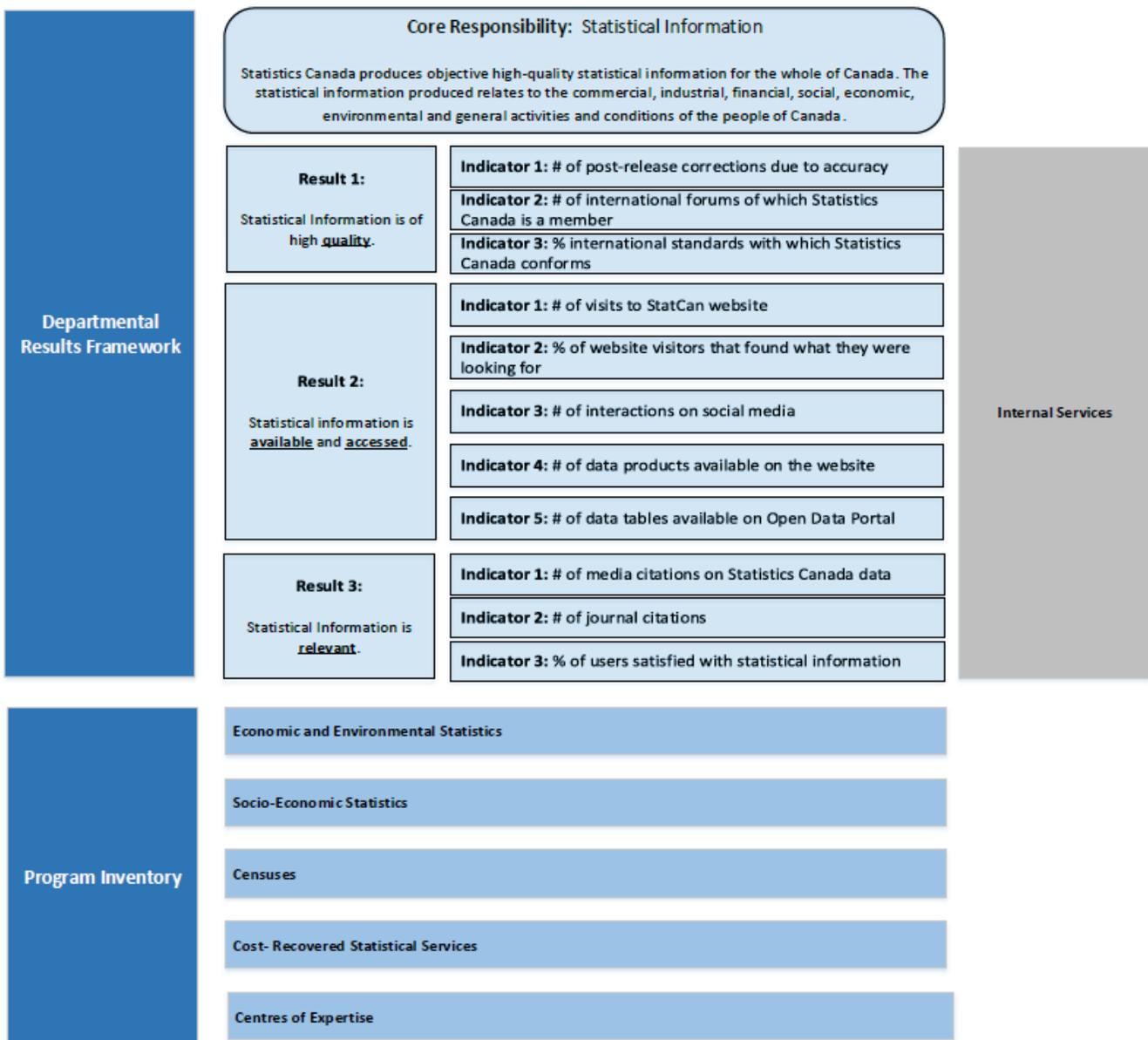
“Raison d’être, mandate and role: who we are and what we do” is available on the [Statistics Canada website](#)^{xii}.

Operating context and key risks

Information on operating context and key risks is available on the [Statistics Canada website](#)^{xiii}.

Reporting framework

The Statistics Canada Departmental Results Framework and Program Inventory of record for 2018–19 are shown below:



Concordance between the Departmental Results Framework and the Program Inventory, 2018–19, and the Program Alignment Architecture, 2017–18

Statistics Canada’s 2018-19 Program Inventory is fully aligned with the 2017-18 Program Alignment Architecture, so there are no major changes in the alignment of programs between the two frameworks.

