Statistics Canada

2016–17

Report on Plans and Priorities

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The Honourable Navdeep Bains, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development

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Ministers' Message

As Canada begins a new chapter in 2016–17, creating a culture of innovation is more important than ever in driving economic growth.

The recent name change of our Innovation, Science and Economic Development Portfolio recognizes this, placing a deliberate emphasis both on innovation and scientific discovery, and their equal importance for economic development nationally and throughout all of Canada's diverse regions.

We have promised Canadians a government that will bring real change—in both what we do and how we do it. We will invest in growing our economy, increase transparency and use the best evidence available to inform decision making.

Through the programs of the Innovation, Science and Economic Development Portfolio, we will work to develop and deliver an innovation agenda for Canada that will help improve our productivity performance, grow the economy and enhance our prosperity and well-being.

This 2016-17 *Report on Plans and Priorities* of Statistics Canada provides information on how the Agency will support the Government on achieving our agenda in the coming year and we are fully confident that Statistics Canada is prepared to successfully support us and work with our partners inside and outside government to deliver for Canadians. However, given our commitment to more effective reporting, this year's report will be the final submission using the existing reporting framework.

The Prime Minister and the President of the Treasury Board are working to develop new, simplified and more effective reporting processes that will better allow Parliament and Canadians to monitor our Government's progress on delivering real change to Canadians. In the future, Statistics Canada's reports to Parliament will focus more transparently on how we are using our resources to fulfill our commitments and achieve results for Canadians.

The Honourable Navdeep Bains

Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development

The Honourable Kirsty Duncan

Minister of Science

The Honourable Bardish Chagger

Minister of Small Business and Tourism

These new reporting mechanisms will allow Canadians to more easily follow our Agency's progress towards delivering on our priorities, which were outlined in the <u>Prime Minister's mandate letters</u> to us.[i]

It is our pleasure to present the *Report on Plans and Priorities* for Statistics Canada for 2016–17, which sets out how the Agency's work will contribute to attaining these shared objectives.

The Honourable Navdeep Bains	The Honourable Kirsty Duncan	The Honourable Bardish Chagger
Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development	Minister of Science	Minister of Small Business and Tourism
[Mandate Letter](#)[ii]	[Mandate Letter](#)[iii]	[Mandate Letter](#)[iv]

Chief Statistician's Message

Access to objective, high-quality official statistics is a fundamental requirement for an open, market economy and a democratic society. As Chief Statistician, my goal is to provide timely and high-quality information that responds to the highest priority information needs of Canadians.

In 2016-17, Statistics Canada's organizational priorities are to:

- deliver the ongoing statistical program in conformity with Statistics Canada's Quality Assurance Framework
- respond to the emerging and evolving information needs of data users and stakeholders
- operate a responsive program that effectively satisfies ad hoc statistical requests on a cost-recovery basis
- enhance the efficiency, responsiveness and robustness of the Agency's operations.

To address these priorities, the Agency will conduct the 2016 Census of Population and Census of Agriculture; introduce new surveys to meet data gaps, notably in the area of children's health; redesign several current surveys to ensure their continued relevance and effectiveness; and increase the use of administrative data to replace or complement survey data where appropriate.

In 2016-17, Statistics Canada will respond to the priorities outlined by the new government. These priorities include restoring the mandatory long-form census, updating legislation governing Statistics Canada to reinforce the institution's independence, and improving access to publicly available data in Canada.

Statistics Canada is committed to ensuring the relevance and quality of Canada's statistics and will continue to review and renew its statistical programs to ensure information is relevant and is produced and delivered as efficiently as possible.

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

The original version was signed by

Wayne R. Smith
Chief Statistician of Canada

Section I: Organizational Expenditure Overview

Organizational Profile

Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development:
The Honourable Navdeep Bains, P.C., M.P.

Institutional Head:
Wayne R. Smith

Ministerial Portfolio:
Innovation, Science and Economic Development

Enabling Instruments:

- *Statistics Act*[v]
- *Corporations Returns Act*[vi]
- *Corporations Returns Regulations*[vii]

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."

The Agency 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 the development, operation and evaluation of 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. As well, there are Research Data Centres (RDCs) located throughout the country. RDCs provide researchers with access, in a secure university

setting, to microdata from population and household surveys. Canadians can follow the Agency on Twitter, and view content on the Agency's Facebook and YouTube accounts.

Organizational Context

Raison d'être

Statistics Canada was established to ensure that Canadians have access to a trusted source of statistics on Canada to meet their highest priority needs.

The Agency's mandate derives primarily from the *Statistics Act*. The Act requires that Statistics Canada collect, compile, analyze and publish statistical information on the economic, social, and general conditions of the country and its people. It also requires that Statistics Canada conduct a census of population and a census of agriculture every fifth year, and that the Agency protect the confidentiality of the information with which it is entrusted.

Responsibilities

Access to trusted statistical information underpins democratic societies, as it supports evidence-based decision-making in the public and private sectors, and informs debate on public policy issues.

Through the *Constitution Act*, 1867, "census and statistics" became a federal jurisdiction. Today, Parliament exercises its responsibility for the Census and statistics, primarily through the *Statistics Act*. The Act created Statistics Canada as Canada's national statistical office, and established the Agency's mandate, powers and obligations. The Agency can use both surveys and administrative records[1] to conduct its work. In tandem with these powers, Statistics Canada is also charged with ensuring the confidentiality of information in its hands, and with limiting the use of that information to statistical purposes.

Finally, to promote the efficiency of the national statistical system, Statistics Canada has a mandate to collaborate with other government departments, along with provincial and

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1 Administrative records are data collected for the purpose of carrying out various non-statistical programs. For example, administrative records are maintained to regulate the flow of goods and people across borders, to respond to the legal requirements of registering particular events such as births and deaths, and to administer benefits such as pensions or obligations like taxation. Administrative records present a number of advantages: their use increases the efficiency and quality of the statistical process, and because they already exist, they do not incur additional data cost for collection nor do they impose a further burden on survey respondents.

territorial governments, to develop a well-integrated, coherent, national system of statistics that minimizes duplication and reporting burden on households and businesses.

Statistics Canada also has a mandate, under the *Corporations Returns Act*, to collect and publish information on inter-corporate ownership in Canada, notably foreign ownership of Canadian enterprises.

Numerous federal and provincial laws and regulations specifically require information from Statistics Canada before they can be implemented. Some key examples are the *Canada Pension Plan Act* and the *Income Tax Act* (the Consumer Price Index), the *Employment Insurance Act* (small-area employment and unemployment estimates), the *Federal–Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act* (numerous economic and demographic measures), the regulations to the *Official Languages Act* (census data on official languages) and the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act* (census data on local area population counts).

Strategic Outcomes and Program Alignment Architecture

Strategic Outcome 1: Canadians have access to timely, relevant and quality statistical information on Canada's changing economy and society for informed debate, research and decision making on social and economic issues.

    Program 1: Economic and Environmental Statistics

        Sub-program 1.1: Macroeconomic Accounts

        Sub-program 1.2: Industry Statistics

        Sub-program 1.3: Economy-wide Business Statistics

        Sub-program 1.4: Environmental Statistics

        Sub-program 1.5: Analysis of Economic and Environmental Statistics

    Program 2: Socio-economic Statistics

        Sub-program 2.1: Labour, Education, Income and Tourism Statistics

        Sub-program 2.2: Health and Justice Statistics

        Sub-program 2.3: Demographic, Aboriginal and other Social Statistics

        Sub-program 2.4: Analysis of Socio-economic Statistics

    Program 3: Censuses

        Sub-program 3.1: Census of Population Program

        Sub-program 3.2: Census of Agriculture

    Program 4: Statistical Infrastructure

        Sub-program 4.1: Professional Statistical Services

        Sub-program 4.2: Operational Statistical Services

        Sub-program 4.3: Continuity and Quality Maintenance Program

Strategic Outcome 2: Specific client needs for high-quality and timely statistical services are met.

    Program 5: Cost-recovered Statistical Services

        Sub-program 5.1: Cost-recovered Services related to Economic and Environmental Statistics

        Sub-program 5.2: Cost-recovered Services related to Socio-economic Statistics

        Sub-program 5.3: Cost-recovered Services related to the Censuses

        Sub-program 5.4: Cost-recovered Services related to Statistical Infrastructure

Internal Services

Organizational Priorities

Priority: Deliver the ongoing statistical program in conformity with Statistics Canada's Quality Assurance Framework.

Description: Why is this a priority? The *Statistics Act* directs the Agency 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 also has constitutional and legislative obligations to conduct a census of population and a legal requirement to conduct a census of agriculture every five years. The censuses produce a statistical portrait of the Canadian population and the agriculture sector. The data are widely used by all levels of government to support legislation, regulations, policies and programs. The Quality Assurance Framework describes the measures Statistics Canada has in place to manage the quality of the data it produces. Conformity to that framework ensures high-quality data.

Priority Type[1]: Ongoing

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1. Type is defined as follows: previously committed to—committed to in the first or second fiscal year prior to the subject year of the report; ongoing—committed to at least three fiscal years prior to the subject year of the report; and new—newly committed to in the reporting year of the *Report on Plans and Priorities* or the *Departmental Performance Report*.

Key Supporting Initiatives

Planned Initiatives	Start Date	End Date	Link to Department's Program Alignment Architecture
Deliver the ongoing program of economic and social indicators.	Ongoing	Ongoing	PAA 1.0 Economic and Environmental Statistics PAA 2.0 Socio-economic Statistics
2016 Census of Population and 2016 Census of Agriculture: complete collection activities, undertake processing and analysis, and begin dissemination.	April 2016	March 2017	PAA 3.0 Censuses PAA 4.0 Statistical Infrastructure Internal Services
Make significant investments in the redesign of a number of major programs, such as the Labour Force Survey and various justice-related surveys.	Ongoing	Ongoing	PAA 1.0 Economic and Environmental Statistics PAA 2.0 Socio-economic Statistics PAA 4.0 Statistical Infrastructure
Develop, conduct and maintain a robust quality-assurance program.	Ongoing	Ongoing	PAA 4.0 Statistical Infrastructure
Ensure that all survey documentation is up to date, so that data users can properly interpret and use these data.	Ongoing	Ongoing	PAA 1.0 Economic and Environmental Statistics PAA 2.0 Socio-economic Statistics PAA 3.0 Censuses PAA 4.0 Statistical Infrastructure Internal Services
Use social media platforms to better inform data users and other stakeholders about developments in Statistics Canada's program.	Ongoing	Ongoing	PAA 4.0 Statistical Infrastructure Internal Services

Priority: Respond to the emerging and evolving information needs of data users and stakeholders.

Description: Why is this a priority? To maintain the relevance of its programs, Statistics Canada must respond to the evolving information needs of its data users and other stakeholders.

Priority Type[1]: Ongoing

Key Supporting Initiatives

Planned Initiatives	Start Date	End Date	Link to Department's Program Alignment Architecture
Introduce or pilot new surveys and studies in areas such as children's health and global value chains.	Ongoing	Ongoing	PAA 1.0 Economic and Environmental Statistics PAA 2.0 Socio-economic Statistics PAA 5.0 Cost-recovered Statistical Services
Enhance the coordination and documentation of consultations with users and stakeholders.	Ongoing	Ongoing	PAA 1.0 Economic and Environmental Statistics PAA 2.0 Socio-economic Statistics PAA 3.0 Censuses PAA 4.0 Statistical Infrastructure
Redesign major survey programs to ensure their continued relevance and effectiveness.	Ongoing	Ongoing	PAA 1.0 Economic and Environmental Statistics PAA 2.0 Socio-economic Statistics PAA 4.0 Statistical Infrastructure
Continue to introduce and implement relevant standards, such as the new versions of the North American Industry Classification System and the North American Product Classification System.	Ongoing	Ongoing	PAA 1.0 Economic and Environmental Statistics PAA 2.0 Socio-economic Statistics PAA 4.0 Statistical Infrastructure

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Priority: Operate a responsive program that effectively satisfies ad hoc statistical requests on a cost-recovery basis.

Description: Why is this a priority? By undertaking cost-recovery work, Statistics Canada can meet the needs of users (federal, provincial and territorial institutions and other clients) where the data are not provided as part of a core program. In so doing, Statistics Canada can also fulfill its second strategic outcome—namely, that specific client needs for high-quality and timely statistical services are met.

