



Government  
of Canada

Gouvernement  
du Canada

Report of the President of the Treasury Board of Canada

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# CANADA'S PERFORMANCE

## THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION

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ANNUAL REPORT TO PARLIAMENT

# 2009-10

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Canada

## About Canada's Performance 2009–10

This is the 10th *Canada's Performance* report tabled in Parliament by the President of the Treasury Board. *Canada's Performance 2009–10* tracks the federal government's contribution to Canada's performance as a nation in four spending areas—Economic Affairs, Social Affairs, International Affairs, and Government Affairs. The report provides a whole-of-government perspective from which to view the spending of, and results achieved by, individual federal departments and agencies as presented in their fall performance reports.

## How to get more information

If you would like further information or would like to make comments or suggestions regarding *Canada's Performance 2009–10*, please contact:

Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat  
Results-based Management Directorate  
222 Nepean Street, 4th Floor  
Ottawa ON K1A 0R5  
Telephone: 613-957-7183  
Fax: 613-946-6262  
Email: [canadasperformance\\_rendementducanada@tbs-sct.gc.ca](mailto:canadasperformance_rendementducanada@tbs-sct.gc.ca)

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## President's Message

I am pleased to present *Canada's Performance 2009-10* – the tenth annual report to Parliament on the Government of Canada's contribution to ensuring that our country remains the best place in the world to live and work.

While the global recovery remains fragile, Canada has taken a leading role with an economic and fiscal record that has been widely recognized by international organizations as the strongest in the industrialized world. Our Government responded to the recession with policies that have allowed for job creation, encouraged investment, and helped communities get back on their feet. These actions, including the stimulus provided by *Canada's Economic Action Plan*, are highlighted in a special section in this year's report.



As a companion piece to the Departmental Performance Reports, this report provides an overview of the Government's programs and initiatives that speak to the values, concerns and aspirations of our citizens.

I encourage all Canadians to read this report to learn more about our Government's contribution in building a Canada that is strong and free.

Original Signed By

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The Honourable Stockwell Day, P.C., M.P.  
President of the Treasury Board and Minister for the Asia-Pacific Gateway



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## Overview

Accountability is at the foundation of Canada's system of responsible government. It is the key to assuring Parliament—and, thereby, all Canadians—that the Government of Canada is using public resources efficiently and effectively. Accountability systems and structures ensure that the government is answerable for its actions.

Each year, federal organizations outline their goals and objectives in their reports on plans and priorities (RPPs). At the end of the year, these organizations submit departmental performance reports (DPRs) that summarize their results in meeting these goals. Both documents strengthen departmental accountability by establishing a clear link between commitments and results.

As a complement to this regime of departmental performance management and reporting, the Government of Canada has adopted a whole-of-government framework for reporting to Parliament on progress made as a nation. This framework maps the financial and non-financial contributions of federal organizations receiving budgetary appropriations to a set of high-level Government of Canada outcome areas. Many of their contributions are through programs and activities that provide services and assistance to Canadians.

This year's report focuses on government performance during 2009–10 in relation to the annual performance reports of federal organizations; it also addresses the important action that was taken in *Budget 2009: Canada's Economic Action Plan* to help Canada weather the global economic downturn and build a strong foundation for our economic future.

## About the Report

*Canada's Performance* is an annual report to Parliament on the federal government's contribution to Canada's performance as a nation. As a companion piece to the collection of 95 individual DPRs for 2009–10, the report gives parliamentarians and Canadians:

- ▶ A high-level overview of the annual achievements of federal organizations;
- ▶ An understanding of how the performance of individual federal organizations contributes to broader, government-wide outcomes in four spending areas: Economic Affairs, Social Affairs, International Affairs, and Government Affairs; and
- ▶ A whole-of-government summary of planned and actual spending.

*Canada's Performance 2009–10* marks the 10th year of reporting to Parliament at a whole-of-government level. With input from key stakeholders and the observance of good practices in performance reporting, several changes were made to the report and to the whole-of-government framework, including the following:

- ▶ The addition of three outcome areas to the Government Affairs spending area;
- ▶ A revised set of societal indicators;
- ▶ The inclusion of information on spending trends.

A link to the electronic version of *Canada's Performance* can be found on the website, The Government of Canada Planning and Performance Gateway.<sup>1</sup> This website also contains a link to the Overview of Government Spending and Performance,<sup>2</sup> an electronic tool that provides a whole-of-government picture of planned and actual spending by federal organizations receiving budgetary appropriations. It allows users to drill down to detailed spending information on specific program activities contained in the individual DPRs.

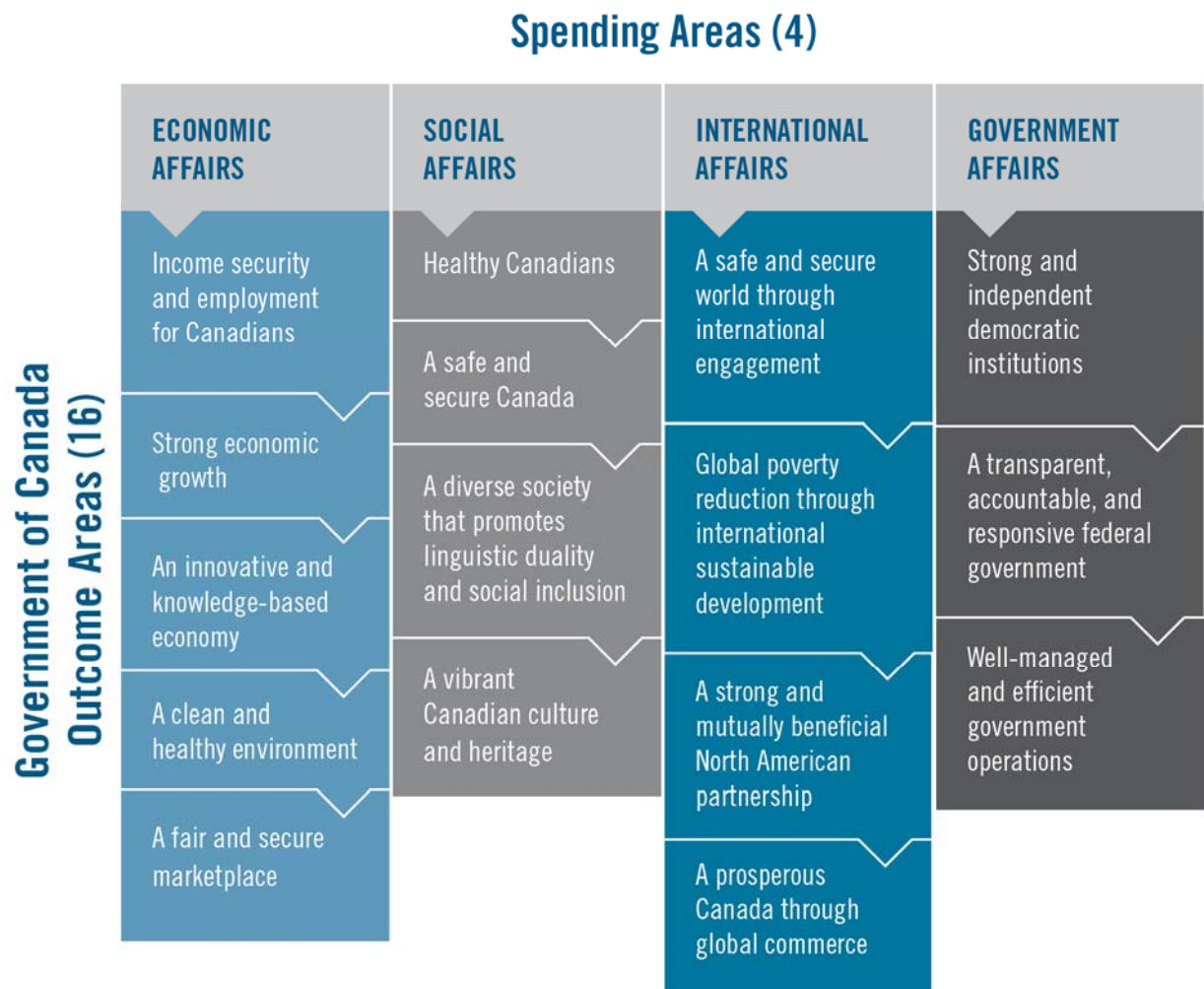
### **The whole-of-government framework**

As a complement to departmental performance measurement and reporting, the Government of Canada developed a whole-of-government framework for reporting to Parliament. *Canada's Performance 2009–10* uses this framework to map the financial and non-financial contributions of federal organizations receiving appropriations by aligning more than 400 program activities to a set of high-level Government of Canada outcome areas.

Figure 1.1 illustrates the whole-of-government framework that forms the basis of this report. The framework consists of 4 spending areas—Economic Affairs, Social Affairs, International Affairs, and Government Affairs—and the 16 Government of Canada outcome areas that contribute to them.