2018–19 Core Responsibilities and Program Inventory	2017–18 Lowest-level program of the Program Alignment Architecture	Percentage of lowest-level Program Alignment Architecture program (dollars) corresponding to the Program in the Program Inventory
Core Responsibility 1: STATISTICAL PROGRAMS		
Economic and Environmental Statistics	1.1 - Macroeconomic Accounts	100
	1.2 - Industry Statistics	100
	1.3 - Economy-wide Business Statistics	100
	1.4 - Environmental Statistics	100
Socio-Economic Statistics	2.1 - Labour, Education, Income and Tourism Statistics	100
	2.2 - Health and Justice Statistics	100
	2.3 - Demographic, Aboriginal and other Social Statistics	100
Censuses	3.1 - Census of Population Program	100
	3.2 - Census of Agriculture	100
Cost-Recovered Statistical Services	5.1 - Cost-recovered Services related to Economic and Environmental Statistics	100
	5.2 - Cost-recovered Services related to Socio-economic Statistics	100
	5.3 - Cost-recovered Services related to the Censuses	100
	5.4 - Cost-recovered Services related to Statistical Infrastructure	100
Centres of Expertise	4.1 - Professional Statistical Services	100
	1.5 - Analysis of Economic and Environmental Statistics	100
	2.4 - Analysis of Social-economic Statistics	100
	4.2 - Operational Statistical Services	100
	4.3 - Continuity and Quality Maintenance Program	100

Supporting information on the Program Inventory

Supporting information on planned expenditures, human resources, and results related to Statistics Canada's Program Inventory is available in the [GC InfoBase](#).^{xiv}

Supplementary information tables

The following supplementary information tables are available on the [Statistics Canada website](#)^{xv}:

- ▶ Disclosure of transfer payment programs under \$5 million
- ▶ Gender-based analysis plus
- ▶ Planned evaluation coverage over the next five fiscal years
- ▶ Upcoming internal audits for the coming fiscal year

Federal tax expenditures

The tax system can be used to achieve public policy objectives through the application of special measures such as low tax rates, exemptions, deductions, deferrals and credits. The Department of Finance Canada publishes cost estimates and projections for these measures each year in the [Report on Federal Tax Expenditures](#).^{xvi} This report also provides detailed background information on tax expenditures, including descriptions, objectives, historical information and references to related federal spending programs. The tax measures presented in this report are the responsibility of the Minister of Finance.

Organizational contact information

Email

STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca

Telephone

1-800-263-1136 or 613-951-8116

Fax

1-877-287-4369 or 613-951-0581

TTY

1-800-363-7629

Mail

Statistics Canada
150 Tunney's Pasture Driveway
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Website

www.statcan.gc.ca

Appendix: definitions

administrative data (données administratives)

Administrative data are information that is collected by other government agencies and private sector companies for their own purposes, which is then used by Statistics Canada to efficiently accomplish its mandated objectives.

appropriation (crédit)

Any authority of Parliament to pay money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

budgetary expenditures (dépenses budgétaires)

Operating and capital expenditures; transfer payments to other levels of government, organizations or individuals; and payments to Crown corporations.

Core Responsibility (responsabilité essentielle)

An enduring function or role performed by a department. The intentions of the department with respect to a Core Responsibility are reflected in one or more related Departmental Results that the department seeks to contribute to or influence.

crowdsourcing (approche participative)

Crowdsourcing is the process of getting work or funding, usually online, from a crowd of people. The word is a combination of the words “crowd” and “outsourcing.” The idea is to take work and outsource it to a crowd of workers. Wikipedia is an example of a project undertaken by means of crowdsourcing.

Departmental Plan (plan ministériel)

A report on the plans and expected performance of appropriated departments over a three-year period. Departmental Plans are tabled in Parliament each spring.

Departmental Result (résultat ministériel)

Any change or changes that the department seeks to influence. A Departmental Result is often outside departments’ immediate control, but it should be influenced by Program-level outcomes.

Departmental Result Indicator (indicateur de résultat ministériel)

A factor or variable that provides a valid and reliable means to measure or describe progress on a Departmental Result.

Departmental Results Framework (cadre ministériel des résultats)

The department’s Core Responsibilities, Departmental Results and Departmental Result Indicators.

Departmental Results Report (rapport sur les résultats ministériels)

A report on the actual accomplishments against the plans, priorities and expected results set out in the corresponding Departmental Plan.

experimentation (expérimentation)

Activities that seek to explore, test and compare the effects and impacts of policies, interventions and approaches, to inform evidence-based decision-making, by learning what works and what does not.

full-time equivalent (équivalent temps plein)

A measure of the extent to which an employee represents a full person-year charge against a departmental budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated as a ratio of assigned hours of work to scheduled hours of work. Scheduled hours of work are set out in collective agreements.

gender-based analysis plus (GBA+) (analyse comparative entre les sexes plus [ACS+])

An analytical process used to help identify the potential impacts of policies, Programs and services on diverse groups of women, men and gender-diverse people. The “plus” acknowledges that GBA goes beyond sex and gender differences to consider multiple identity factors that intersect to make people who they are (such as race, ethnicity, religion, age, and mental or physical disability).

government-wide priorities (priorités pangouvernementales)

For the purpose of the 2018–19 Departmental Plan, government-wide priorities refers to those high-level themes outlining the government’s agenda in the 2015 Speech from the Throne, namely: Growth for the Middle Class; Open and Transparent Government; A Clean Environment and a Strong Economy; Diversity is Canada's Strength; and Security and Opportunity.