Priority Type:[1] Ongoing

Key Supporting Initiatives

Planned Initiatives	Start Date	End Date	Link to Department's Program Alignment Architecture
Ensure that Statistics Canada's Centre for Special Business Projects and Special Surveys Division continue to be centres of expertise and coordination in providing cost-recovery services related to business statistics and social statistics.	Ongoing	Ongoing	PAA 5.0 Cost-recovered Statistical Services
Continue to increase the number and expand the types of data files available through the Data Liberation Initiative, Real Time Remote Access, the Canadian Centre for Data Development and Economic Research, and the research data centres.	Ongoing	Ongoing	PAA 5.0 Cost-recovered Statistical Services

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Priority: Enhance the efficiency, responsiveness and robustness of the Agency's operations.

Description: Why is this a priority? Statistics Canada must always exercise sound stewardship of the funds entrusted to it by Canadians. Statistics Canada must make itself ready to mount new programs quickly and deliver quality results in useful time frames for decision makers. Canadians and Canadian institutions expect Statistics Canada to minimize the burden placed on them through surveys.

Priority Type:[1] Ongoing

Key Supporting Initiatives

Planned Initiatives	Start Date	End Date	Link to Department's Program Alignment Architecture
Continue the Corporate Business Architecture initiative and develop approaches and strategies to reduce costs and increase operational efficiencies by standardizing, harmonizing and reusing solutions where appropriate.	Ongoing	Ongoing	PAA 1.0 Economic and Environmental Statistics PAA 2.0 Socio-economic Statistics PAA 3.0 Censuses PAA 4.0 Statistical Infrastructure PAA 5.0 Cost-recovered Statistical Services Internal Services
Enhance and update the Departmental Investment Plan to make it comprehensive and to ensure the long-term viability of programs.	Ongoing	Ongoing	Internal Services
Maintain strong recruitment and development programs to ensure a highly effective, engaged and innovative work force.	Ongoing	Ongoing	Internal Services
Continue to support cross-government initiatives, such as Open Government.	Ongoing	Ongoing	PAA 1.0 Economic and Environmental Statistics PAA 2.0 Socio-economic Statistics PAA 3.0 Censuses PAA 4.0 Statistical Infrastructure Internal Services

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Increase the use of administrative data to complement or replace survey data where appropriate.	Ongoing	Ongoing	PAA 1.0 Economic and Environmental Statistics PAA 2.0 Socio-economic Statistics PAA 3.0 Censuses PAA 4.0 Statistical Infrastructure
Continue to improve the timeliness of statistical outputs.	Ongoing	Ongoing	PAA 1.0 Economic and Environmental Statistics PAA 2.0 Socio-economic Statistics PAA 3.0 Censuses PAA 4.0 Statistical Infrastructure

For more information on organizational priorities, see the Minister's mandate letter on the Prime Minister of Canada's website.[viii]

Risk Analysis

Statistics Canada's risk environment is shaped by the Agency's mandate and objectives, government policies and priorities, as well as broader economic, social and technological trends.

To achieve its priorities and deliver program results, Statistics Canada must identify and manage the risks associated with them. The table below identifies key risks that may impede the Agency's overall ability to deliver on its mandate. This approach meets the Agency's needs for sound risk management and allows it to monitor mitigation strategies and action plans for its corporate risks.

Key Risks

Risk	Risk Response Strategy	Link to Program Alignment Architecture
The timely delivery of key statistical programs is adversely affected by inadequate and/or insufficient information technology services.	The transfer of control of IT infrastructure to an external provider has increased the complexity of the management and delivery of the IT infrastructure services required by core operations and major projects. There is significant risk to the timely delivery of new computing environments and supporting infrastructure services to meet Agency objectives and obligations—including the 2016 Census, the New Dissemination Model and the delivery of ongoing core statistical programs. The inability of the Agency to meet timelines or achieve its mandate represents a significant risk, and may result in the loss of public trust or reputation. To mitigate this risk, the Agency continues its efforts through joint governance structures. In addition, Statistics Canada actively prioritizes its requirements for infrastructure services and has established rigorous corporate change management processes to avoid scope creep and delays in development.	All programs are affected.

An error in a major statistical report or program leads to a loss of credibility.	An error in a major statistical program could lead to a loss of reputation, credibility, image and public trust. Statistics Canada has an international reputation for publishing reliable and accurate data. This reputation could suffer significantly if there are errors. Credibility is of paramount importance to Statistics Canada as stakeholders and Canadians must have confidence in the information produced by the Agency. The risk of error is mitigated by regularly performing thorough analysis and evaluations of breaks in series; testing processes in a rigorous manner; ensuring robust data validation strategies in all major statistical programs; and implementing a variety of actions relating to governance, communication, documentation, diagnostics and testing protocols.	All programs are affected.
The financial implications of the implementation of government-wide initiatives results in statistical program reductions.	Statistics Canada's participation in government-wide initiatives to implement new tools, such as SAP, MyGCHR and GCDOCS, places additional demands on Agency resources. Re-assigning resources from core activities to implement these initiatives may affect the delivery of statistical programs which could result in a reduction of relevance. Risks are mitigated through: active participation in government-wide working groups related to common solutions; development of sound plans for the implementation and transition to common tools; ongoing communication internally to ensure coordination of initiatives; and a coordinated approach to IT services in order to meet corporate business needs.	All programs are affected.
Falling household survey response rates negatively impact quality.	Increased concern among Canadians about personal privacy together with evolving telecommunications technologies make it more difficult to establish communications with households and easier for households to screen communications. As a result, household survey response rates have been declining. These lower response rates can have a negative effect on data quality. To mitigate this, Statistics Canada continues to innovate to respond to respondent preferences and increase the probability of survey responses. For example, the Agency makes greater use of multi-mode data-collection vehicles such as e-questionnaires and mobile-device-friendly applications. In addition, where appropriate, the Agency actively seeks out all possible administrative data alternatives, thereby reducing the reliance on survey responses.	All programs are affected.

Accidental disclosure of confidential information leads to a loss of public trust.	Ongoing public coverage and concern over breaches of personal information and cyber-attacks resulting in unauthorized releases of information highlights this issue. There is also a risk that confidential information may be distributed prior to its official release and result in an unfair advantage for personal gain. In addition, accidental disclosure of confidential information could affect response rates. The protection of data confidentiality is a fundamental duty of Statistics Canada and its employees. The risk identified is mitigated by ensuring that the state of the informatics infrastructure accessible to the public is assessed on a continual basis, that security and dissemination practices are regularly reviewed and improved, and that confidentiality and security remain top priorities for Agency personnel.	All programs are affected.
Privacy concerns over Statistics Canada's use of administrative data.	The Agency makes extensive use of administrative data in its statistical programs to generate new statistical information, lessen burden on survey respondents, reduce costs and improve the efficiency and quality of statistical processes and outputs. Some Canadians may raise privacy concerns over Statistics Canada's use of administrative data. The identified risk is mitigated by: demonstrating the Agency's long and successful history of data security and confidentiality protection; clearly and transparently communicating why and how the information is being used; showing the value of statistical data and the extent of response burden reduction made possible by administrative data; and by increasing outreach activities.	All programs are affected.

Planned Expenditures

The Agency's statistical program is funded from two sources: direct parliamentary appropriations and cost-recovery activities. In recent years, respendable cost-recovery revenues[1] have contributed $90 million to $105 million annually to the Agency's total resources. A large portion of these respendable revenues is from federal departments to fund specific statistical projects. The total planned spending and total planned human resources for the next three fiscal years are summarized in the following tables. The tables show the year-to-year variation in Statistics Canada's resources, which results from the cyclical activity that supports the census programs. Funding typically peaks in the fiscal year in which the censuses are conducted.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

	2016-17 Main Estimates	2016-17 Planned Spending	2017-18 Planned Spending	2018-19 Planned Spending
Gross Expenditures	871,484,013	871,484,013	548,170,270	508,925,027
Respendable Revenue	-120,000,000	-120,000,000	-120,000,000	-120,000,000
Net Expenditures	751,484,013	751,484,013	428,170,270	388,925,027

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Human Resources (Full-time Equivalents [FTEs])

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Gross Expenditures	6,742	5,380	5,003
Respendable Revenue	-957	-957	-957
Net Expenditures	5,784	4,423	4,046

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Spending fluctuations between years result mainly from the Census Program, for which activity will peak in 2016-17 when the 2016 Census of Population and the 2016 Census of Agriculture are conducted, and drop sharply in 2017-18 and 2018-19 as these

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[1] Respendable cost-recovery revenues are revenues earned from cost-recovery activities that the department has specific authority from Parliament to respend.

activities begin to wind down. This pattern is typical for the Agency because of the cyclical nature of the Census Program.

Included in net expenditures FTEs are approximately 650 public servant FTEs based across Canada outside the National Capital Region. Also included are 617 interviewer FTEs (which represents approximately 1,200 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 takes place in the regions.

Included in respendable revenue FTEs are 311 interviewer FTEs (which represents approximately 600 interviewers).

Budgetary Planning Summary for Strategic Outcomes and Programs (dollars)

Strategic Outcome(s), Program(s) and Internal Services	2013-14 Expenditures	2014-15 Expenditures	2015-16 Forecast Spending	2016-17 Main Estimates	2016-17 Planned Spending	2017-18 Planned Spending	2018-19 Planned Spending
Strategic Outcome 1: Canadians have access to timely, relevant and quality statistical information on Canada's changing economy and society for informed debate, research and decision making on social and economic issues.							
Economic and Environmental Statistics	130,781,314	132,627,053	132,521,571	128,535,138	128,535,138	128,966,864	129,988,942
Socio-economic Statistics	103,547,956	100,399,795	101,973,363	100,763,339	100,763,339	98,938,776	99,704,793
Censuses	57,036,722	69,835,205	141,211,820	374,123,155	374,123,155	53,228,283	13,724,222
Statistical Infrastructure	135,719,900	116,399,563	88,312,304	97,950,720	97,950,720	96,525,394	94,531,433
Strategic Outcome 1 Subtotal	427,085,892	419,261,616	464,019,057	701,372,352	701,372,351	377,659,317	337,949,390
Strategic Outcome 2: Specific client needs for high-quality and timely statistical services are met.							
Cost-Recovered Statistical Services	80,001,693	76,333,208	96,345,911	112,025,384	112,025,384	112,025,384	112,025,384
Strategic Outcome 2 Subtotal	80,001,693	76,333,208	96,345,911	112,025,384	112,025,384	112,025,384	112,025,384
Internal Services Subtotal	56,705,219	55,940,845	59,947,778	58,086,277	58,086,277	58,485,569	58,950,253
Total Gross Expenditures	563,792,804	551,535,669	620,312,747	871,484,013	871,484,013	548,170,270	508,925,027
Respendable Revenue	-92,281,029	-84,333,208	-104,320,527	-120,000,000	-120,000,000	-120,000,000	-120,000,000
Total Net Expenditures	471,511,775	467,202,461	515,992,219	751,484,013	751,484,013	428,170,270	388,925,027

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

For trend analysis and explanation of variance related to the programs, please refer to Section II, Analysis of Programs by Strategic Outcome.