Figure 1.1—Whole-of-Government Framework



**Societal indicators**

Over the last decade, *Canada’s Performance* has evolved from a report on quality of life to one that comprehensively reports on government-wide performance. *Canada’s Performance* now uses a set of 32 concise, evidence-based societal indicators to provide basic information on societal trends in Canada. This sets the broader context within which government expenditures and program performance can be assessed.

The societal indicators are drawn from reputable sources, including think tanks, international organizations, and a select group of federal organizations. Users are encouraged to consult the sources referenced in the endnotes of this report for further information on the indicators used.

Trends, based on the latest three data points for indicators, are included. Where the succession of the latest three data points is not consistently moving in the same direction, or where the data did not change significantly, the expression “no clear trend” is used. The report’s format and structure do not permit analysis of the various factors that explain the change in the indicators’ status. However, it should be noted that in many areas the indicators were adversely affected by the economic downturn.

### **The role of Crown corporations (receiving budgetary appropriations)**

Crown corporations play an important role in Canada’s economic, social, and international affairs. These publicly owned corporations serve a number of functions in the Canadian economy and often provide essential services to Canadians.

In 2009–10, 26 of the total 47 Crown corporations received budgetary appropriations from the Government of Canada. These Crown corporations contributed to Canada’s progress in many of the outcome areas described in this report. Crown corporations are not required to table departmental performance reports in Parliament; however, the ministers responsible for the Crown corporations are required to table a corporate plan summary, a capital budget summary, an operating budget summary, and an annual report. For summary information and a list of all federal Crown corporations, please consult the *Annual Report to Parliament—Crown Corporations and Other Corporate Interests of Canada 2009*.<sup>3</sup>

### **Agents of Parliament**

Agents of Parliament are a group of independent statutory officers who have specific roles in supporting the accountability of government to Parliament and Canadians. These Agents, being accountable to Parliament, do not report directly to ministers. They are the Office of the Auditor General of Canada, the Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada, the Office of the Information Commissioner of Canada, the Office of the Commissioner of Lobbying of Canada, the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages, the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, and the Office of the Public Sector Integrity Commissioner of Canada. For additional information on the Agents of Parliament, please consult their respective websites.

### **Overview of the Government of Canada’s spending**

In 2009–10, a total of 134 federal organizations contributed to the achievement of results for Canadians in Economic, Social, International, and Government Affairs. Expenses for the 2009–10 fiscal year, as presented in the *Public Accounts of Canada* for 2010 (Volume I, Section 2), totalled \$274.2 billion.

Table 1 gives an overview of the government’s planned and actual spending by outcome and spending area for 2009–10.

Actual spending for the Government of Canada includes \$29.4 billion in public debt servicing related to unmatured debt, pensions and other employee benefits, and other accounts. Actual spending also includes consolidated specified purpose account expenses, the largest being for employment insurance (\$21.6 billion), which is aligned under the outcome area of income security and employment for Canadians.

In 2009–10, approximately \$115.8 billion of federal funds were spent in Economic Affairs. Actual spending in Economic Affairs included \$25.4 billion in transfer payments to the provinces and territories (excluding the Canada Health Transfer). The government's total actual spending in Social Affairs amounted to \$56.3 billion, which included \$24.8 billion for the Canada Health Transfer. The government's actual spending in International Affairs was \$35.4 billion, and in Government Affairs, the total actual spending was \$12.0 billion.

**Figure 1.2—Overview of the Government of Canada's Actual Spending for the 2009–10 Fiscal Year**

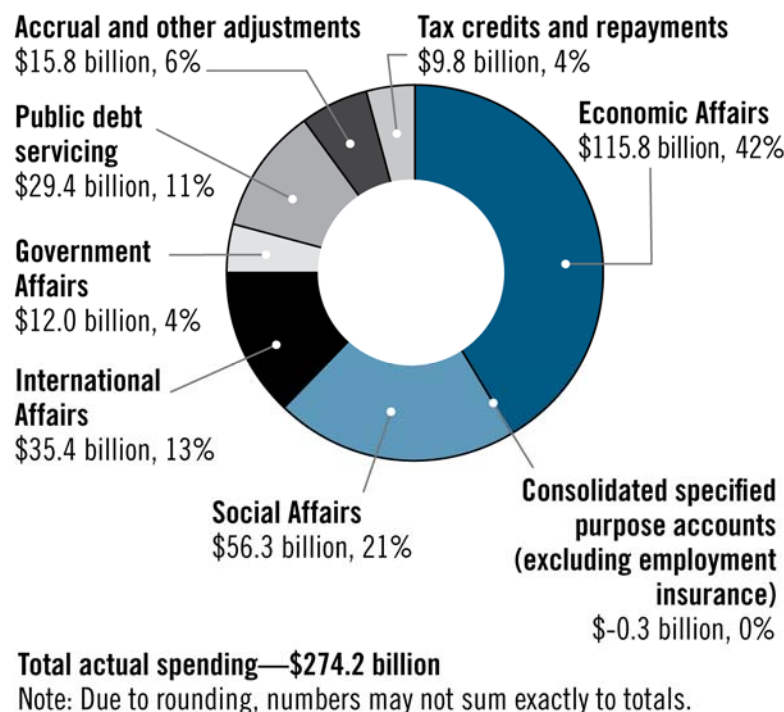


Table 1—Government of Canada's Planned and Actual Spending (\$ billions) by Outcome Area in 2009–10

Spending Area	Outcome Area	Actual 2008–09	Planned 2009–10	Actual 2009–10
<b>Economic Affairs</b>	Income security and employment for Canadians (includes employment insurance)	56.5	59.9	61.5
	Strong economic growth	13.7	17.3	16.9
	An innovative and knowledge-based economy	6.8	7.2	8.1
	A clean and healthy environment	2.6	3.1	3.3
	A fair and secure marketplace	0.7	0.7	0.6
	Transfer payments to the provinces and territories (excludes the Canada Health Transfer)	25.1	26.0	25.4
<b>Total in Economic Affairs</b>		<b>105.4</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>115.8</b>
<b>Social Affairs</b>	Healthy Canadians (includes the Canada Health Transfer)	28.8	30.1	31.4
	A safe and secure Canada	10.4	10.9	9.6
	A diverse society that promotes linguistic duality and social inclusion	6.4	9.0	12.2
	A vibrant Canadian culture and heritage	3.2	2.8	3.2
<b>Total in Social Affairs</b>		<b>48.8</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>56.3</b>
<b>International Affairs</b>	A safe and secure world through international engagement	22.1	24.1	22.9
	Global poverty reduction through international sustainable development	4.1	3.8	4.3
	A strong and mutually beneficial North American partnership	1.8	0.3	0.4
	A prosperous Canada through global commerce	0.3	0.2	7.8
<b>Total in International Affairs</b>		<b>28.3</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>35.4</b>
<b>Government Affairs</b>	Strong and independent democratic institutions	(-)	1.2	1.2
	A transparent, accountable, and responsive federal government	(-)	2.9	2.1
	Well-managed and efficient government operations	(-)	8.7	8.7
<b>Total in Government Affairs</b>		<b>11.7</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>12.0</b>
<b>Spending in all outcome areas<sup>a</sup></b>		<b>194.2</b>	<b>208.2<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>219.5</b>

Spending Area	Outcome Area	Actual 2008–09	Planned 2009–10	Actual 2009–10
Public debt servicing		31.0	31.9	29.4
Consolidated specified purpose accounts (excludes employment insurance)		1.5	1.6	1.8
Accrual and other adjustments <sup>c</sup>		2.8	(-)	13.7
Tax credits and repayments		9.4	(-)	9.8
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>238.8</b>	<b>258.6<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>274.2</b>
<p>(a) Actual spending in all outcome areas includes budgetary expenditures.</p> <p>(b) This figure is derived from departmental RPPs, calculated mainly on a modified cash basis.</p> <p>(c) Includes expenses of the consolidated Crown corporations that reflect the government basis of accounting, accrual and other adjustments, and internal expenses as per the <i>Public Accounts of Canada</i> for 2010 (Volume II, Table 2a).</p> <p>(d) This figure is derived from Budget 2009 projections, calculated on a full accrual basis.</p> <p>Notes: Due to rounding, expenditure amounts may not sum exactly to totals. For 2009–10, total expenses were \$15.6 billion higher than projected in January in Budget 2009. This is primarily due to increases in transfer payments, support for the automotive industry and various accrual adjustments. Details may be found in Section 1, Financial Statements Discussion and Analysis, of the <i>Public Accounts of Canada 2010</i>.</p>				

## Canada's Economic Action Plan

### Context

An economic slowdown began in 2007 with the freezing up of large segments of global financial markets and a sharp fall in housing prices in the United States. From the outset of these difficulties, the Government of Canada has acted to minimize the harm to our economy and at the same time build for the future.