horizontal initiative (initiative horizontale)

An initiative in which two or more federal organizations, through an approved funding agreement, work toward achieving clearly defined shared outcomes, and which has been designated (by Cabinet, a central agency, etc.) as a horizontal initiative for managing and reporting purposes.

non-budgetary expenditures (dépenses non budgétaires)

Net outlays and receipts related to loans, investments and advances, which change the composition of the financial assets of the Government of Canada.

pathfinder project (projet exploratoire)

Type of project conducted under Statistics Canada's modernization initiative.

performance (rendement)

What an organization did with its resources to achieve its results, how well those results compare to what the organization intended to achieve, and how well lessons learned have been identified.

performance indicator (indicateur de rendement)

A qualitative or quantitative means of measuring an output or outcome, with the intention of gauging the performance of an organization, program, policy or initiative respecting expected results.

performance reporting (production de rapports sur le rendement)

The process of communicating evidence-based performance information. Performance reporting supports decision making, accountability and transparency.

planned spending (dépenses prévues)

For Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports, planned spending refers to those amounts presented in the Main Estimates.

A department is expected to be aware of the authorities that it has sought and received. The determination of planned spending is a departmental responsibility, and departments must be able to defend the expenditure and accrual numbers presented in their Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports.

plan (plan)

The articulation of strategic choices, which provides information on how an organization intends to achieve its priorities and associated results. Generally a plan will explain the logic behind the strategies chosen and tend to focus on actions that lead up to the expected result.

priority (priorité)

A plan or project that an organization has chosen to focus and report on during the planning period. Priorities represent the things that are most important or what must be done first to support the achievement of the desired Departmental Results.

Program (programme)

Individual or groups of services, activities or combinations thereof that are managed together within the department and focus on a specific set of outputs, outcomes or service levels.

Program Alignment Architecture (architecture d'alignement des programmes)¹

A structured inventory of an organization's programs depicting the hierarchical relationship between programs and the Strategic Outcome(s) to which they contribute.

1. Under the Policy on Results, the Program Alignment Architecture has been replaced by the Program Inventory.

result (résultat)

An external consequence attributed, in part, to an organization, policy, program or initiative. Results are not within the control of a single organization, policy, program or initiative; instead they are within the area of the organization's influence.

statutory expenditures (dépenses législatives)

Expenditures that Parliament has approved through legislation other than appropriation acts. The legislation sets out the purpose of the expenditures and the terms and conditions under which they may be made.

Strategic Outcome (résultat stratégique)

A long-term and enduring benefit to Canadians that is linked to the organization's mandate, vision and core functions.

sunset program (programme temporisé)

A time-limited program that does not have an ongoing funding and policy authority. When the program is set to expire, a decision must be made whether to continue the program. In the case of a renewal, the decision specifies the scope, funding level and duration.

target (cible)

A measurable performance or success level that an organization, Program or initiative plans to achieve within a specified time period. Targets can be either quantitative or qualitative.

voted expenditures (dépenses votées)

Expenditures that Parliament approves annually through an Appropriation Act. The Vote wording becomes the governing conditions under which these expenditures may be made.

web scraping (moissonnage Web)

Web scraping is data scraping used for extracting data from websites. While web scraping can be done manually by a software user, the term typically refers to automated processes implemented using a bot or web crawler. It is a form of copying, in which specific data is gathered and copied from the web, typically into a central local database or spreadsheet, for later retrieval or analysis.

Endnotes

- i. Federal Sustainable Development Strategy, <http://www.fsds-sfdd.ca>
- ii. Statistics Canada website – One Hundred Years and Counting, <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/statcan100>
- iii. Statistics Canada website – Evaluation of the Health Statistics Program, <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/about/er/hspfr>
- iv. Statistics Canada website – Evaluation of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Program, <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/about/er/ccjssp>
- v. GC InfoBase, <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html#start>
- vi. Statistics Canada 2016-17 Departmental Results Report, <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/about/reports2>
- vii. Main Estimates, <https://www.canada.ca/en/treasury-board-secretariat/services/planned-government-spending/government-expenditure-plan-main-estimates.html>
- viii. Statistics Canada – Future-Oriented Statement of Operations, <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/about/dp/2018-2019/s05p1>
- ix. Statistics Act, <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/S-19/FullText.html>
- x. Corporations Returns Act, <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-43/FullText.html>
- xi. Corporations Returns Regulations, <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2014-13/index.html>
- xii. Statistics Canada – Raison d’être, mandate and role, <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/about/dp/2018-2019/s06#s1b>
- xiii. Statistics Canada – Operating context and key risks, <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/about/dp/2018-2019/s06#s1c>
- xiv. GC InfoBase, <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html#start>
- xv. Statistics Canada 2018–19 Departmental Plan – Supplementary information tables, <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/about/dp/2018-2019/s06p1>
- xvi. Report on Federal Tax Expenditures, <http://www.fin.gc.ca/purl/taxexp-eng.asp>