Alignment of Spending with the Whole-of-Government Framework[ix]

Alignment of 2016-17 Planned Spending with the Whole-of-Government Framework (dollars)

Strategic Outcome	Program	Spending Area	Government of Canada Outcome	2016-17 Planned Spending
Strategic Outcome 1: Canadians have access to timely, relevant and quality statistical information on Canada's changing economy and society for informed debate, research and decision making on social and economic issues.	1.0 Economic and Environmental Statistics	Government Affairs	A transparent, accountable and responsive federal government	128,535,138
	2.0 Socio-economic Statistics			100,763,339
	3.0 Censuses			366,148,539
	4.0 Statistical Infrastructure			97,950,720
Strategic Outcome 2: Specific client needs for high-quality and timely statistical services are met.	5.0 Cost-recovered Statistical Services			0

Total Planned Spending by Spending Area (dollars)

Spending Area	Total Planned Spending
Economic Affairs	0
Social Affairs	0
International Affairs	0
Government Affairs	693,397,736

Departmental Spending Trend

Figure 1 Departmental Spending Trend Graph

Departmental Spending Trend Graph

	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19
Cost Recovery (Netted Revenue)	92,002	84,333	104,321	120,000	120,000	120,000
Sunset Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory	67,809	66,583	69,411	78,837	66,182	61,170
Voted	403,982	400,619	446,582	672,647	361,989	327,755
Total	563,793	551,536	620,313	871,484	548,170	508,925
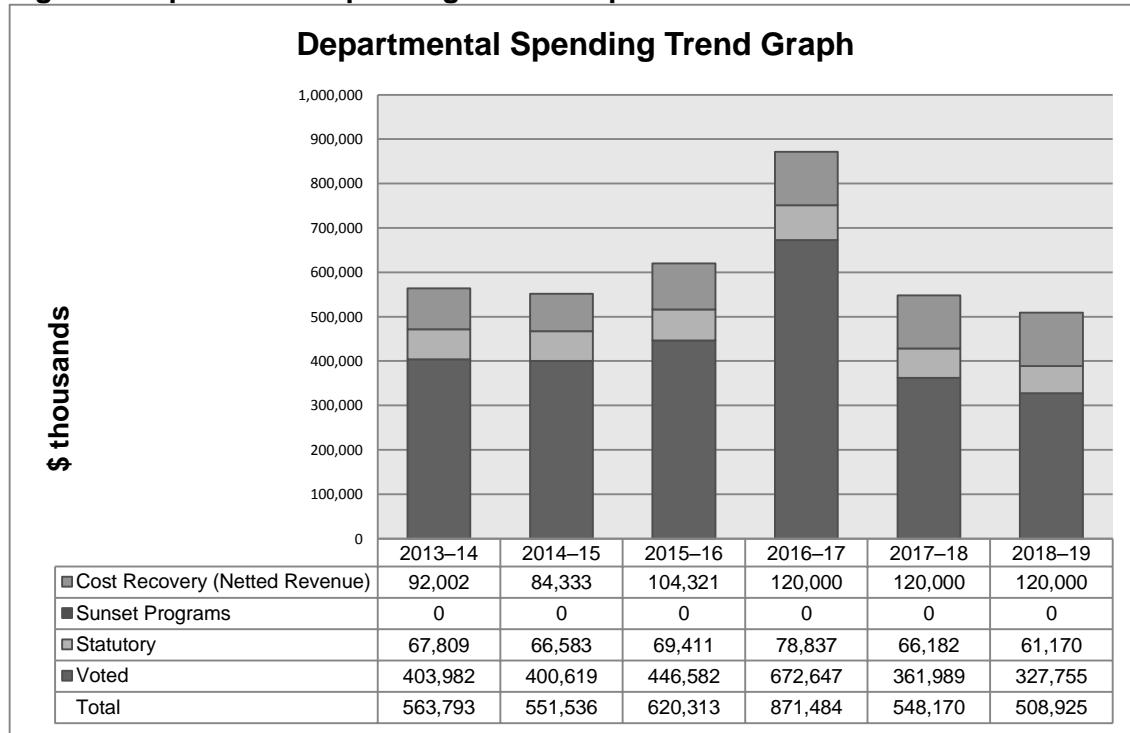
As shown in the graph, voted spending peak in 2016-17 when the Agency conducts the 2016 Census of Population and the 2016 Census of Agriculture, and drop sharply in 2017-18 as these activities begin to wind down. A typical census cycle covers a minimum seven year period with cycles overlapping.

Not as apparent in the graph because of the fluctuations due to Censuses, there are significant decreases also under voted spending over the six-year period. This pattern is a result of budget reductions and expenditures incurred in the first two years for severance liquidations related to the signing of collective agreements and to workforce adjustment costs.

Estimates by Vote

For information on Statistics Canada's organizational appropriations, consult the 2016–17 Main Estimates.[x]

Section II: Analysis of Programs by Strategic Outcome

This section describes Statistics Canada's program activities and the financial and non-financial resources available to each. Planned activities, indicators, targets and timelines are identified for each program.

Strategic Outcome 1

Strategic Outcome: Canadians have access to timely, relevant and quality statistical information on Canada's changing economy and society for informed debate, research and decision making on social and economic issues.		
Performance Indicators	**Targets**	**Date to be Achieved**
Number of visits to the Statistics Canada website	21 million	March 31, 2017
Number of visits to *The Daily*	2.2 million	March 31, 2017

Programs

- Economic and Environmental Statistics
- Socio-economic Statistics
- Censuses
- Statistical Infrastructure

Program 1: Economic and Environmental Statistics

Description

Through the Economic and Environmental Statistics program, Statistics Canada creates a trusted, relevant and comprehensive source of information on the entire spectrum of Canada's economy to inform public debate on economic issues; support economic policy development, implementation and evaluation; and guide business decision making. These statistics support various agreements and statutory requirements specified by legislations or regulations in such areas as taxation.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2016-17 Main Estimates	2016-17 Planned Spending	2017-18 Planned Spending	2018-19 Planned Spending
128,535,138	128,535,138	128,966,864	129,988,942

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Human Resources (Full-time Equivalents [FTEs])

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1,375	1,366	1,363

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

The increase in planned spending from 2016-17 represents mainly inflation, and the decrease in FTEs is the result of planned program efficiencies.

Performance Measurement

Program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Date to be Achieved
Canadians and public and private sector organizations use economic and environmental statistics for monitoring the economy, for policy development and for research.	Number of analytical and data products accessed	Establishing baseline	March 31, 2017
Canadians and public and private sector organizations are informed about economic and environmental statistics for monitoring the economy, for policy development and for research.	Percentage of surveys with up-to-date metadata in the Integrated Metadatabase	Establishing baseline	March 31, 2017
	Percentage of surveys with user guide documentation up-to-date	Establishing baseline	March 31, 2017
	Response rate	85%	March 31, 2017

Planning Highlights

The Economic and Environmental Statistics Program will continue to deliver timely and accurate economic data. Planned release dates for major economic indicators can be found on the Statistics Canada website.[xi]

The Agency continues to take steps to manage and reduce response burden. Through an established formal review process, content changes are examined to ensure that the data are not already available from other sources and that samples impose the least amount of burden while ensuring acceptable quality. In 2016-17, the Agency will continue to improve oversight and due diligence over survey proposals that have implications for respondent burden.

As well, the Agency continues to use a strategy aimed at reducing the accumulation of response burden on small and medium-sized businesses. Through this strategy, businesses with an excessive number of response minutes over a three-year period will be exempt for at least one year from Statistics Canada surveys. In 2016-17, the Agency will assess the results of the first and second iterations of this strategy.

Finally, Statistics Canada is moving expeditiously to adopt electronic reporting, the data collection mode favoured by many businesses.

Sub-program 1.1: Macroeconomic Accounts

Description

The Macroeconomic Accounts program provides a conceptually integrated framework of statistics and analysis for studying the evolution of the Canadian economy. The accounts are centred on the measurement of production of goods and services, and the purchase and sale of goods and services in domestic and international markets. Corresponding price indexes are derived, and estimates of economic activity in real or inflation-adjusted terms are prepared. Monetary flows are tracked among the five major sectors of the economy: households, non-profit institutions serving households, corporations (financial and non-financial), governments, and non-residents. Saving, investment, assets, liabilities, and national wealth are measured.

This program also produces statistics on international trade, economic transactions and on Canada's assets and liabilities with the rest of the world, of which the primary output is the balance of payments and the international investment position.

This program also produces financial and employment statistics for the Canadian public sector; more specifically, revenues, expenditures, assets, liabilities and debt statistics for the federal, provincial, territorial and municipal levels of government, including government health and education institutions.

The program supports various statutory requirements, including the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations*, the Comprehensive Integrated Tax Coordination Agreement, and the Special Data Dissemination Standard with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Its outputs, such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), balance sheet and financial flows, provincial economic accounts, the input–output tables and the various satellite accounts, such as the Tourism Satellite Account and the Pension Satellite Account, are vital to the policy development and program responsibilities of the Bank of Canada; Finance Canada; Industry Canada[1]; Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada[2]; and several other federal, provincial and territorial departments and agencies. Its outputs are also widely used in the private sector.

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[1] Now called Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada.
[2] Now called Global Affairs Canada.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2016-17 Planned Spending	2017-18 Planned Spending	2018-19 Planned Spending
27,091,368	27,115,145	27,429,075

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Human Resources (Full-time Equivalents [FTEs])

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
261	259	259

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Performance Measurement

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Date to be Achieved
Canadians and public and private sector organizations have timely access to national accounts statistics of quality, including the Canadian International Merchandise Trade Database, for informed debate on macroeconomic issues, for economic research and analysis, and for decision-making and the conduct of macroeconomic policy.	Percentage of data products released as scheduled	95%	March 31, 2017
	Percentage of data products meeting expected timeliness	90%	March 31, 2017
	Number of media citations	1,100	March 31, 2017
	Mean absolute revision	Monthly GDP: 0.3 Income and Expenditure Accounts: 0.3 Balance of Payments – Current Account Receipts: 3.0 Balance of Payments – Current Account Payments: 3.0 International Merchandise Trade (BOP basis) – Total Imports: 3.0 International Merchandise Trade (BOP basis) – Total Exports: 3.0	March 31, 2017

Planning Highlights

Since the 2008 global financial crisis, there has been an increasing demand for current and comprehensive financial and wealth statistics. Statistics Canada will carry on its development of an annual set of tables that will provide estimates of the distribution of household wealth across a number of different household dimensions. These tables will be an important input into measures of well-being and in the development of monetary and financial policy.

In 2016-17, Statistics Canada will launch a project with the goal of improving the detail and quality of local government finance statistics. This project will examine the possibility of releasing municipal-level government finance statistics, greatly improving the level of subprovincial statistics in this domain. Statistics Canada publishes monthly volume indicators of manufacturing and wholesale at the national, all-industry level. In 2016-17, the Agency will begin disseminating volume indicators at a more detailed industry level.

There is a strong and growing interest in Canada to better understand the impacts of globalization and business behaviour in the increasingly competitive and global business environment. Work began in 2015 and will continue in 2016-17 on a pilot project assessing the incidence of global value chains by surveying a small population of large and medium-sized enterprises on their involvement in merchanting, goods sent for processing and inventories held abroad. In addition, the Agency will continue to expand the time series and dimensions of its statistics on foreign affiliates to include research and development and value added.

During 2016-17, the Agency will begin to construct measures of actual household consumption and will continue to look for ways to back-cast the current set of macroeconomic accounts to provide users with longer time series for modelling and forecasting purposes.

Traditionally, Statistics Canada has produced estimates of GDP nationally and by province, but not at the metropolitan level. To meet a growing interest in measuring the dynamics of metropolitan economies, new estimates for cities have been produced and published. Production of the estimates on an ongoing basis is expected for 2016-17.

Sub-program 1.2: Industry Statistics

Description

The Industry Statistics program plans, directs, coordinates and controls the provision of statistical information and advice on a broad range of industrial sectors. These range from distributive trades, manufacturing, transportation and other service industries, to governments, private organizations and institutions. It also produces timely statistics concerning the activities of the agriculture sector and its participants. This is achieved by conducting annual and sub-annual surveys of manufacturing, transportation and retail and wholesale trade. The program also includes annual and sub-annual surveys on farm income and prices, and crop and livestock production and inventories.

The program supplies the Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts with data required by the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations*, and the Special Data Dissemination Standard with the IMF. Data are required as part of Canada's participation in the *North American Free Trade Agreement* under the snapback provision and the *Bank Act regulations*, Section 427.

The program also satisfies the information requirements of Transport Canada, the Canadian Transportation Agency, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, other federal government departments, provincial governments, international organizations, industry associations, the academic community and the public at large.

The program also assists large, complex, business enterprises with data-collection requirements.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2016-17 Planned Spending	2017-18 Planned Spending	2018-19 Planned Spending
44,094,839	44,031,947	44,098,051

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Human Resources (Full-time Equivalents [FTEs])

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
507	501	497

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Performance Measurement

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Date to be Achieved
Canadians and public and private sector organizations have timely access to a wide range of relevant industry statistics of quality on agriculture, wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, energy, transportation and other service industries, for informed debate, economic research and analysis, policy development and decision-making	Percentage of data products released as scheduled	95%	March 31, 2017
	Percentage of data products meeting expected timeliness	90%	March 31, 2017
	Number of media citations	1,100	March 31, 2017
	Mean absolute revision	Monthly Wholesale Trade – Total sales: 0.5

Monthly Wholesale Trade – Inventories: 0.5

Monthly Retail Trade – Total sales: 0.5

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing – Total sales: 0.5

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing – Inventories: 0.5 | March 31, 2017 |
| | Percentage of key estimates meeting expected accuracy | 90% | March 31, 2017 |

Planning Highlights

In Canada, the production and export of energy products is an important component of the economy. Consultations with key stakeholders, together with Statistics Canada's own observations, have shown that there are a number of key gaps in energy statistics. In 2016-17, work will continue on the development of a strategic plan to identify data gaps for the oil, natural gas, electricity and coal sectors and products. In addition, the Agency will continue to support and expand partnerships with federal and provincial departments, regulators and international governments and agencies to share information, best practices and common goals, and sources of energy information. This will also include looking to expand the use of alternative data sources.