The federal government and the Bank of Canada have acted throughout the period of economic weakness to improve access to financing for Canadian consumers, households, and businesses. Canada was one of the first countries to inject a major fiscal stimulus into its economy to offset the downturn and encourage continued growth. On October 30, 2007, the government introduced \$65 billion in permanent tax reductions for 2007 and the next five fiscal years stating, "Given this global economic uncertainty, now is the time to act....to make broad-based tax reductions that will strengthen our economy, stimulate investment and create more and better jobs."<sup>4</sup>

In 2009, the government acted again to stimulate the economy and protect Canadian jobs and incomes by introducing the Economic Action Plan (EAP), which delivered a \$62-billion boost to the economy. As a result, taxes have been reduced, employment insurance benefits have been extended to the unemployed, thousands of infrastructure projects are underway across the country, significant support has been provided for science and technology, industry and communities, and extraordinary actions have been taken to improve access to financing. See Table 2 for a breakdown of the \$62 billion by EAP measures.

Table 2—Canada's Economic Action Plan Measures<sup>i</sup>  
(\$ millions)

	2009–10	2010–11	Total
Reducing the tax burden for Canadians	3,020	3,180	6,200
Helping the unemployed	2,852	4,167	7,019
Building infrastructure to create jobs	8,312	7,696	16,007
Creating the economy of tomorrow	2,139	1,880	4,018
Supporting industries and communities	11,768	2,231	13,998
<b>Total federal stimulus measures</b>	<b>28,090</b>	<b>19,152</b>	<b>47,242</b>
Assumed provincial and territorial actions	8,441	5,978	14,419
<b>Total EAP stimulus</b>	<b>36,531</b>	<b>25,131</b>	<b>61,661</b>

Notes: Figures are calculated on a modified cash basis. Totals may not be exact due to rounding. This table reflects adjustments to infrastructure and other funding.

i. The information in this table can be found in *Budget 2010: Leading the Way on Jobs and Growth*, p. 199.

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## **Performance highlights**

### **Reducing the tax burden for Canadians**

The tax reductions in the EAP are an essential part of the government's effort to stimulate the economy and to create or maintain jobs. Lower taxes help ease the financial pressure on individuals, families, and businesses and help build a solid foundation for future economic growth. Lower taxes also stimulate individual spending, which assists in protecting and creating jobs. The tax reductions in the EAP reinforce the government's ambitious agenda of tax relief, which aims to create a tax system that improves standards of living and fuels job creation and investment in Canada.

► **Example of initiatives: First-time home buyers' tax credit—\$175 million in 2009–10**

To assist first-time home buyers, the EAP provided a tax credit of up to \$750 as well as additional access to Registered Retirement Savings Plan savings to purchase or build a home.

### **Helping the unemployed**

The global recession has clearly hurt the Canadian economy and has had a major impact on Canadians who are out of work or are worried about losing their job. The EAP supports the workers who are most affected and helps them access opportunities through skills development and training.

► **Example of initiatives: Strategic Training and Transition Fund—\$250 million in 2009–10**

The fund supported provincial and territorial initiatives that helped workers in communities and sectors affected by the economic downturn to retrain in order to stay employed or transition to new jobs. It also ensured that individuals affected by the downturn were eligible to participate in the training or other employment initiatives they needed during difficult times.

### **Building infrastructure and creating jobs**

The EAP provides funding to modernize a broad range of infrastructure, including roads, bridges, public transit, parks, and water treatment facilities. This funding also supports home ownership, helps stimulate the housing sector, and improves housing across Canada. These investments create jobs throughout the country and contribute to higher productivity and a better quality of life for Canadians emerging from the economic downturn.

► **Example of initiatives: Housing for low-income seniors—\$200 million in 2009–10**

Funding was delivered through amendments to existing agreements with the provinces and territories under the Affordable Housing Initiative and was cost-shared with the provinces and territories on a fifty-fifty basis. Initial funding allocations were based on each province's and territory's share of Canada's total population in 2006.

In 2009–10, this investment improved the quality of life of low-income seniors by providing new, affordable rental housing. It also helped address Canada's climate change goals by ensuring that funded projects were energy efficient.

► **Example of initiatives: Infrastructure Stimulus Fund—\$4 billion in 2009–10**

Working in partnership with provinces, territories, and municipalities, the government has committed all of the funding available for projects under the \$4-billion Infrastructure Stimulus Fund. Close to 4,000 projects, representing a total investment of almost \$10 billion, are benefiting from assistance under this fund.

More and more infrastructure projects are getting underway. Based on reporting by provinces and territories, work has started or has been completed on more than 1,700 projects. This includes contracting, engineering, environmental work, and construction.

**Creating the economy of tomorrow**

The EAP includes funding for post-secondary education and research as well as investments in science and technology. These measures strengthen Canada's capacity for excellence by creating world-leading facilities for research and advanced training, which better prepare young Canadians for the jobs of tomorrow. Other investments are helping to modernize federal laboratories that deliver critical services to Canadians in a wide range of areas, including health and the environment.

The EAP also includes measures to create business opportunities and provide support for small and medium-sized companies. These companies are developing new products and services for the marketplace, discovering new greenhouse gas reduction technologies, creating business opportunities in robotics, improving Canadians' access to broadband Internet, and creating jobs.

► **Example of initiatives: Knowledge Infrastructure Program—\$1 billion in 2009–10**

The Knowledge Infrastructure Program (KIP) provided funding for university and college infrastructure projects in 2009–10 (including repair, maintenance and construction projects). Federal funding will cover up to half of eligible project costs that are incurred by March 31, 2011, with other partners providing the balance.

Industry Canada worked quickly and efficiently with the provinces, territories and post-secondary institutions to implement this stimulus program. Twenty projects have already been completed, and planning, design, construction, and renovation work has begun on a further 361 projects at colleges and universities across Canada. A horizontal team was established to assess KIP project proposals and secure the signing of contribution agreements with the provinces and territories and private institutions. This resulted in full allocation of program funding to 536 projects by October 2009.



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## **Supporting industries and communities**

The EAP provides funding to support economic adjustment and to create and protect jobs in regions, communities and industries that have been most affected by the severe economic downturn. This includes targeted support for traditional industries such as forestry, agriculture, and manufacturing, which play an important role in the economies of many communities. Financial support helps these industries invest in long-term achievements and create new opportunities and jobs for Canadians in all areas of the country.

### **► Examples of initiatives: Community Adjustment Fund—\$496 million in 2009–10**

In 2009–10, the Community Adjustment Fund supported activities such as community transition plans that foster economic development, science and technology initiatives, and other measures that promote economic diversification.

The fund was delivered nationally through regional development agencies, including the newly created Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario and the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency, and by Industry Canada. Funding will continue to flow through existing programs and mechanisms and through bilateral agreements with individual provinces and territories.

## **Improving access to financing and strengthening Canada's financial system**

Canadians need access to affordable financing for their homes, cars, and businesses. The level of interest rates and access to loans influence how Canadians invest and spend their money. This, in turn, drives our economy and promotes job creation. Strong financial conditions are vital for a sustained economic recovery in Canada and elsewhere in the world.

The Canadian financial system withstood the global financial crisis better than most. The global crisis, however, made it difficult for Canadian banks and other lenders to obtain funds from international markets at reasonable costs. To soften the impact of this crisis, the EAP included measures to provide up to \$200 billion to support lending to Canadian households and businesses through the Extraordinary Financing Framework.

### **► Examples of initiatives: Business Credit Availability Program**

The Business Credit Availability Program (BCAP) continued to help businesses find financing solutions to preserve jobs and fund growth. As of January 31, 2010, Export Development Canada and the Business Development Bank of Canada reported a total activity of about \$5 billion under the BCAP, which assisted almost 9,000 businesses.

By the end of January 2010, Export Development Canada also provided more than \$2.5 billion in financial support to 211 companies under the BCAP, 150 of which were small and medium-sized enterprises. Of that amount, \$792 million was for credit insurance, bonding/surety, and financial guarantees in partnership with the private sector, while \$1.3 billion went to extractive and resource firms. Another \$477 million served the manufacturing sector, and \$150 million went to the transportation sector.

**Did you know?**

As of October 2010, the federal government has prepared six reports on the implementation of Canada's Economic Action Plan. The reports detailed the government's progress in committing program funding and in selecting and launching infrastructure projects. The government also reported on economic and fiscal developments throughout the year and provided detailed estimates of funds flowing and jobs created or maintained by the Action Plan. Canadians are invited to monitor the progress of the Action Plan<sup>5</sup> on the government's website.

**Source: Department of Finance Canada**

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## Economic Affairs

### Context

In 2009–10, the Government of Canada implemented effective and timely measures to mitigate the effects of the economic crisis. Through Canada's Economic Action Plan, the government introduced numerous targeted measures to stabilize the economy and stimulate Canada's economic recovery. Key measures included reducing the tax burden for Canadians, building new infrastructure to create jobs, supporting local communities and businesses, investing in the economy of tomorrow, and strengthening and improving access to Canada's financial system.