Rates of capacity use are measures of the intensity with which industries use their production capacity. The quality of capacity utilization estimates for manufacturing industries will be improved by moving their collection from an annual to a monthly basis. The Agency started data collection in early 2016, and the results will be incorporated into the first-quarter release of the capacity utilization rates in 2016. This new data source will provide higher-quality estimates of capacity utilization rates, reduce the size of the annual

revisions, and facilitate future work to move the measure from a quarterly frequency to a monthly frequency. In addition, Statistics Canada will explore and, where appropriate, incorporate existing external administrative data sources for new service industries and investigate ways to improve estimates for non-manufacturing industries already in the program.

In 2016-17, Statistics Canada will undertake a project to determine the feasibility of using credit card information for the purpose of gathering additional data for the travel and retail programs. The Agency will also begin disseminating information from an e-commerce question added to the Monthly Retail Trade Survey in 2014.

Sub-program 1.3: Economy-wide Business Statistics

Description

The Economy-wide Business Statistics program plans, directs, coordinates and controls the provision of statistical information and advice to governments, private organizations and institutions on financial and taxation statistics for enterprises; capital spending; property values; consumer and industrial prices; small businesses; science, technology, innovation and the digital economy. The program also tracks the size, financial structure and ownership characteristics of the corporate sector in Canada and has responsibility for measuring production in the finance and insurance industries.

Data is produced on the *Corporation Returns Act* and the Financial and Taxation Statistics for enterprises, as well as Canada's merchandise export and import statistics and related price and volume indices (customs and balance of payments basis).

This program supplies the Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts with data required by the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act*, *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations* and the Comprehensive Integrated Tax Coordination Agreement.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI), and other price indexes (industrial product prices, services producer prices, non-residential construction prices, new housing prices, machinery and equipment prices, and farm input prices) are named in numerous acts (such as *Canada Pension Plan Act* and the *Old Age Security Act*) for various reasons: the adjustment of income tax basic deductions and inflation indicators in the Government of Canada–Bank of Canada Agreement on Inflation Control Targets.

The indexes are also required by the Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts to satisfy the *Fiscal Arrangements Act*, and the Special Data Dissemination Standard with the IMF.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2016-17 Planned Spending	2017-18 Planned Spending	2018-19 Planned Spending
48,837,271	49,380,631	50,049,287

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Human Resources (Full-time Equivalents [FTEs])

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
523	523	525

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Performance Measurement

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Date to be Achieved
Canadians and public and private sector organizations have timely access to a wide range of relevant economy-wide business statistics of quality, including the Consumer Price Index, Producer Price Indexes, Quarterly Financial Statistics, and Investment, Science and Technology Statistics, for informed debate, economic research and analysis, policy development and decision-making.	Percentage of data products released as scheduled	95%	March 31, 2017
	Percentage of data products meeting expected timeliness	90%	March 31, 2017
	Number of media citations	1,100	March 31, 2017
	Mean absolute revision	Industrial Product Price Index – All Items Index: 0.5 Quarterly Survey of Financial Statistics – Total Assets: 1.5 Quarterly Survey of Financial Statistics – Operating Profits: 5.0	March 31, 2017
	Percentage of key estimates meeting expected accuracy	90%	March 31, 2017

Planning Highlights

In 2016-17, work on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) will include exploration of various alternative sources of price data to see whether the traditional reliance on in-store collection can be reduced. For instance, Statistics Canada will examine the feasibility of incorporating transaction-level scanner data into the CPI, as well as data collected from the Internet. Research will continue for annual basket updates and also for the eventual publication of families of indexes, including a superlative index[1] and alternate measures of shelter.

Monitoring trends in residential housing prices informs financial and monetary policy and has been identified as a data requirement of the International Monetary Fund's Special Data Dissemination Standard Plus and an important element of the G-20 Data Gaps Initiative. In 2016-17, Statistics Canada will complete the pilot of a price index for new condominium apartments in selected cities. This new index will be an important component of a Residential Property Price Index that may be developed over the next three years.

In 2016-17, Statistics Canada is redesigning its collection methods and tools used to collect the Raw Materials Price Index and the Industrial Product Price Index. This modernization is expected to improve the quality of the indexes and allow for better monitoring and metrics.

The *Corporations Returns Act* is administered by the Chief Statistician under the authority of the Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development. The purpose of the Act is to collect financial and ownership information on corporations conducting business in Canada and to use this information to evaluate the extent and effect of non-resident control of the Canadian corporate economy. Starting in 2015-16, Statistics Canada began to update the processing environment used for the ownership survey. This update will increase both the level of automation and the flexibility. In 2016-17, Statistics Canada will develop the data model, establish the architecture and the design, and generate the specifications and use cases for the system.

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[1] A superlative index is a measure to approximate changes in the cost of living. This index aims to evaluate the change in expenditure required to maintain a fixed level of welfare. By construction it reflects changes in the price of goods and services as well as changes in the quantities of goods and services purchased by the consumer. Publication of a superlative index would be new for Statistics Canada.

Sub-program 1.4: Environmental Statistics

Description

The Environmental Statistics program integrates environmental and socio-economic information into sets of statistics relevant for the analysis of relationships between human activity and the environment in Canada.

The primary outputs for this program are time-series estimates of various components of Canada's environmental wealth (water, ecosystems, sub-soil minerals), natural resource usage, pollution flows, environmental protection expenditures and household environmental behaviours. As well, a detailed, geographically referenced database is maintained, which facilitates environmental studies by eco-region or by drainage area.

The program includes an annual analytical publication entitled *Human Activity and the Environment*, which is widely used by schools, as well as by federal, provincial and territorial government policy makers. Short analytical articles are also released through the *EnviroStats* publication.

Program outputs are used by Environment Canada[1], Natural Resources Canada, provincial government departments, various media outlets, private sector organizations, international institutions, and the general public.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2016-17 Planned Spending	2017-18 Planned Spending	2018-19 Planned Spending
5,253,141	5,321,187	5,264,907

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Human Resources (Full-time Equivalents [FTEs])

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
57	57	56

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

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[1] Now called Environment and Climate Change Canada.

Performance Measurement

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Date to be Achieved
Canadians and public and private sector organizations use the environmental accounts and statistics on the changing relationship between human activity and Canada's economy for informed debate, research and decision-making on environmental issues.	Percentage of data products released as scheduled	95%	March 31, 2017
	Percentage of data products meeting expected timeliness	90%	March 31, 2017
	Number of media citations	20	March 31, 2017
	Percentage of key estimates meeting expected accuracy	90%	March 31, 2017

Planning Highlights

Global climate change and cumulative impacts on ecosystem health and biodiversity continue to be major discussion points in the public domain. In 2016-17, the Agency will use the new ecosystem account on renewable water stocks, as well as data from existing water-use surveys, to produce an indicator of water supply and demand. The 2016 edition of *Human Activity and the Environment* will highlight the results from the new renewable freshwater account, where results will be provided by drainage region.

Statistics Canada's physical flow accounts for greenhouse gas emissions provide data for a comprehensive range of industries, and allow for the allocation of these emissions to final demand categories, such as households and exports. These statistics are currently available only at the national level. Given the important contribution of provinces to climate change mitigation policies, the Agency will be developing a pilot study to examine the possibility of creating provincial detail in the physical flow accounts for both energy use and greenhouse gas emissions.

Statistics Canada will work with Natural Resources Canada to redesign the current approach to collecting statistics on the clean technology sector in Canada. This redesign will provide a more comprehensive view of the economic contribution of this sector, including, potentially, province-level estimates of both revenue and employment.

The Agency continues to update the documentation available to users on the concepts, sources and methods of the Canadian System of Environmental and Resource Accounts. With the acceptance of the United Nations' System of Environmental–Economic Accounting as an international statistical standard, the updates reflect current concepts, as well as modifications made to the accounts since the document was last updated. The Agency will also examine emerging practices related to the Framework on Environmental Statistics. In 2016-17, the Agency will continue to update information as new products are developed.

Sub-program 1.5: Analysis of Economic and Environmental Statistics

Description

The Analysis of Economic and Environmental Statistics program directs, coordinates and conducts a broad range of data-development initiatives and statistical analyses on topics in macro- and microeconomics including productivity, firm entry and exits, and job creation and destruction.

These activities serve four main functions:

(1) To generate new data that can be used by the analytical community
(2) To demonstrate how these data can be used to provide analysis of relevant issues that dominate public debate
(3) To contribute to improved quality by vetting Statistics Canada data to assess their fitness for various uses
(4) To provide in-depth feedback and quality assurance to a wide range of the data-producing units within Statistics Canada.

The results of the data-development initiatives and analyses are disseminated through a number of different ways, including the *Economic Insights* publication; the *Canadian Productivity Review* and *Canadian Economy in Transition and Economic Analysis Research Papers Series*; external academic journals; and presentations made at conferences.

The Analysis of Economic and Environmental Statistics program oversees the Canadian Centre for Data Development and Economic Research, which allows outside analysts from governments, research institutions and academia to make use of business microdata under controlled conditions within Statistics Canada for research purposes.

Strategic partnerships are entered into with highly trained economists to undertake important policy-relevant economic research on topics such as productivity, international trade, investment patterns and firm dynamics, while assuring the confidentiality and security of data.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2016-17 Planned Spending	2017-18 Planned Spending	2018-19 Planned Spending
3,258,519	3,117,954	3,147,622

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Human Resources (Full-time Equivalents [FTEs])

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
27	26	26

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Performance Measurement

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Date to be Achieved
Canadians and public and private sector organizations use the results of statistical analyses, models, databases and other statistical information products for informed debate, research and decision-making on economic and environmental issues.	Number of professional citations	1,000	March 31, 2017

Planning Highlights

The Analytical Studies Program integrates and analyzes data collected by Statistics Canada and others to describe Canada's economy and society.

Data on the births and deaths of businesses provide important insights into the health of the economy. Work has begun to create a more current dataset on the entry and exit of firms, which will be used to produce statistics with less of a lag and at a higher frequency. In 2016-17, a revision analysis will be undertaken to examine the performance of the current methodology; consultations and analysis will be conducted to determine the value of the data and the development path.

In 2016-17, Statistics Canada will undertake a number of analytical projects. The Agency will publish new measures of hiring and layoff rates in economic regions, earnings trajectories of apprentices relative to other groups, and earnings of individuals whose spouse is diagnosed with cancer. Data will also be developed on health and the environment to enrich information on health cohorts with long-term exposure, and the transition to the institutional care model will be analyzed.

Moving forward, Statistics Canada's microdata access programs will continue to increase the number and expand the types of data files available through the Data Liberation Initiative, Real Time Remote Access, the Canadian Centre for Data Development and Economic Research (CDER), and the research data centres. In 2016-17, the Agency will document the core CDER business microdatabases that will be made available online. Core microdatabases with longitudinality corrections will be made available at CDER, and tools (e.g., synthetic data or limited disclosure data) to facilitate CDER research off-site will be explored.

Program 2: Socio-economic Statistics

Description

Through the Socio-economic Statistics program, Statistics Canada provides integrated information and relevant analysis on the social and socio-economic characteristics of individuals, families, and households, as well as on the major factors that affect their well-being. This information is used to inform public debate on socio-economic issues; to support social policy development, implementation and evaluation; and to guide public and private decision making. These statistics support requirements specified by legislation or regulations in such areas as labour, immigration, official languages and employment equity.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2016-17 Main Estimates	2016-17 Planned Spending	2017-18 Planned Spending	2018-19 Planned Spending
100,763,339	100,763,339	98,938,776	99,704,793

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Human Resources (Full-time Equivalents [FTEs])

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1,147	1,122	1,120

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

The decrease in planned spending and FTEs from 2016-17 to 2017-18 represents mainly a decrease in funding related to the profile of the Survey of Financial Security and the increase in planned spending from 2017-18 to 2018-19 represents mainly inflation.

Performance Measurement

Program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Date to be Achieved
Canadians and public and private sector organizations use socio-economic statistics for policy development and for research.	Number of analytical and data products accessed	Establishing baseline	March 31, 2017
Canadians and public and private sector organizations are informed about socio-economic statistics for policy development and for research.	Percentage of surveys with up-to-date metadata in the Integrated Metadatabase	Establishing baseline	March 31, 2017
	Percentage of surveys with up-to-date user guide documentation	Establishing baseline	March 31, 2017
	Response rate	70%	March 31, 2017

Planning Highlights

The Socio-economic Statistics Program will continue to deliver timely and accurate socio-economic data. Planned release dates can be found on the Statistics Canada website.[xii]

Decision makers are paying increasing attention to the demographic changes occurring in Canada that have a significant impact on public policies, programs and finances. As a result, the demand for detailed statistical data and analyses on an aging population and seniors has substantially increased over the last few years. In 2016-17, efforts will be concentrated on defining a standard set of age groupings above 65 years of age to better reflect information needs on seniors. Consultations with experts will also be carried out to identify a set of key data indicators for public dissemination, and a research agenda will be developed to answer specific policy-relevant questions.

Recent technological advances have facilitated the process of manipulating large administrative files, as well as reduced the cost of this process. The Social Data Linkage Environment is a secure processing environment that increases efficiency through data integration across various administrative and survey data files in the social domain—thereby reducing both collection costs and response burden. It also demonstrates the potential to extend the analytical relevance of existing longitudinal datasets through data integration. The production version was launched in 2015-16, with updates, training and cost-recovery projects taking place in 2016-17.

Sub-program 2.1: Labour, Education, Income and Tourism Statistics

Description

The Labour, Education, Income and Tourism Statistics program provides indicators that measure the economic well-being of Canadians based on information from the labour market, income, expenditures and wealth, pensions, housing and education fields. In addition, the program also provides statistics on tourism.

Indicators are produced at various frequencies. Labour market estimates, which are among the most timely and important measures of the overall performance of the Canadian economy, are reported monthly. A multi-dimensional picture of the financial well-being of Canadian families and individuals is provided through an annual survey on income and expenditures, as well as a periodic measurement of wealth. Indicators collected through tax data complete the picture. Information on pension funds is provided quarterly, and information on pension plans is provided yearly. The program also has a comprehensive set of pan-Canadian education statistics and analysis that is released yearly. Tourism indicators are released monthly.

The program supplies data to the Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts, the Tourism Satellite Accounts, and the balance of payments.

The program collection mandate stems from requirements in the *Employment Insurance Act*, the *Judges Act*, the *Senate and* the *House of Commons Act*, the *Canada Pension Plan Act*, and the *Quebec Pension Plan Act*, and the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations*.

The outputs of this program support economic, social and monetary policy, and governments, financial institutions and researchers alike rely heavily on these outputs to monitor the impact of policies and programs.

Specific user agencies include Finance Canada, Employment and Social Development Canada, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Industry Canada[1], Destination Canada, and the Bank of Canada.

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[1] Now called Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2016-17 Planned Spending	2017-18 Planned Spending	2018-19 Planned Spending
44,419,595	42,368,259	42,636,032

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Human Resources (Full-time Equivalents [FTEs])

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
545	523	521

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Performance Measurement

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Date to be Achieved
Canadians and Government policy makers have timely access to labour, education, income, and tourism statistics of quality to make informed decisions.	Percentage of data products released as scheduled	95%	March 31, 2017
	Percentage of data products meeting expected timeliness	90%	March 31, 2017
	Number of media citations	2,190	March 31, 2017
	Percentage of key estimates meeting expected accuracy	90%	March 31, 2017

Planning Highlights

Redesigns are vital for ensuring surveys and programs continue to deliver quality, relevant information. The redesign of the Labour Force Survey continues in 2016-17. The main activities are the development of collection, processing, coding and dissemination systems using common tools. The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and the Survey of Household Spending and the tourism surveys will also be going through redesigns.

In the Tourism Statistics Program, the surveys on international and domestic travel by Canadians will be combined into one survey—the National Travel Survey. This is being done to improve data quality and long-term financial sustainability. A pilot test of the new survey was conducted in February 2016. In 2016-17, the results of the pilot will be assessed and the full survey will be developed.

Accurate information on tourism expenditures, especially by international visitors, represents a notable data gap in the Tourism Statistics Program. In 2016-17, a study will be undertaken on the potential for filling this gap through the use of credit card information.

The Job Vacancy and Wage Survey is conducted on behalf of Employment and Social Development Canada. The job vacancy component of the survey has been producing quarterly estimates of job vacancies since the summer of 2015. The collection of the wage component started in January 2016, and release is planned for late 2016. The first full dataset of annual wage data will be released in the spring of 2017.

The Survey of Financial Security collects information on the assets and debts of families and individuals in Canada. The next iteration of this survey will take place in the fall of 2016 and will be conducted on an ongoing basis every three years.

In the Education Statistics Program, pilot projects were conducted in 2015-16 to derive student pathways and labour-market outcomes for postsecondary graduates (working with provincial ministries of education), through the use of tax data. In 2016-17, analysis will be conducted, and data will be prepared for release in early 2017.

Sub-program 2.2: Health and Justice Statistics

Description

The Health and Justice Statistics program provides statistical information and analysis about the state of health of Canadians, as well as criminal and civil justice in Canada. It also conducts the ongoing Canadian Community Health Survey and the Canadian Health Measures Survey, collects the data for and maintains Canada's vital statistics, as well as the Canadian Cancer Registry.

Health information is used to assist and support health planners and decision makers at all levels of government, to sustain demographic and epidemiological research, and to report to the Canadian public about their collective health and health-care system. Vital statistics data are used by the Population Estimates Program, whose results, in turn, are used for the Equalization Program.

The National Justice Statistics Initiative strives to develop, implement and manage an effective national justice statistics program through the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, which is the operational arm of a federal–provincial–territorial partnership. The rationale for this program stems from a memorandum of understanding with Justice Canada, and Cabinet decisions where Statistics Canada was named a partner in the National Justice Statistics Initiative. The program administers several surveys on police-reported crime, homicide, police administration, adult and youth criminal courts, civil courts and adult corrections, as well as surveys on expenditures and personnel, and key-indicator reports on adult and youth corrections. The program also administers the Family Violence Statistical Program funded by the Family Violence Initiative.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2016-17 Planned Spending	2017-18 Planned Spending	2018-19 Planned Spending
41,461,849	41,800,580	42,008,409

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Human Resources (Full-time Equivalents [FTEs])

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
448	447	446

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Performance Measurement

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Date to be Achieved
Canadians and Government policy makers have timely access to health and justice statistics of quality to make informed decisions.	Percentage of data products meeting expected timeliness	90%	March 31, 2017
	Number of media citations	450	March 31, 2017
	Percentage of key estimates meeting expected accuracy	90%	March 31, 2017

Planning Highlights

Statistics Canada is working to address an important data gap in the area of health and well-being of Canadian children and youth, and the factors influencing their physical and mental health. In 2016-17, the Agency will conduct a pilot version of the Canadian Health Survey on Children and Youth. Funding partnerships will continue to be explored in 2016-17 to contribute to the main survey.

Collection for the Canadian Community Health Survey–Nutrition began in January 2015; results are scheduled to be released in late 2016.

To understand the extent of the re-contact of individuals with the Canadian criminal justice system and their pathways through it, the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics is analyzing administrative data from police, courts and corrections facilities. In 2016-17, the Agency will study new jurisdictions and will produce a set of standardized indicators and products on the topic of re-contact by 2017-18.

Collaborative work has been underway on a pilot police performance metrics project. In 2016-17, key indicators of police performance will be identified, and a framework will be developed for police performance metrics.

Statistics Canada, in collaboration with the Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs, will be collecting, for the first time, national fire incident and loss data. In 2016-17, Statistics Canada will aggregate, map and model 10 years of provincial and territorial fire data, leading to the first national-level analysis of fire incidents in Canada.

Over the course of the next two years, the Agency will be redesigning various justice-related surveys to improve their relevance and to meet new priorities in the area of policing and the administration of justice (the Integrated Criminal Court Survey, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, the Police Administration Survey, the Homicide Survey, the Transition Home Survey, the Integrated Correctional Services Survey, and the Legal Aid Survey).

Sub-program 2.3: Demographic, Aboriginal and other Social Statistics

Description

The Demographic, Aboriginal and other Social Statistics program produces Canada's quarterly and annual post-censal and inter-censal population estimates and population projections, which are used by all levels of government, the private sector, researchers and non-government organizations. Population estimates are used to satisfy the statutory requirements of the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations*, including the Canada Health and Social Transfer, the Equalization Program, and the Wait Times Reduction Transfer. Territorial estimates are used in the Territorial Formula Financing. Population estimates are used to allocate federal seats to provinces under the *Fair Representation Act*.

Population estimates must be used in connection with the following legislations: the *Canada Pension Plan Act*, the *Canada Pension Plan Investment Board Act*, the *Canada Student Loans Act*, and the *Canada Student Financial Assistance Act*. Data include components of population growth, namely estimates of births, deaths, immigration, total emigration, change in non-permanent residents, and inter- and intra-provincial migration.

This program also enables access to microdata for research purposes and produces information and analytic outputs on key social issues. Through the General Social Survey, information on immigration, visible minorities, religion, ethnicity, language, social identity, giving and volunteering, victimization, youth, families, gender, seniors, time use, care giving and receiving, and social well-being are collected. The information is used to support various pieces of legislation, including the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, the *Citizenship Act*, the *Canadian Multiculturalism Act*, the *Official Languages Act*, and the *Employment Equity Act*.

The Demographic, Aboriginal and other Social Statistics program provides information and subject-matter expertise to help support the policy interests of Employment and Social Development Canada, Citizenship and Immigration Canada[1], Justice Canada, Canadian Heritage, and Status of Women Canada. It is also responsible for providing subject-matter expertise, coordination and integration in the collection, analysis and dissemination of data about Indigenous people, on topics such as education, use of Indigenous languages, labour activity, income, health, communication technology, mobility, and housing conditions, which are used by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada[2] and Indigenous governments and organizations.

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[1] Now called Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada.
[2] Now called Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2016-17 Planned Spending	2017-18 Planned Spending	2018-19 Planned Spending
11,357,523	11,327,289	11,584,635

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Human Resources (Full-time Equivalents [FTEs])

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
125	124	125

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Performance Measurement

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Date to be Achieved
Canadians and Government policy makers have timely access to demographic, Aboriginal and other social statistics of quality to make informed decisions.	Percentage of data products meeting expected timeliness	90%	March 31, 2017
	Number of media citations	200	March 31, 2017
	Percentage of key estimates meeting expected accuracy	90%	March 31, 2017

Planning Highlights

In 2016-17, the Agency will collect information through the General Social Survey (GSS) on topics such as job satisfaction, workload, work ethics, home life, family time, leisure and relaxation activities. Collection will take place from August to December 2016. The survey will use multi-mode collection, and will implement a new collection strategy that will invite households to complete the survey online through a letter of invitation, rather than through an offer from an interviewer.

The public-use microdata for the GSS on Victimization will be released in the summer of 2016, and the collection and processing for the GSS on Time Use will be completed, with the results being released in the winter of 2017. The results will be accompanied by an analytical report and CANSIM tables that focus on unpaid work.

Collection for the GSS on Family will begin in March 2017. The survey will collect information on conjugal history, fertility history, childcare and child custody.

In 2016-17, the Agency will release a new set of demographic projections for the diversity of the Canadian population and the labour force.

Sub-program 2.4: Analysis of Socio-economic Statistics

Description

The Analysis of Socio-economic Statistics program plans, directs, coordinates and conducts a range of statistical analyses, as well as data-development initiatives and micro-simulation modelling. Results are disseminated through a variety of means including Statistics Canada's research paper series, in publications such as *Economic Insights* and *Health Reports*, in external academic journals and through presentations provided at conferences.

Substantive areas of analysis that are of interest to policy makers, academics, business leaders and individuals include population aging and its impacts on labour markets and health care needs; wait times and access to health care; Indigenous health; the economic circumstances of immigrants; population health status and health systems; the impact of diseases and health determinants; trends in income distribution, including both low income and vulnerable populations; geographic patterns, including across Canada's major cities; labour force dynamics; education outcomes, labour compensation; and pensions and retirement adequacy.