The effects of these measures are gradually taking hold as Canada recovers from the crisis more rapidly and more vigorously than many other nations.

### Summary of expenditures

In 2009–10, 52 federal organizations invested \$115.8 billion in the area of Economic Affairs, which accounted for 42 per cent of total government expenditures. This amount represents an increase of 1 per cent over planned spending in this area. Two critical expenditures—employment insurance at \$21.6 billion and transfers to provinces and territories (excluding the Canada Health Transfer) at \$25.4 billion—accounted for 41 per cent of the total spending in this area.

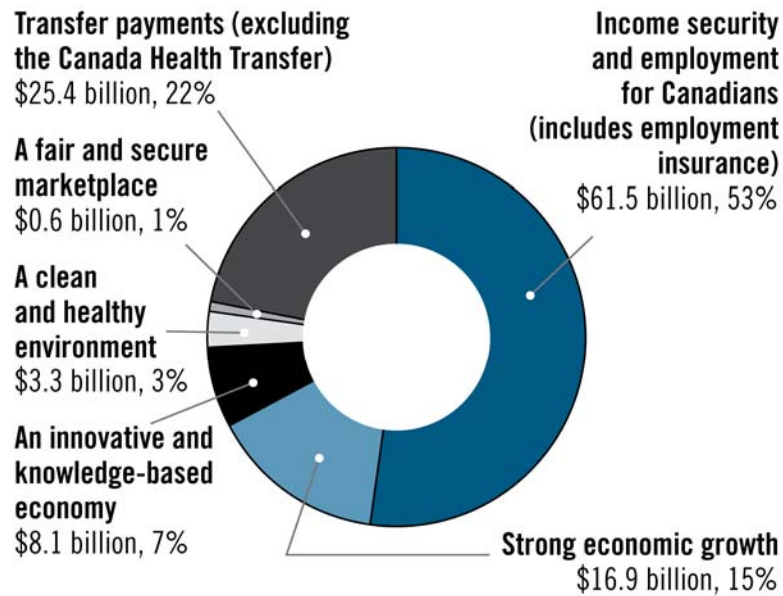
The federal organizations with the largest spending in Economic Affairs were:<sup>ii</sup>

- ▶ Human Resources and Skills Development Canada—\$37.2 billion;
- ▶ Infrastructure Canada—\$4.3 billion; and
- ▶ Natural Resources Canada—\$3.3 billion.

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ii. The total spending amounts include internal services. 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. These groups include only those activities and resources that apply across an organization and not those provided specifically to a program.

**Figure 2.1—Breakdown of Actual Spending in Economic Affairs by Outcome Area for Fiscal Year 2009–10**



**Total actual spending—\$115.8 billion**

Note: Due to rounding, numbers may not sum exactly to totals.

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## Income security and employment for Canadians

### Context

Under the outcome area of income security and employment for Canadians, the Government of Canada aims to provide income support for unemployed Canadians and help them reintegrate into the labour market. This is accomplished through social programs and financial support for individuals, children, seniors, and families. The government also provides assistance and retraining for people who are entering the workforce or need to reposition themselves for new job opportunities.

To provide context for government programs, expenditures, and performance, this report tracks key societal indicators of long-term progress. The indicators for income security and employment for Canadians are the unemployment rate and the incidence of low income.

The recent economic downturn has eroded some of the progress made toward reducing the number of low-income Canadians. In 2008, 9.4 per cent of Canadian individuals and/or families lived on after-tax income below specified thresholds for low income. In 2009, the unemployment rate went up to 8.3 per cent, affecting all regions and economic sectors in Canada.

These difficult economic times have significantly affected families, children, seniors, and society's most vulnerable. The federal government took immediate action to attenuate the situation, including assisting Canadian workers through income support, adjustment assistance, and skills investments; targeting and modernizing income security and social development measures; and providing permanent income tax relief.

Societal Indicator	Data	Trend
<b>Unemployment rate:</b> <sup>6</sup> Represents the percentage of the labour force that is actively seeking work but is unable to find work at a given time.	8.3% (2009) 6.1% (2008) 6.0% (2007)	Increasing
<b>Low-income incidence:</b> <sup>7</sup> Represents the percentage of Canadians that have an after-tax family income below specified income thresholds.	9.4% (2008) 9.2% (2007) 10.8% (2005)	No clear trend

### Spending analysis

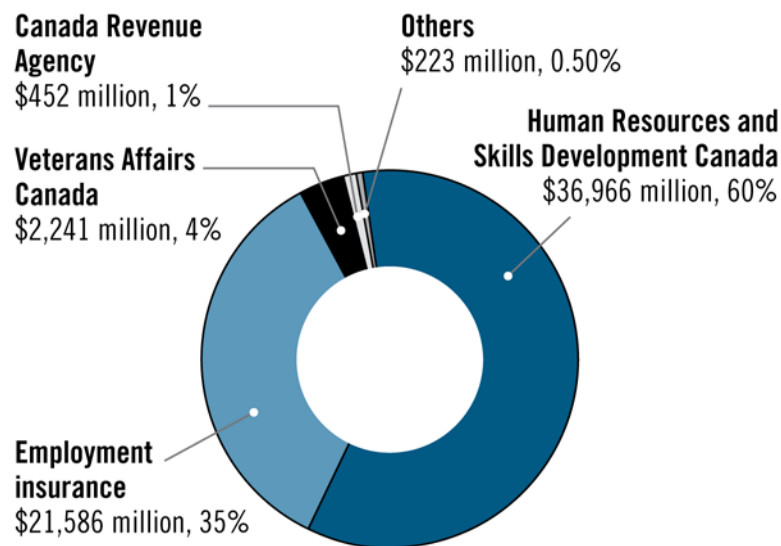
In 2009–10, a total of 9 federal organizations invested \$61.5 billion in the outcome area of income security and employment for Canadians. This represents 53 per cent of total spending in Economic Affairs and an increase of 3 per cent, or \$1.5 billion, over planned spending for 2009–10.

Employment insurance, which is administered by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, amounted to \$21.6 billion in 2009–10.

The federal organizations with the largest spending in this outcome area were:<sup>iii</sup>

- ▶ **Human Resources and Skills Development Canada**—\$36,966 million for the following program activities: income security and skills and employment;
- ▶ **Veterans Affairs Canada**—\$2,241 million for the following program activities: veterans compensation and financial support, the Veterans Review and Appeal Board redress process for disability pensions and awards, and the Office of the Veterans Ombudsman independent review and recommendations on individual complaints and systemic issues; and
- ▶ **Canada Revenue Agency**—\$452 million for the program activity of benefit programs.

**Figure 2.2—Distribution of Actual Spending by Federal Organization for Income Security and Employment for Canadians in 2009–10**



**Total actual spending—\$61.5 billion**

Note: Due to rounding, numbers may not sum exactly to totals.

iii. The total spending amounts include internal services.

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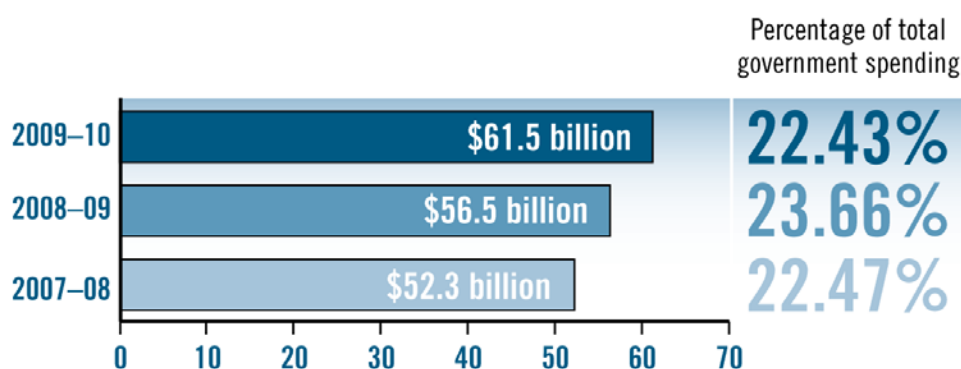
Federal organizations that contributed to this outcome area in 2009–10 were:

- ▶ Canada Industrial Relations Board
- ▶ Canada Revenue Agency
- ▶ Cape Breton Development Corporation
- ▶ Human Resources and Skills Development Canada
- ▶ Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Canadian Polar Commission
- ▶ Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada
- ▶ Royal Canadian Mounted Police
- ▶ Status of Women Canada
- ▶ Veterans Affairs Canada

### ***Spending trends***

Total federal spending dedicated to income security and employment for Canadians has increased by \$9.2 billion over the last three years, from \$52.3 billion in 2007–08 to \$61.5 billion in 2009–10. In 2007–08, the amount represented 22.47 per cent of total federal spending, while in 2009–10 it represented 22.43 per cent of total federal spending.