These activities serve four main functions and audiences:

(1) Providing high-quality and often leading-edge analyses on important contemporary topics for the general public
(2) Providing information of direct relevance to matters of current policy concern
(3) Contributing, more generally, to the corpus of national and international research in the peer-reviewed literature
(4) Providing an important quality assurance role to verify the accuracy and relevance of the statistics produced in order to assist users in interpreting the data, and to develop relevant concepts for the production of statistics.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2016-17 Planned Spending	2017-18 Planned Spending	2018-19 Planned Spending
3,524,371	3,442,647	3,475,717

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Human Resources (Full-time Equivalents [FTEs])

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
29	28	28

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Performance Measurement

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Date to be Achieved
Canadians, government policy makers and public and private sector researchers have access to the results of statistical analyses, models, databases and other statistical information products for informed debate, research and decision-making on socio-economic and health issues.	Number of professional citations	10,000	March 31, 2017

Planning Highlights

The Analysis of Socio-economic Statistics Program will continue to conduct a range of statistical analyses, with a focus on documenting ongoing changes in the Canadian labour force, including trades and apprentices; changing skills and occupational requirements; immigrant outcomes; and geographic mobility. Statistics Canada will use data integration to improve the development and analysis of large cohorts for studying the impacts of the environment on health outcomes, such as cancer, mortality and hospitalization.

Microdata simulation provides new and interesting ways to look at data, and ensures that information already collected is used to its fullest potential. The Population Health Model (POHEM) is a microsimulation model that serves the needs of health policy makers. In 2016-17, a new version of POHEM will be available, with an updated starting population and models for physical activity and body mass index.

The Social Policy Simulation Database and Model (SPSD/M) assists users in analyzing the financial interactions of governments and individuals in Canada. For example, it can help assess the cost implications or income redistributive effects of changes in the personal taxation and cash transfer systems. In 2015-16, the Agency undertook an experimental initiative to run the model on administrative data. In 2016-17, the SPSD/M administrative data prototype will be presented to prospective users and be available for cost-recovery work.

In 2016-17, a microsimulation model to project demand for and affordability of institutional care for seniors will be completed and available for cost-recovery work.

Program 3: Censuses

Description

Through the Census programs, Statistics Canada provides information on changes in the Canadian population, in demographic characteristics, and in the agricultural sector. This information serves as a basis for public and private decision making, and research and analysis in areas of concern to the Canadians. The program includes the Census of Population and the Census of Agriculture. Both the Census of Population and the Census of Agriculture are mandated by the *Statistics Act*; the Census of Population is also mandated in the *Constitution Act*.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

	2016-17 Main Estimates	2016-17 Planned Spending	2017-18 Planned Spending	2018-19 Planned Spending
Gross Expenditures	374,123,155	374,123,155	53,228,283	13,724,222
Respendable Revenue	-7,974,616	-7,974,616	-7,974,616	-7,974,616
Net Expenditures	366,148,539	366,148,539	45,253,667	5,749,606

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Human Resources (Full-time Equivalents [FTEs])

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Gross Expenditures	1,788	498	136
Respendable Revenue	-34	-34	-34
Net Expenditures	1,754	464	102

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Spending fluctuations between years are caused by the cyclical nature of the 2016 Census Program, for which activity peaks in 2016-17.

Performance Measurement

Program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Date to be Achieved
Canadians and Government policy makers use Census of Population and Census of Agriculture data to make informed decisions.	Number of analytical and data products accessed for the Census of Population	Establishing baseline	March 31, 2017
	Number of analytical and data products accessed for the Census of Agriculture	Establishing baseline	March 31, 2017
Canadians and Government policy makers are informed about Census of Population and Census of Agriculture programs to make informed decisions.	Percentage of surveys with up-to-date metadata in the Integrated Metadatabase	Establishing baseline	To be determined once release schedule is set
	Percentage of surveys with user guide documentation up-to-date	Establishing baseline	To be determined once release schedule is set

Planning Highlights

In 2016-17, collection will take place for both the 2016 Census of Population Program and the 2016 Census of Agriculture. Processing, certification and dissemination activities will be carried out throughout the year, with the first release of population and dwelling counts scheduled for February 2017.

For the 2016 Census of Population Program, the mandatory long-form census will be reinstated.

Sub-program 3.1: Census of Population Program

Description

The Census of Population program plans, develops and implements all collection, data processing and dissemination of the decennial and quinquennial censuses of population—Canada's national inventory of key socio‑economic phenomena.

The Census of Population program provides a statistical portrait of Canada and its people. The Census of Population produces population counts that are the basis for updating population estimates, which are used to determine transfer payments for Canada Health and Social Transfer, the Health Reform Transfer, Equalization and Territorial Formula Financing. The program is also the only source of standard information for low levels of geography and small populations, which are needed to meet legislative requirements, and to satisfy key policy requirements defined by government needs, or to satisfy non-governmental organizations' and businesses' need to plan and evaluate programs and make informed decisions. Because the Canadian census is conducted every five years, and the questions are similar, it is possible to compare results in order to see what changes to Canada's population have occurred over time.

The census includes every person living in Canada on Census Day, as well as Canadians living abroad, either on a military base, attached to a diplomatic mission, at sea, or in port aboard Canadian-registered merchant vessels. Persons in Canada, including those holding a temporary resident permit, study permit, or work permit, as well as their dependents, are also part of the census.

The Census of Population, mandated in the *Constitution Act*, underlies the delineation of federal electoral districts (therefore representation in the House of Commons) and plays a critical role in the Constitutional amending formula. The *Fair Representation Act* requires population estimates to determine the number of Federal Electoral Districts and the Federal Electoral Act requires the use of population counts to redraw the boundaries of these districts every 10 years.

This program is mandated in many statutes and acts including the *Statistics Act*, the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, the *Federal–Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations*, the *Canada Council for the Arts Act*, the *Provincial Subsidies Act*, the *Railway Relocation and Crossing Act*, the *Industrial and Regional Development Act*, the *Income Tax Act*, the *Canada Pension Plan Act*, the *Old Age Security Act*, the *War Veterans Allowance Act* and constitutional amendments.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

	2016-17 Planned Spending	2017-18 Planned Spending	2018-19 Planned Spending
Gross Expenditures	358,355,732	48,561,141	11,912,520
Respendable Revenue	-7,974,616	-7,974,616	-7,974,616
Net Expenditures	350,381,116	40,586,525	3,937,903

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Human Resources (Full-time Equivalents [FTEs])

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Gross Expenditures	1,580	448	119
Respendable Revenue	-34	-34	-34
Net Expenditures	1,546	414	85

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Spending fluctuations between years are due to the cyclical nature of the Census Program. This is the result of the extensive planning, development, testing and implementation activities that are an essential part of a successful census. A typical census cycle covers a minimum seven year period with cycles overlapping.

Performance Measurement

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Date to be Achieved
Canadians and Government policy makers have timely access to Census of Population data to make informed decisions.	Percentage of data products released as scheduled	95%	To be determined once release schedule is set
	Number of media citations	2,000	March 31, 2017

Planning Highlights

In 2016-17, Statistics Canada will scale up the processes and infrastructure required to conduct the Census of Population Program, and disseminate population and dwelling counts. The Census of Population, along with the Population Estimates Program, produces population counts and estimates that are needed to determine electoral boundaries; the distribution of federal transfer payments; and the transfer and allocation of funds among regional and municipal governments, school boards and other local agencies in provinces and territories. The mandatory long-form census will be conducted using the census infrastructure.

The Agency will complete the recruitment and training of approximately 35,000 field and processing staff, implement a public communications program, complete collection operations and process questionnaire returns, and begin coverage studies.

For the first time, census collection operations will be conducted using a fully integrated corporate web-based system that has been developed to meet all of the Agency's collection requirements. The web-based system is designed to support the Internet as the primary response mode (an Internet response of 65% is expected in 2016), and will be used to monitor field collection operations.

The Integrated Communications Strategy will use proactive social marketing practices to develop and deliver messages to encourage all Canadians to self-enumerate. The strategy will leverage a multi-mode approach and deploy behavioural economics approaches to target populations that have proven more difficult to enumerate. This is to keep the number of households requiring follow-up by enumerators—by far the most expensive collection approach—as low as possible.

Census results will begin being released in February 2017, with the dissemination of the population and dwelling counts. All census data will be published by the end of 2017, 10 months earlier than for the 2011 Census.

In addition, Statistics Canada will continue to explore the expanded use of administrative data sources in the Census Program, including the use of income tax and benefit files in the 2016 Census of Population, to replace the detailed income questions traditionally asked in the long form.

Sub-program 3.2: Census of Agriculture

Description

The Census of Agriculture program conducts the quinquennial Census of Agriculture, and produces and publishes economic series on the agriculture sector that flow to the Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts to form the agriculture component of the GDP, and thereby satisfy requirements of the *Federal–Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations*.

Information from this program is used to improve the register of farms for the purpose of conducting surveys and censuses to ensure proper survey coverage using samples that are as small as statistically possible and thereby minimizing response burden. The program provides a comprehensive picture of the agriculture sector at the national, provincial and sub-provincial levels, and is mandated by the *Statistics Act*.

Small-area and benchmarking data, produced from the Census of Agriculture, are critical to industry structural analysis, crisis management, environmental programs, pesticide management, carbon credits, water-use planning and protection, rural development, and traceability. No other comprehensive source of these data currently exists, and coverage of farms of all sizes is important. In some sectors and regions, small farms are significant to the economy, and data are required for policy and program development.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2016-17 Planned Spending	2017-18 Planned Spending	2018-19 Planned Spending
15,767,423	4,667,142	1,811,702

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Human Resources (Full-time Equivalents [FTEs])

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
208	50	17

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Spending fluctuations between years are due to the cyclical nature of the Census Program. This is the result of the extensive planning, development, testing and implementation activities that are an essential part of a successful census. A typical census cycle covers a minimum seven year period with cycles overlapping.

Performance Measurement

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Date to be Achieved
Canadians and Government policy makers have timely access to Census of Agriculture data to make informed decisions.	Percentage of data products released as scheduled	95%	To be determined once release schedule is set
	Number of media citations	25	March 31, 2017

Planning Highlights

In 2016-17, the Agency will complete collection for complex farms and special universes; execute wave-based census letter and questionnaire delivery for standard farms; conduct follow-up with respondents whose responses were insufficient and conduct follow-up with non-respondents, including coverage evaluation; execute data processing, validation, certification and suppression; execute the quality management plan; complete the development and testing of census dissemination systems; begin preparations for major data releases; and begin program reviews and document lessons learned; and continue research on administrative data replacement.

Program 4: Statistical Infrastructure

Description

Through the Statistical Infrastructure program, Statistics Canada administers activities and services that support a strong statistical system. These activities and services include development of sound statistical methodology, standardized concepts and classifications, development and provision of information about the agency's surveys and statistical programs; and the development and maintenance of registers of enterprises and addresses for statistical purposes. The activities and services also include data-collection for Statistics Canada's surveys, the production of Statistics Canada's catalogued publications, online databases; and the dissemination of Statistics Canada's official release vehicle. As well as the co-ordination of those aspects of the agency's Integrated Strategic Planning Process, which ensures the continuity and quality maintenance of programs.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2016-17 Main Estimates	2016-17 Planned Spending	2017-18 Planned Spending	2018-19 Planned Spending
97,950,720	97,950,720	96,525,394	94,531,433

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Human Resources (Full-time Equivalents [FTEs])

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
989	953	942

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

The decrease in planned spending from 2016-17 represents mainly the transfer of the inflation budget to programs, and the decrease in FTEs is related to program efficiencies.

Performance Measurement

Program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Date to be Achieved
An infrastructure of statistical services and activities is administered to support an effective statistical system.	Percentage of programs directly supported by methodology services	100%	March 31, 2017
	Percentage of programs using statistical infrastructure services	100%	March 31, 2017
	Percentage of programs using operational statistical services	100%	March 31, 2017

Planning Highlights

In 2016-17, the Statistical Infrastructure Program will continue to deliver the vital activities which underpin the statistical system. These activities range from the provision of sound methodological methods to the dissemination of data and analysis to the delivery of efficient and effective collection services.

Sub-program 4.1: Professional Statistical Services

Description

The Professional Statistical Services program develops sound statistical methodology, standardized concepts and classifications (including geographic concepts) and information about the agency's surveys and statistical programs; and prepares and maintains registers of households, farms and other businesses and organizations for the purpose of conducting surveys and censuses.

This program is also responsible for acquiring statistical data from Canada Revenue Agency and other administrative sources to make these data available to other programs throughout the Agency. The program also undertakes methodological research activities aimed at providing practical solutions related to survey and questionnaire design, the analysis of survey data, and other specific topics and provides expert advice on survey methodology and quality assurance within and outside the Agency. The program also provides Agency-specific legal services relating to the *Statistics Act* and to data-sharing agreements.

In addition, the Professional Statistical Services program carries out research and development activities relating to a number of areas such as statistical methodology, data collection, and operational activities; and assists large, complex business enterprises with data-collection requirements.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2016-17 Planned Spending	2017-18 Planned Spending	2018-19 Planned Spending
25,313,024	25,773,074	26,003,214

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Human Resources (Full-time Equivalents [FTEs])

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
253	255	255

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Performance Measurement

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Date to be Achieved
Programs within Statistics Canada implement state-of-the-art statistical theory and survey methods, standardized concepts, statistical classifications, and registers in the production of statistical outputs.	Number of programs that undergo a review of their methodology and/or statistical infrastructure	4	March 31, 2017
	Percentage of programs reviewed to which the methodology and/or statistical infrastructure provided approved solutions	100%	March 31, 2017
	Percentage of the proposed solutions that were adopted by the programs	80%	March 31, 2017

Planning Highlights

Statistics Canada will continue to expand its use of alternative information sources to replace, complement or supplement survey programs. Areas to be examined include the use of private sector "big data" sources for statistical purposes, satellite imagery to track agricultural field crop conditions, direct measurement through intelligent instruments rather than survey questionnaires, and automated collection of information from the Internet. In 2016-17, Statistics Canada will continue to pursue the acquisition of alternate information sources from federal departments, provinces and other organizations.

The coherent presentation of statistics requires the development and use of standard classifications. Work will continue on the update to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS). Statistics Canada is working closely with the United States and Mexico on the 2017 versions of these two classifications. In 2016-17, updated NAICS and NAPCS manuals for Canada will be released with a trilateral version scheduled for release in 2017.

The Quality Assurance Framework (QAF), last updated in 2002, is a broadly used reference document that serves as a key element of the Agency's Corporate Management Framework. The document will be updated to reflect new best management practices developed within the Agency and other statistical organizations in recent years. The updated edition will be published in 2016-17.

Statistics Canada is exploring a prototype system for Small Area Estimation. This system will produce estimates for small geographic areas by combining survey estimates and administrative data to generate estimates using data models. Beginning in 2015-16, in-depth evaluations were undertaken using the prototype and a number of large-scale surveys. In 2016-17, the prototype functionalities will be integrated into the corporate suite of generalized systems.

Statistics Canada's statistical programs rely on sound, proven and robust methodologies developed through research and experimentation. Included in the various activities the Agency will undertake in 2016-17 are the development of recommendations for frame construction and sampling design strategies using Household Survey Frame files; the enhancement of the Agency's automated disclosure control software with new functionality; and the improvement of the Agency's generalized system for data integration.

Sub-program 4.2: Operational Statistical Services

Description

The Operational Statistical Services program comprises those activities and services relating to the collection of data from respondents; the entry of data into computer systems; the coding of data into standard categories; and the processing of data obtained from other government organizations or administrative sources, rather than directly from respondents.

This program includes activities associated with the release of the Agency's information to the public. Examples include the production of online databases and the dissemination of Statistics Canada's official release vehicle, *The Daily*.

The program also oversees the hiring and training of interviewers to support ongoing, ad-hoc and cost-recovery surveys; and provides a data-user advisory services function through the Statistical Information Service.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2016-17 Planned Spending	2017-18 Planned Spending	2018-19 Planned Spending
52,551,450	52,075,252	52,272,017

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Human Resources (Full-time Equivalents [FTEs])

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
542	533	530

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Performance Measurement

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Date to be Achieved
Subject-matter divisions use modern and state-of the art statistical services to support program delivery.	Percentage of Collection Operation Service Agreements (COSA) components that are met (Main Estimates)	90%	March 31, 2017
The information needs of users who contact Statistics Canada are met.	Percentage of clients who receive the information that they requested	90%	March 31, 2017
Canadians use the Statistics Canada website to meet their information needs.	Percentage of website visitors who found the information they were looking for	75%	March 31, 2017

Planning Highlights

To achieve the best possible quality in the most efficient way, Statistics Canada needs to be able to start a survey in any mode, and pursue collection of the survey using any other combination of modes. To implement this, Statistics Canada established the Integrated Collection and Operation Systems Initiative (ICOS). In 2016-17, the ICOS Collection Management Portal will support the collection for the 2016 Censuses of Population and Agriculture. In addition, a prototype solution will be implemented to allow data collection for the Consumer Price Index (CPI) program and personal interviewing for social surveys.

To enhance the efficiency, responsiveness and robustness of data collection operations, responsive collection design was implemented in all computer-assisted telephone interviewing surveys. In 2016-17, enhancements will be made and work will continue to gain a better understanding of the transition from interviewer-assisted to self-responding e-questionnaires and help improve follow-up strategies with respondents.

Increased concern among Canadians about personal privacy and information security, together with evolving telecommunications technologies, have made it more difficult to establish communications with households. To support collection activities and improve response rates, a number of research activities will take place in 2016-17, including conducting a consultation with cellphone respondents and non-respondents to better understand how to improve contact and participation rates.

The Agency's transformational project to update and modernize its dissemination strategy through the New Dissemination Model continues in 2016-17. This effort builds on the adoption of an open data model in the Agency. The New Dissemination Model includes a revised organization of data holdings that will enable better discovery and enhanced

navigation, a simplified line of data products with a more coherent and consistent layout and functionality, and aggregate statistics generated through a database-driven approach.

At present, Statistics Canada publishes some data from non-Statistics Canada Sources such as the Bank of Canada and the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation. In 2016-17, Statistics Canada, in collaboration with the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, will work to establish an approach, consistent with open-government principles, whereby other federal organizations can use the Statistics Canada infrastructure to publish statistical information.

Sub-program 4.3: Continuity and Quality Maintenance Program

Description

The Continuity and Quality Maintenance program coordinates aspects of the Agency's Integrated Strategic Planning Process to ensure the continuity and quality maintenance of programs.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2016-17 Planned Spending	2017-18 Planned Spending	2018-19 Planned Spending
20,086,246	18,677,069	16,256,202

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Human Resources (Full-time Equivalents [FTEs])

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
194	165	157

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

The decrease in planned spending from 2016-17 represents mainly the transfer of the inflation budget to programs. Although it decreases from 2016-17, it is only temporary until funding is received in future years.

Performance Measurement

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Date to be Achieved
The continuity and quality of Statistics Canada's ongoing programs is being maintained through the integrated strategic planning process.	Percentage of the investments in the Continuity and Quality Maintenance Investment Plan (CQMIP) implemented as planned	80%	March 31, 2017

Planning Highlights

The Agency's core strategy for ensuring robustness is to develop and maintain a 10-year plan that identifies all investments required to ensure the efficiency, continuity and quality of all statistical programs. This plan is a key part of the Integrated Strategic Planning Process, a rigorous multi-year planning framework that incorporates all Agency requirements for financial, information technology and human resources.

In 2016-17, the 10-year plan includes investments in the redesign of major survey programs to ensure their continued relevance and effectiveness. It also includes investments in new surveys to meet data gaps such as in the area of children's health and seeking opportunities to increase the use of administrative data to replace or complement survey data where appropriate.

Strategic Outcome 2

Strategic Outcome: Specific client needs for high-quality and timely statistical services are met.		
Performance Indicators	**Targets**	**Date to be Achieved**
Volume of cost-recovery contracts conducted by Statistics Canada – Statistical Surveys and Related Surveys	300	March 31, 2017
Value of cost-recovery contracts conducted by Statistics Canada – Statistical Surveys and Related Surveys	$93,051,169	March 31, 2017
Value of cost-recovery contracts conducted by Statistics Canada – Custom Requests and Workshops	$4,034,997	March 31, 2017

Program:

- Cost-recovered statistical services

Program 5: Cost-recovered Statistical Services

Description

Through the Cost-recovered Statistical Services program, Statistics Canada produces on-demand, high-quality, cost-recovered statistical services that meet specific needs of federal, provincial and territorial institutions and other clients that are not met by the core statistical program.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

	2016-17 Main Estimates	2016-17 Planned Spending	2017-18 Planned Spending	2018-19 Planned Spending
Gross Expenditures	112,025,384	112,025,384	112,025,384	112,025,384
Respendable Revenue	-112,025,384	-112,025,384	-112,025,384	-112,025,384
Net Expenditures	0	0	0	0

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Human Resources (Full-time Equivalents [FTEs])

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Gross Expenditures	923	923	923
Respendable Revenue	-923	-923	-923
Net Expenditures	0	0	0

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

The Agency's statistical program is funded from two sources: direct parliamentary appropriations and cost recovery activities. Statistics Canada has the authority to generate $120 million annually. In recent years, 'respendable' cost-recovery revenues have contributed $90 million to $105 million annually to the Agency's total resources and therefore providing funds for approximately 900 FTEs. A large portion of these respendable revenues comes from federal departments to fund specific statistical projects.

Performance Measurement

Program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Date to be Achieved
Government, universities, other institutions and private sector clients have access to the appropriate service providing access to microdata files that meets their needs.	Number of post-secondary institutions, governmental and other organizations receiving access to microdata files	80	March 31, 2017
Government, institutions and private sector clients have access to available, microdata files subject to confidentiality and privacy controls, as well as public use microdata files to meet their information needs as requested through the Research Data Centres, the Federal Research Data Centre, Real-Time Remote Access, the Data Liberation Initiative and the Access to PUMFs collection.	Number of cycles of microdata files and public use microdata files available to Canadian post-secondary institutions, research data centres and other institutions.	1,720	March 31, 2017
Government policy makers, institutions and private sector clients use the services for data capture and imaging, coding and access to Statistics Canada's microdata files, customized to meet their needs.	Percentage of Collection Operation Service Agreements (COSA) components that are met (cost recovery)	90%	March 31, 2017

Planning Highlights

By undertaking cost-recovery work, Statistics Canada fulfills its second strategic outcome and ensures that data are made available to all Canadians. Cost-recovery services relate to economic and environmental statistics, socioeconomic statistics, censuses and statistical infrastructure.

In 2016-17 and beyond, Statistics Canada will assist other federal departments in meeting the government's new emphasis on evidence in supporting proposed policy initiatives and measurement of the results achieved.

Following is a short description of the type of cost-recovery services that Statistics Canada offers. However, the performance is managed at the program level.

Sub-program 5.1: Cost-recovered Services related to Economic and Environmental Statistics

Description

The Cost-recovered Services related to Economic and Environmental Statistics program produces high-quality, cost-recovered economic and environmental outputs that meet the needs of specific federal, provincial and territorial institutions and other clients.

This program designs, implements, analyzes and disseminates the results of large-scale or complex surveys and newly created databases for external clients to provide useful information to the broadest possible spectrum of users. Examples include the financing surveys for small and medium-sized enterprises, the digital economy, Internet use, bio-products, business and household energy use, and household interaction with the environment.

Cost-recovered analytical projects, research and database creation, including those conducted at the Canadian Centre for Data Development and Economic Research, and micro-simulations are also part of this program.

Planning Highlights

In 2016-17, Statistics Canada will continue to undertake cost-recovery activities related to economic and environmental statistics.

These activities will include performing economic impact studies and delivering information systems for policy departments. The economic impact studies evaluate business programs delivered by federal and provincial agencies. The evaluation of these programs relies on both qualitative and quantitative techniques. The studies are implemented using the Agency's business microdata holdings and linking micro databases to track the economic performance of program beneficiaries over time. The information systems for policy departments result from the integration of data from various sources. These activities have recently been expanded to include the review of departmental information systems as well as information systems in other countries.

Sub-program 5.2: Cost-recovered Services related to Socioeconomic Statistics

Description

The Cost-recovered Services related to Socio-economic Statistics program produces high-quality, cost-recovered socio-economic outputs that meet the needs of specific federal, provincial and territorial institutions and other clients.

This program designs, implements, analyzes and disseminates the results of large-scale or complex surveys and newly created databases for external clients to provide useful information to the broadest possible spectrum of users. Examples include surveys on public service employment, employment insurance and labour market, young Canadians, literacy and education, Indigenous peoples, community-related activities such as resiliency, and health-related activities including tobacco use.