**Figure 2.3—Trends in Actual Spending in Income Security and Employment for Canadians from 2007–08 to 2009–10**



### **Performance highlights**

#### **Timely and needed income revenue**

In 2009, the Canada Revenue Agency launched the Automated Benefits Application (ABA) in partnership with the vital statistics agencies of participating provinces. ABA provides a quick, easy, and secure way to apply for all child benefit programs for newborn children by simply checking a box on the provincial birth registration form. This new service improves the timeliness and accuracy of the Canada Child Tax Benefit, the Universal Child Care Benefit, the Goods and Services Tax / Harmonized Sales Tax credit, and related provincial and territorial program payments.

The Canada Revenue Agency administers benefit and credit programs and other related services that support government efforts across Canada to assist families and individuals. In 2009–10, the Agency issued more than 88.5 million benefit payments to individuals and families, delivering over \$17.6 billion on behalf of federal, provincial, and territorial governments.

**Source: Canada Revenue Agency—Benefit Programs**

### **Helping society's most vulnerable**

During the economic downturn, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada played a critical role in providing social investment programs and policies that supported people entering the workforce or repositioning themselves for new job opportunities. At the same time, the Department continued to ensure that eligible Canadians received pensions, benefits, and allowances to help them meet their basic needs.

**Source: Human Resources and Skills Development Canada—Income Security**

### **Extension to the work-sharing program**

Human Resources and Skills Development Canada extended its work-sharing program<sup>iv</sup> to a maximum of 52 weeks and relaxed the eligibility criteria. This program enables employers to deal with business cutbacks by shortening their employees' work week and in this way avoid layoffs. Temporary changes to the work-sharing program maintained jobs and reduced the impact of the economic downturn on workers and their communities. Over 255,000 workers participated in work-sharing program agreements in 2009–10.

**Source: Human Resources and Skills Development Canada—Skills and Employment**

### **Did you know?**

The Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada supervises some 1,330 federally regulated private pension plans, which cover approximately 594,000 active members. The Office promotes responsible pension plan governance and actuarial practices, and its actions and decisions affect the members, the sponsors, and the administrators of the plans.

**Source: Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada**

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iv. The Work-Sharing program is partially funded under Canada's Economic Action Plan.



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## Strong economic growth

### Context

Under the outcome area of strong economic growth, the Government of Canada aims to promote economic growth in all regions of the country and competitiveness in different economic sectors. The government seeks a balanced approach in order to capitalize on regional strengths and reduce disparities. This creates an environment that maximizes the contribution of all sectors to Canada's economy and supports its long-term growth.

To provide context for government programs, expenditures, and performance, this report tracks key societal indicators of long-term progress. The indicators for strong economic growth are real gross domestic product growth, cost competitiveness, natural resources stock accounts, and growth in labour productivity. The recent global economic recession had a significant impact on the Canadian economy across all regions. In 2009, Canada's real gross domestic product decreased by 2.9 per cent as consumption, investments, and exports declined.

In 2010, KPMG, one of the largest auditing companies in the world, found that Canada's cost competitiveness remained stable. Canada again ranked second among the 10 countries compared in the KPMG study,<sup>v</sup> with a 5-per-cent cost advantage over the baseline results of the United States. This cost advantage was mainly due to a stabilization of the Canadian currency vis-à-vis that of the United States in mid-2009, after it fell substantially against the US dollar in late 2008. Canada's labour productivity performance, which is used to determine how efficiently goods and services are produced in the economy, increased by 0.4 per cent in 2009.

Natural resources are valuable assets that contribute to national wealth. They also represent the potential to generate income for future generations. In 2009, the natural resources stock account was estimated at \$2,998 billion. This account provides a broad assessment of Canada's net worth by measuring the stocks of natural resources such as energy and mineral resources, timber, and land. In 2009–10, the Government of Canada continued to play an active role in ensuring that Canada's natural resource sector is internationally competitive and economically productive, and that it contributes to the well-being of Canadians.

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v. The 10 countries compared in the study were Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Societal Indicator	Data	Trend
<b>Real gross domestic product growth:</b> <sup>8</sup> Represents the percentage change from one year to another of the inflation-adjusted value of the final goods and services produced in Canada.	-2.9% (2009) 0.6% (2008) 2.5% (2007)	Decreasing
<b>Cost competitiveness:</b> <sup>9</sup> Represents the after-tax cost for the start-up and operation of representative business operations in 17 industries over a 10-year period, relative to the baseline results of the United States (highest rank equals lowest after-tax cost).	5.0%—2nd rank (2010) 0.6%—2nd rank (2008) 5.5%—2nd rank (2006)	No clear trend
<b>Natural resources stock account:</b> <sup>10</sup> Natural resources stock accounts give a broader dimension to national wealth by measuring the value of natural resources stocks such as energy resources (e.g., crude oil and natural gas), mineral resources (e.g., zinc and potash), timber, and land. These statistics are employed to monitor the contribution of natural resources to our national wealth.	\$2,998 billion (2009) \$3,605 billion (2008) \$2,897 billion (2007)	No clear trend
<b>Labour productivity growth:</b> <sup>11</sup> Represents the real gross domestic product per hour worked, adjusted for changes in prices.	0.4% (2009) -0.9% (2008) 0.0% (2007)	No clear trend

## Spending analysis

In 2009–10, a total of 30 federal organizations invested \$16.9 billion in the outcome area of strong economic growth. This represents 15 per cent of total spending in Economic Affairs and a decrease of 2 per cent, or \$309 million, from planned spending for 2009–10.

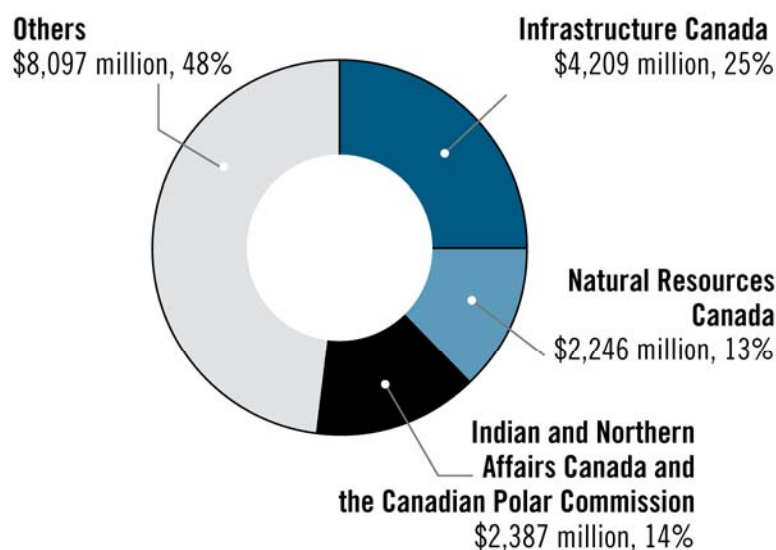
The federal organizations with the largest spending in this outcome area were:<sup>vi</sup>

- ▶ **Infrastructure Canada**—\$4,209 million for the following program activities: the Provincial-Territorial Base Fund for infrastructure, the Gas Tax Fund, and targeted project-based infrastructure funding;
- ▶ **Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Canadian Polar Commission**—\$2,387 million for the following program activities: the Northern economy; claims settlements; clarity of title to land and resources; First Nations governance over land, resources and the environment; individual and community business development; community infrastructure; and community investment; and

vi. The total spending amounts include internal services.

- ▶ **Natural Resources Canada**—\$2,246 million for the following program activities: economic opportunities for natural resources and natural resource-based communities.

**Figure 2.4—Distribution of Actual Spending by Federal Organization for Strong Economic Growth in 2009–10**



**Total actual spending—\$16.9 billion**

Note: Due to rounding, numbers may not sum exactly to totals.

Federal organizations that contributed to this outcome area in 2009–10 were:

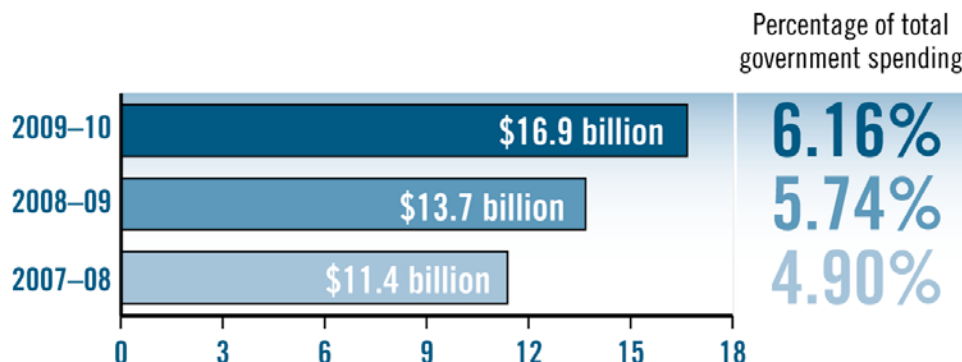
- ▶ Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
- ▶ Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency
- ▶ Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
- ▶ Canada Border Services Agency
- ▶ Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency
- ▶ Canadian Food Inspection Agency
- ▶ Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency
- ▶ Canadian Tourism Commission
- ▶ Citizenship and Immigration Canada
- ▶ Department of Finance Canada
- ▶ Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec
- ▶ Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation

- ▶ Environment Canada
- ▶ Federal Bridge Corporation Limited (The)
- ▶ Fisheries and Oceans Canada
- ▶ Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Canadian Polar Commission
- ▶ Industry Canada
- ▶ Infrastructure Canada
- ▶ Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Incorporated, The
- ▶ Marine Atlantic Inc.
- ▶ National Energy Board
- ▶ National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy
- ▶ Natural Resources Canada
- ▶ Northern Pipeline Agency Canada
- ▶ Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada
- ▶ PPP Canada
- ▶ Standards Council of Canada
- ▶ Transport Canada
- ▶ VIA Rail Canada Inc.
- ▶ Western Economic Diversification Canada

### ***Spending trends***

Total federal spending dedicated to strong economic growth has increased by \$5.5 billion over the last three years, from \$11.4 billion in 2007–08 to \$16.9 billion in 2009–10. In 2007–08, the amount represented 4.90 per cent of total federal spending, while in 2009–10 it represented 6.16 per cent of total federal spending.

**Figure 2.5—Trends in Actual Spending in Strong Economic Growth from 2007–08 to 2009–10**



## Performance highlights

### Promoting Atlantic Canada's economy

The growth of Atlantic Canada's economy is strongly linked to its performance in exports. The Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency provides specialized support for small and medium-sized enterprises to assist them with product development and help them strengthen their export capabilities to enter international markets. In 2009–10, the Agency helped 1,025 businesses increase their export readiness and assisted 94 new exporters in accessing global markets. The Agency continued to promote the economic potential of the Atlantic Gateway to help Atlantic Canadian businesses capture more international trade and position the region as a competitive provider of goods and services. In line with Canada's Global Commerce Strategy, the Agency assisted companies with international market expansion by organizing and leading trade missions to select markets in the United States, Central America, South America, Europe and Asia.

**Source: Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency—Enterprise Development**

### Helping small businesses succeed

The government supports small businesses through programs and services to stimulate economic growth, create more jobs for Canadians, and help businesses compete and succeed in the global marketplace. The Canada Small Business Financing (CSBF) Program makes it easier for businesses to obtain loans from financial institutions by sharing the risk with lenders. Annually, the CSBF Program delivers approximately \$1 billion in financing through thousands of loans that support start-up businesses and help established enterprises improve and expand. As part of Canada's Economic Action Plan, the program's maximum loan amount was increased from \$250,000 to \$350,000; and for real estate, the maximum loan amount was raised to \$500,000.

**Source: Industry Canada—Canada Small Business Financing**

### **A sustainable and competitive forest sector**

The \$1.0 billion Pulp and Paper Green Transformation Program provided financial support for eligible pulp and paper companies across Canada to improve their environmental performance in such areas as energy efficiency and renewable energy production. In October 2009, the government announced the allocation of credits to 24 companies that have pulp and paper mills across Canada. Improving the environmental performance of these facilities will benefit the health of the forest. It will also confer an important competitive advantage in the global marketplace that can result in greater job security for workers and stronger communities in Canada.

**Source: Natural Resources Canada—Economic Opportunities for Natural Resources**

### **Enhancing small craft harbours in fishing communities**

Canada's Economic Action Plan has provided \$200 million over two years for the Small Craft Harbours Accelerated Infrastructure Program (SCH AIP). The investment to revitalize core commercial fishing harbours will involve approximately 270 projects in over 200 locations across Canada. In 2009–10, SCH AIP had a total of 240 projects underway, and 96 of these were completed. In addition to improving the condition of many core commercial fishing harbours, this investment is providing timely economic stimulus by creating jobs across Canada in construction, engineering, and spinoff economic activities.

**Source: Fisheries and Oceans Canada—Small Craft Harbours**

### **Building infrastructure to create jobs**

Infrastructure Canada is responsible for implementing the \$4-billion Infrastructure Stimulus Fund, which is a key element of Canada's Economic Action Plan. This fund targets projects that can be built during the 2009 and 2010 construction seasons. Infrastructure Canada allocated the funding in record time to some 4,000 projects, which allowed construction to begin quickly across Canada. With contributions from other partners such as provincial and municipal governments, these projects represent a total investment of \$10 billion. This investment is stimulating Canada's economic activity, not only in architecture, engineering, and construction but also in sectors such as manufacturing.

**Source: Infrastructure Canada—Infrastructure Stimulus Funding**

#### **Did you know?**

The Market Access Secretariat (MAS) was launched in 2009–10 to better coordinate the efforts of governments and industry to gain, or regain, access to markets to increase sales of Canadian agricultural products. As part of its duties, MAS provides a rapid response to deal with market access urgencies. For example, in 2009 a MAS-led team was on the ground in China to negotiate a resolution within 72 hours of China giving notice that it was banning imports of Canadian canola (a \$1.3-billion market for Canadian farmers). MAS uses a multi-disciplinary team approach, including scientists, veterinarians, trade and marketing officers, and industry experts to resolve problems quickly for the benefit of Canadian producers and processors.

**Source: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada**

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## An innovative and knowledge-based economy

### Context

Under the outcome area of an innovative and knowledge-based economy, the Government of Canada aims to support businesses and research centres in creating opportunities for technological innovation. The government also invests in post-secondary education in order to enable the development of future generations of researchers.

To provide context for government programs, expenditures, and performance, this report tracks key societal indicators of long-term progress. The indicators for an innovative and knowledge-based economy are the gross domestic expenditure on research and development, educational attainment, and the number of patents by population. During 2009, the domestic expenditure on research and development as a percentage of the gross domestic product was at 1.95 per cent compared with 1.82 per cent in 2008.

Educational attainment indicates the highest level of education a person has completed. This indicator is also a general measure of a population's applicable knowledge and skill level to address challenges and succeed in the workforce. In 2008, the percentage of Canadians 15 years and older who completed a post-secondary certificate or diploma<sup>vii</sup> remained stable at 30.5 per cent. This represents an increase from 2006 at 29.9 per cent. Furthermore, the percentage of Canadians 15 years and older who completed a university degree<sup>viii</sup> was at 19.9 per cent, an increase from 2007 at 19.4 per cent and from 2006 at 18.9 per cent. Sets of patents, known as triadic patent families, are a key indicator in measuring levels of invention. In 2008, Canada registered 20.5 patents per million residents, well below that of the United States at 45.3 and Switzerland at 91.8.

Societal Indicator	Data	Trend
<b>Gross domestic expenditure on research and development:</b> <sup>12</sup> Represents gross domestic expenditure on research and development as a percentage of the gross domestic product.	1.95% (2009) 1.82% (2008) 1.89% (2007)	No clear trend

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vii. This means completing a certificate (including a trade certificate) or diploma from an educational institution beyond the secondary level, including certificates from a vocational school, apprenticeship training, community college, CEGEP (Collège d'enseignement général et professionnel), and nursing school. Also included are certificates below a bachelor's degree obtained at a university.

viii. This means attaining at least a university bachelor's degree.

Societal Indicator	Data	Trend
<b>Educational attainment:</b> <sup>13</sup> Represents the percentage of Canadians 15 years and older who have completed a certain level of education.	<b>Post-secondary certificate or diploma</b> 30.5% (2008) 30.5% (2007) 29.9% (2006) <b>All university degrees</b> 19.9% (2008) 19.4% (2007) 18.9% (2006)	Increasing
<b>Number of patents by population:</b> <sup>14</sup> Triadic patent families are a set of patents filed in the US, Japan, and the European Union for the same invention and are compiled on a per-million-population basis to standardize the results.	20.5 (2008) 24.0 (2005) 12.5 (1995)	No clear trend

## Spending analysis

In 2009–10, a total of 18 federal organizations invested \$8.1 billion in the outcome area of an innovative and knowledge-based economy. This represents 7 per cent of total spending in Economic Affairs and an increase of 11 per cent, or \$828 million, over planned spending for 2009–10.