It also produces high-quality, cost-recovered programs that provide access to Statistics Canada's public-use and confidential microdata, including the Data Liberation Initiative, which provides access to Public Use Microdata Files in the libraries of post-secondary institutions. Other services include operating the Research Data Centres, which supply secure access to detailed microdata files in 26 universities and one research institute across Canada, as well as the Real Time Remote Access program, which provides access remotely, in more or less real time, to researchers who submit codes and receive automatically-vetted output back.

This program also includes cost-recovered analytical projects and research, the Longitudinal Immigration Database, and population projections for specific sub-populations (microsimulations) or based on customized sets of assumptions.

Planning Highlights

In 2016-17, the Agency will continue to undertake cost-recovery activities related to socioeconomic statistics.

Statistics Canada's microdata access programs will continue to increase the number and expand the types of data files available through the Data Liberation Initiative (DLI), Real Time Remote Access (RTRA), the Canadian Centre for Data Development and Economic Research, and the Research Data Centres (RDCs). In 2016-17, the Agency will integrate new Public Use Microdata Files into the DLI collection and add newly released data on a quarterly basis to the RTRA pool of data sets that are available for use. In addition, the RTRA will be upgraded to enhance performance, enable more statistical languages (such as STATA and SPSS), and allow for additional types of statistics to be run through the system. The data holdings of RDCs and Federal Research Data Centres will be increased with newly available Statistics Canada household survey data, and an enhanced focus on administrative data and data integration projects and acquisitions. The Agency will

continue to explore opportunities to enhance the accessibility of data by increasing hours of access, opening new centres, developing tools for analysis and management, and renewing its IT infrastructure with central servers, larger storage and processing capacity, and higher levels of security.

The preparation, collection and dissemination of the 2017 cycle of the Aboriginal Peoples Survey and the Canadian Survey on Disability are underway. In 2016-17, collection systems will be built, and data collection will start in January 2017. For the Canadian Survey on Disability, collection will involve an e-questionnaire strategy, in combination with computer-assisted telephone interviewing. This represents a significant step forward in making it easier for persons with a hearing disability to participate. A pilot will be done in October 2016, and data collection will begin in February 2017.

Sub-program 5.3: Cost-recovered Services related to the Censuses

Description

The Cost-recovered Services related to the Census programs produces high-quality, cost-recovered outputs related to the censuses that meet the needs of specific federal, provincial and territorial institutions and other clients.

This program designs, implements, analyzes and disseminates the results of large-scale or complex surveys for external clients to provide useful information to the broadest possible spectrum of users. Examples include linking the census database to other surveys or administrative databases for analytical purposes, as well as producing statistics for small geographic areas.

Planning Highlights

The Census of Population Program provides standard data products free of charge to meet the needs of a wide variety of users. Custom tabulations are produced to meet the needs of clients with regard to content, geography, format and output medium (including derivation of new variables), and the creation of customized geographic products and workplace coding.

A cost-recovery project funded by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada was initiated to add the immigrant admission category (e.g., economic class, family class, refugees) and principal applicant status data to the 2016 Census of Population long form. This project will permit detailed analysis of the socioeconomic outcomes of immigrants to Canada by admission category. In 2016-17, the edit and imputation processes will be tested and finalized.

Sub-program 5.4: Cost-recovered Services related to Statistical Infrastructure

Description

The Cost-recovered Services related to Statistical Infrastructure program produces high-quality, cost-recovered outputs related to statistical infrastructures that meet the needs of specific federal, provincial and territorial institutions and other clients. An example is the imaging/data capture of the E311 Travel Declaration Cards for Canadians for the Canadian Border Services Agency and Services Canada.

As a member of the international statistical community, Statistics Canada is an active participant in the development of statistical methods, standards and techniques. The Agency engages with international organizations and other countries, with the aim of supporting Canada's international responsibilities in statistics, offering technical assistance, as well as enhancing its own statistical program.

Planning Highlights

Global Affairs Canada is sponsoring Statistics Canada to provide technical assistance in the Caribbean region. National Statistical Offices in the Caribbean typically have very limited financial, human and technical resources, yet they have to meet the same data needs as larger countries like Canada. The project involves working with 14 Caribbean countries to build a regional approach to enhance the system of National Accounts, develop an infrastructure for business and household surveys, and improve the dissemination of data and sharing of expertise in the region. Starting in 2016-17, project activities will focus on developing and testing new approaches, methods and systems using a hands-on learning approach that has proven successful in other large-scale technical assistance projects led by Statistics Canada.

The Agency will also engage in program and knowledge-transfer activities such as joint training with international organizations, regional symposiums, and the documentation of best managerial practices.

Internal Services

Description

Internal Services are groups of related activities and resources that are administered to support the needs of programs and other corporate obligations of an organization. Internal services include only those activities and resources that apply across an organization, and not those provided to a specific program. The groups of activities 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)

2016-17 Main Estimates	2016-17 Planned Spending	2017-18 Planned Spending	2018-19 Planned Spending
58,086,277	58,086,277	58,485,569	58,950,253

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

Human Resources (Full-time Equivalents [FTEs])

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
519	518	518

Note: Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

The increase in planned spending from 2016-17 represents mainly inflation.

Planning Highlights

In collaboration with Shared Services Canada (SSC), Statistics Canada will continue to move forward on the Network Transformation Initiative. In 2016-17, Statistics Canada will work with SSC to plan both the workload migration to end-state data centres and Network Consolidation. Statistics Canada will also work with SSC on the delivery of the SAS Grid including a second production grid at the Tunney's Pasture Data Centre.

Human resources goals and objectives are aligned with the priorities of Statistics Canada and the Government of Canada through the three-year Integrated Business and Human Resources Plan. The Agency identified three priority areas: recruitment and staffing (including hiring for the 2016 Census), fostering excellence in employee performance, including promotion of the new common curriculum at the Canada School of Public Service, and ongoing business transformation.

Regarding financial management, the Agency will continue to improve its Integrated Strategic Planning Process, provide expert support required to effectively deliver programs, and apply the departmental project management toolkit to projects of $150,000 or more.

Statistics Canada will continue to engage in transformation working groups with other departments and Treasury Board Secretariat as plans are developed for common tools and processes (such as SAP and MyGCHR).

Blueprint 2020, launched by the Clerk of the Privy Council in 2013, encouraged public servants to share ideas on the future of the Public Service. Innovation continues to be a key driver at Statistics Canada. The Agency continues to support employees in bringing forward ideas to improve its business processes and the resulting outcomes for the benefit of employees and Canadians.

In 2016-17, the first release of Picasso, the new metadata platform replacing the Integrated Metadatabase, will be deployed into a test environment.

Statistics Canada will continue to develop and implement communication strategies aimed at increasing awareness and understanding of Agency products and services, building user capacity in the retrieval and exploitation of statistical information, and better informing the user community of developments in Statistics Canada's statistical program.

Statistics Canada's centennial takes place in 2018. A multi-year plan has been established that will increase public awareness and promote creativity in the statistics field.

Section III: Supplementary Information

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 Report on Plans and Priorities are prepared on an expenditure basis, amounts differ.

A more detailed future-oriented statement of operations and associated notes, including a reconciliation of the net costs of operations to the requested authorities, can be found on Statistics Canada's website[xiii].

Future-oriented Condensed Statement of Operations
For the Year Ended March 31 (dollars)

Financial information	Forecast Results 2015-16	Planned Results 2016-17	Difference (2016-17 Planned Results minus 2015-16 Forecast Results)
Total expenses	685,598,456	962,196,922	276,598,466
Total revenues	104,320,527	105,616,787	1,296,260
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	581,277,929	856,580,135	275,302,206

The increase in planned expenses for 2016-17 is mainly explained by funding received for the 2016 Census of Population Program and the Census of Agriculture Program.

The difference between the Main Estimates amounts (Section I) and these Future-oriented Condensed Statement of Operations planned results is mainly caused by the inclusion of accrual entries, such as services provided without charge to Statistics Canada by other organizations, and forecasts related to carry forward, refundable salaries and amortization entries.

Supplementary Information Tables

The supplementary information tables listed in the *2016-17 Report on Plans and Priorities* can be found on <u>Statistics Canada's website</u>[xiv].

- <u>Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy</u>[xv]
- <u>Upcoming Internal Audits and Evaluations Over the Next Three Fiscal Years</u>[xvi]

Tax Expenditures and Evaluations

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 annually in the *Tax Expenditures and Evaluations*[xvii] publication. The tax measures presented in the *Tax Expenditures and Evaluations* publication are the responsibility of the Minister of Finance.

Section IV: Organizational Contact Information

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Appendix: Definitions

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.

Departmental Performance Report (*rapport ministériel sur le rendement*): Reports on an appropriated organization's actual accomplishments against the plans, priorities and expected results set out in the corresponding Reports on Plans and Priorities. These reports are tabled in Parliament in the fall.

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.

Government of Canada outcomes (*résultats du gouvernement du Canada*): A set of 16 high-level objectives defined for the government as a whole, grouped in four spending areas: economic affairs, social affairs, international affairs and government affairs.

Management, Resources and Results Structure (*Structure de la gestion, des ressources et des résultats*)**:** A comprehensive framework that consists of an organization's inventory of programs, resources, results, performance indicators and governance information. Programs and results are depicted in their hierarchical relationship to each other and to the Strategic Outcome(s) to which they contribute. The Management, Resources and Results Structure is developed from the Program Alignment Architecture.

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.

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 Reports on Plans and Priorities (RPPs) and Departmental Performance Reports (DPRs), planned spending refers to those amounts that receive Treasury Board approval by February 1. Therefore, planned spending may include amounts incremental to planned expenditures 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 RPPs and DPRs.

plans (*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.

priorities (*priorité*)**:** Plans or projects 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 Strategic Outcome(s).

program (*programme*)**:** A group of related resource inputs and activities that are managed to meet specific needs and to achieve intended results and that are treated as a budgetary unit.

Program Alignment Architecture (*architecture d'alignement des programmes*)**:** A structured inventory of an organization's programs depicting the hierarchical relationship between programs and the Strategic Outcome(s) to which they contribute.

Report on Plans and Priorities (*rapport sur les plans et les priorités*): Provides information on the plans and expected performance of appropriated organizations over a three-year period. These reports are tabled in Parliament each spring.

results (*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.

whole-of-government framework (*cadre pangouvernemental*): Maps the financial contributions of federal organizations receiving appropriations by aligning their Programs to a set of 16 government-wide, high-level outcome areas, grouped under four spending areas.

Endnotes

i.   Ministerial Mandate Letters, http://pm.gc.ca/eng/ministerial-mandate-letters

ii.   Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development Mandate Letter,
        http://pm.gc.ca/eng/minister-innovation-science-and-economic-development-mandate-letter

iii.   Minister of Science Mandate Letter, http://pm.gc.ca/eng/minister-science-mandate-letter

iv.   Minister of Small Business and Tourism Mandate Letter,
        http://pm.gc.ca/eng/minister-small-business-and-tourism-mandate-letter

v.   *Statistics Act,* http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/S-19/FullText.html

vi.   *Corporations Returns Act,* http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-43/FullText.html

vii.   *Corporations Returns Regulations,*
        http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2014-13/index.html

viii.   Prime Minister of Canada's website, http://pm.gc.ca/eng/ministerial-mandate-letters

ix.   Whole-of-government framework, http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ems-sgd/wgf-ipp-eng.asp

x.   2016–17 Main Estimates,
        http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/hgw-cgf/finances/pgs-pdg/gepme-pdgbpd/index-eng.asp

xi   Release dates on Statistics Canada website,
        http://www.statcan.gc.ca/release-diffusion/index-eng.htm

xii   Release dates on Statistics Canada website,
         http://www.statcan.gc.ca/release-diffusion/index-eng.htm

xiii.   Future-oriented statement of operations,
        http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/about/rpp/2016-2017/s03#a1

xiv.   Supplementary information tables,
        http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/about/rpp/2016-2017/s03#a2

xv.   Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy,
        http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/about/rpp/2016-2017/s03p01

xvi.   Upcoming Internal Audits and Evaluations Over the Next Three Fiscal Years,
        http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/about/rpp/2016-2017/s03p02

xvii.   *Tax Expenditures and Evaluations,* http://www.fin.gc.ca/purl/taxexp-eng.asp