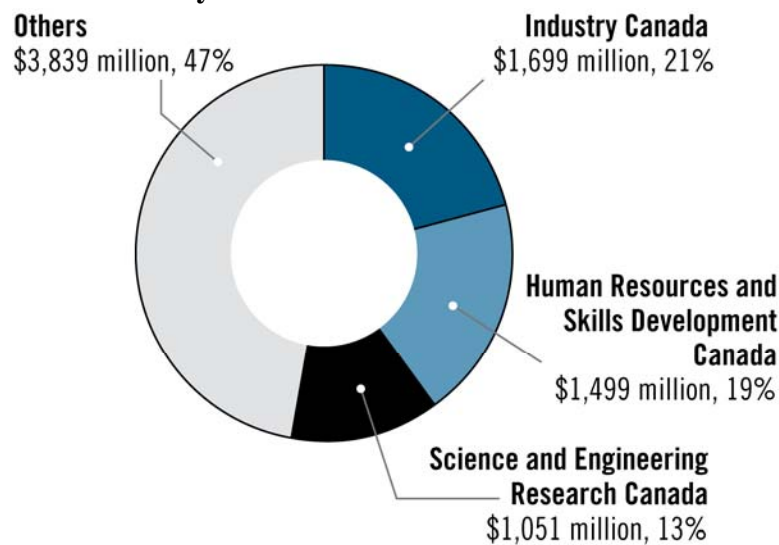
The federal organizations with the largest spending in this outcome area were:<sup>ix</sup>

- ▶ **Industry Canada**—\$1,699 million for the following program activities: Canada's research and innovation capacity, the Communications Research Centre, the Industrial Technologies Office, and knowledge advantage in targeted Canadian industries;
- ▶ **Human Resources and Skills Development Canada**—\$1,499 million for the program activity of learning; and
- ▶ **Science and Engineering Research Canada**—\$1,051 million for the following program activities: funding university-industry-government partnerships, supporting commercialization, funding research in strategic areas, funding basic research, supporting research equipment and major resources, promoting science and engineering professionals in Canada, supporting students and fellows, and attracting and retaining faculty.

ix. The total spending amounts include internal services.



**Figure 2.6—Distribution of Actual Spending by Federal Organization for an Innovative and Knowledge-Based Economy in 2009–10**



**Total actual spending—\$8.1 billion**

Note: Due to rounding, numbers may not sum exactly to totals.

Federal organizations that contributed to this outcome area in 2009–10 were:

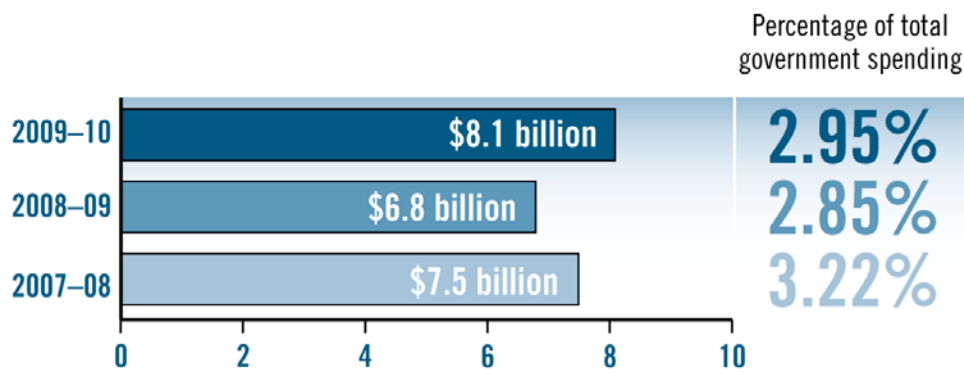
- ▶ Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
- ▶ Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
- ▶ Canadian Grain Commission
- ▶ Canadian Institutes of Health Research
- ▶ Canadian Space Agency
- ▶ Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency
- ▶ Copyright Board of Canada
- ▶ Fisheries and Oceans Canada
- ▶ Human Resources and Skills Development Canada
- ▶ Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Canadian Polar Commission
- ▶ Industry Canada
- ▶ Infrastructure Canada
- ▶ National Research Council Canada
- ▶ Natural Resources Canada

- ▶ Science and Engineering Research Canada
- ▶ Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
- ▶ Transport Canada
- ▶ Western Economic Diversification Canada

### *Spending trends*

Total federal spending dedicated to an innovative and knowledge-based economy has increased by \$0.6 billion over the last three years, from \$7.5 billion in 2007–08 to \$8.1 billion in 2009–10. In 2007–08, the amount represented 3.22 per cent of total federal spending, while in 2009–10 it represented 2.95 per cent of total federal spending.

**Figure 2.7—Trends in Actual Spending in an Innovative and Knowledge-Based Economy from 2007–08 to 2009–10**



### **Performance highlights**

#### **Clear and efficient communication**

Research funded by Science and Engineering Research Canada touches people's lives every day. For example, consider the latest voice compression technology developed by Professor Roch Lefebvre and his team at the Université de Sherbrooke in collaboration with VoiceAge Corporation in Montréal. The technology produces a dramatic improvement to audio in cellphones such that the quality is almost as good as FM radio. This is the latest of many eureka moments for professors and students at the university who, with the Agency's support over the years, have developed into international leaders in voice and audio digital signal processing. Their innovations, which can be found in more than 2 billion handsets and 500 million computers worldwide, gave rise to Sipro Lab Telecom and VoiceAge Corporation and have delivered more than \$115 million in cumulative revenue to the university.

**Source: Science and Engineering Research Canada—Funding University-Industry-Government Partnerships**

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### **Increasing innovation capacity**

Investment in 11 National Research Council Canada (NRC) technology cluster initiatives across 10 provinces has fostered critical knowledge-based partnerships between businesses, universities and government. In 2009, the number of private sector firms participating in these cluster initiatives grew to 2,356. Their investment in research and development represented between 18 and 21 per cent of the total industrial research and development investment in Canada that year. The clusters operate alongside the NRC's Industrial Research Assistance Program (NRC-IRAP), a key stimulus mechanism in Canada's Economic Action Plan. The program helped Canadian firms grow by funding over 3,800 innovative projects that supported nearly 12,000 jobs for Canadians in 2009–10. NRC-IRAP and the NRC cluster initiatives, along with the research and development expertise of NRC staff, have accelerated the commercialization of new technologies, products, and processes; developed Canadian innovation capacity; and enhanced productivity.

**Source: National Research Council Canada—Supporting Research and Development, Technology and Industry**

### **New technologies and Canadians with disabilities**

Access to new technology, such as point-of-sale and automated teller machines, is a challenge for the community of Canadians who have disabilities. The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada's Initiative on the New Economy supported research by Dr. Deborah Stienstra from the University of Manitoba and others (including the Council of Canadians with Disabilities), which influenced a Supreme Court decision on telecommunications deferral funds. This case involved a consideration of funding for specialized telecommunications services, including those for the disabled. The money to expand services for people with disabilities represented about five per cent of the fund.

The Initiative on the New Economy also contributed to partnership arrangements between the Neil Squire Society, Nokia, and RIM to develop accessible solutions for people with disabilities. The City of Vancouver showcased improved access to information, retail, and public services at the Vancouver 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games.

**Source: Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada—Investigator-Framed Research**

### **A better Canada through innovation**

The Science and Technology Strategy is Canada's road map for creating a stronger economy, job opportunities, and improved quality of life through strategic investments in science and technology. The first year of Canada's Economic Action Plan provided a significant boost to this agenda through an investment of \$4.9 billion to foster innovation and support scientific excellence. This included support for the Canada Foundation for Innovation and the creation of the Knowledge Infrastructure Program through \$2 billion in funding over two years to renew facilities at post-secondary institutions.

The Science, Technology and Innovation Council also issued its first *State of the Nation* report, which measures Canada's science and technology performance against international standards of excellence.

**Source: Industry Canada—Canada's Capacity for Research and Innovation**

**Did you know?**

In August 2009, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada launched the new Canada Student Grants Program to support students from low- and middle-income families, as well as the Repayment Assistance Plan, which helps Canada Student Loan borrowers manage and repay their student loans.

**Source: Human Resources and Skills Development Canada**

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## A clean and healthy environment

### Context

Under the outcome area of a clean and healthy environment, the Government of Canada aims to ensure that Canada's environmental resources are protected and preserved for future generations.

To provide context for government programs, expenditures, and performance, this report tracks key societal indicators of long-term progress. The indicators for a clean and healthy environment are air quality, water quality, biodiversity, and greenhouse gas emissions. There was no clear trend in the reporting time frame for air quality. For water quality and biodiversity, there was insufficient data to identify a trend. For greenhouse gas emissions, however, there was a decrease in emission amounts.

The health and competitiveness of the Canadian economy is linked to air, water, and soil quality and the conservation of biodiversity. The Government of Canada is implementing a series of measures to improve Canada's environmental performance by fostering environmentally sustainable agriculture, protecting and restoring healthy and productive aquatic ecosystems, building leadership responsibility in the development and use of natural resources, and pursuing a clean transportation system.

Societal Indicator	Data	Trend
<b>Air quality:</b> <sup>15</sup> Represents Canadians' long-term exposure to ground-level ozone and fine particulates (PM2.5). Ground-level ozone and fine particles are two key components of smog and can cause harm to human health, including lung and respiratory problems.	<b>Ozone (parts per billion)</b> 3% decrease (2007 to 2008) 11% increase (1990 to 2008) <b>PM2.5 fine particles (micrograms per cubic metre)</b> 3% decrease (2007 to 2008) No trend (2000 to 2008)	No clear trend
<b>Water quality:</b> <sup>16</sup> The ability of Canada's lakes, rivers, and streams to support aquatic life is a way of measuring water quality and the impact of water pollution. Freshwater quality was monitored at 86 representative sites across Canada between 2005 and 2008 and at 81 representative sites between 2004 and 2007. <sup>x</sup>	<b>Number of sites by water quality index ratings</b> Excellent—6% (10) Good—29% (49) Fair—46% (76) Marginal—16% (27) Poor—3% (5)	NA

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x. Data for the period between 2004 and 2007 were used for stations where data were not available at the time of publication (Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island and Yukon).

Societal Indicator	Data	Trend
<b>Biodiversity:</b> <sup>17</sup> The committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada is a group of experts responsible for identifying and assessing wildlife species considered to be at risk in Canada. As of June 2010, the status of 259 of the 602 at-risk species has been reassessed.	<b>Status of reassessed species</b> Improved status <sup>xi</sup> 13% (35) Declining status <sup>xii</sup> 26% (67) No change in status 61% (157)	NA
<b>Greenhouse gas emissions:</b> <sup>18</sup> Greenhouse gas emissions trap heat in the atmosphere and warm the planet, which results in rising sea levels and more severe storms and heat waves. The indicator represents the trend in anthropogenic (human-made) greenhouse gas emissions for the six main greenhouse gases in Canada: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, sulphur hexafluoride, perfluorocarbons, and hydrofluorocarbons.	<b>Greenhouse gas (carbon dioxide equivalent)</b> 2.1% decrease (2007 to 2008) 0.8% decrease (2003 to 2008)	Decreasing

## Spending analysis

In 2009–10, a total of 10 federal organizations invested \$3.3 billion in the outcome area of a clean and healthy environment. This represents 3 per cent of total spending in Economic Affairs and an increase of 6 per cent, or \$195 million, over planned spending for 2009–10.

The federal organizations with the largest spending in this outcome area were:<sup>xiii</sup>

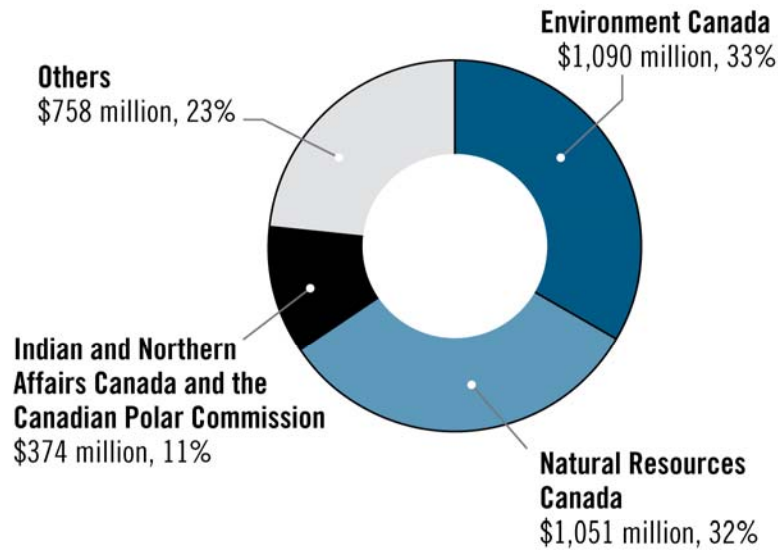
- ▶ **Environment Canada**—\$1,090 million for the following program activities: environmental science and monitoring program, weather and environmental prediction program, clean air program, legislation and information program, chemicals management program, biodiversity and wildlife program, water program, and ecosystems initiatives;
- ▶ **Natural Resources Canada**—\$1,051 million for the following program activities: clean energy and ecosystem risk management; and
- ▶ **Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Canadian Polar Commission**—\$374 million for the following program activities: northern land and resources and responsible federal stewardship.

xi. Improved status indicates that the species is either no longer at risk or is in a lower risk category.

xii. Declining status indicates that the species was placed into a higher risk category.

xiii. The total spending amounts include internal services.

**Figure 2.8—Distribution of Actual Spending by Federal Organization for a Clean and Healthy Environment in 2009–10**



**Total actual spending—\$3.3 billion**

Note: Due to rounding, numbers may not sum exactly to totals.

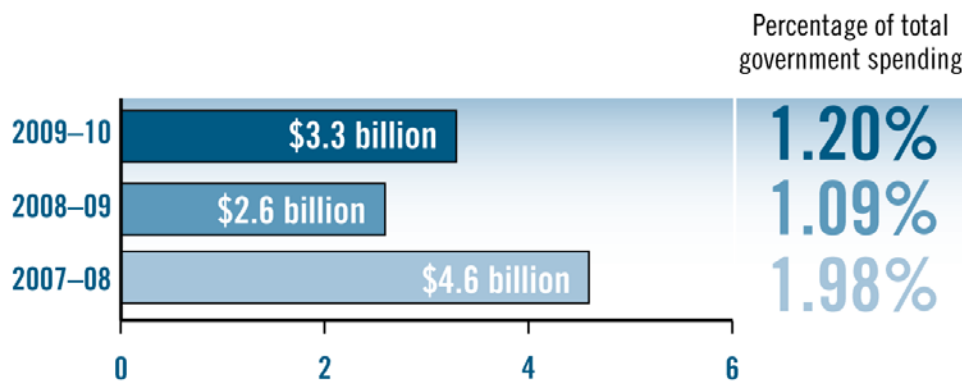
Federal organizations that contributed to this outcome area in 2009–10 were:

- ▶ Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
- ▶ Canadian Food Inspection Agency
- ▶ Canadian Space Agency
- ▶ Cape Breton Development Corporation
- ▶ Environment Canada
- ▶ Fisheries and Oceans Canada
- ▶ Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Canadian Polar Commission
- ▶ Natural Resources Canada
- ▶ Parks Canada
- ▶ Transport Canada

### Spending trends

Total federal spending dedicated to a clean and healthy environment has decreased by \$1.3 billion over the last three years, from \$4.6 billion in 2007–08 to \$3.3 billion in 2009–10. In 2007–08, the amount represented 1.98 per cent of total federal spending, while in 2009–10 it represented 1.20 per cent of total federal spending.

**Figure 2.9—Trends in Actual Spending in a Clean and Healthy Environment from 2007–08 to 2009–10**



### Performance highlights

#### Protecting wetlands

The Government of Canada is committed to protecting wetlands, waterfowl, and other wetland-associated migratory birds under the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP). The purpose of the NAWMP is to sustain abundant waterfowl populations by conserving landscapes and habitat. As of March 31, 2009, Environment Canada, working with its partners, secured 60,246 hectares of wetlands and associated upland habitats for migratory birds and species at risk. In total, 2,376,067 hectares have now been secured, which represents 69.1 per cent of the goal of 3.44 million hectares.

**Source: Environment Canada—Biodiversity and Wildlife Program**

#### Reintroducing lost species to the prairie wilderness

The conservation of national parks ensures that important natural resources are protected for the environmental, social, and economic benefit of Canadians. In 2009–10, Parks Canada successfully reintroduced the black-footed ferret into its native habitat in Grasslands National Park of Canada. The black-footed ferret was last seen in Canada in 1937. This restoration initiative will aid the recovery of the ferret and makes important contributions to prairie conservation across North America.

**Source: Parks Canada—Heritage Resources Conservation**



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### **Improving home energy efficiency**

Natural Resource Canada worked to deliver \$300 million in funding made available through Canada's Economic Action Plan to help Canadians make energy efficiency upgrades to their homes. The average energy savings was 22 per cent and 3 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per house. Due to unprecedented demand for assistance, the government allocated an additional \$205 million to the program. Total funding announced in 2009–10 is expected to upgrade nearly 320,000 homes and result in significant job creation and stimulus in the retrofit, construction, and manufacturing sector. It will also reduce long-term energy costs for homeowners and help Canada move forward on its reduction targets for greenhouse gas emissions.

**Source: Natural Resources Canada—Clean Energy**

### **A cleaner and more efficient transportation system**

Transport Canada is an active participant in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), which is tasked with establishing a structured, long-term, and globally acceptable approach to reduce international aviation emissions. In the fall of 2009, ICAO adopted a 21-point Program of Action. Highlights included the goal to improve fuel efficiency by 2 per cent per year from 2010 to 2050 and a commitment to work on more ambitious targets; the submission of national plans to control emissions; recommended practices to guide each country's actions, including a framework for market-based measures for international aviation; and the development of emission standards for new aircraft.

**Source: Transport Canada—Clean Air from Transportation**

### **Did you know?**

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada in partnership with Health Canada has continued to work successfully with First Nation communities to improve access to safe drinking water. As of March 31, 2010, 94 per cent of water or wastewater systems were given a rating of low- or medium-risk. This exceeds the target of 85 per cent.

**Source: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada**

## A fair and secure marketplace

### Context

Under the outcome area of a fair and secure marketplace, the Government of Canada aims to ensure that Canada's economic marketplace is appropriately regulated to provide high levels of consumer confidence and protection. A fair and secure marketplace also promotes and supports stable industrial relations and secure, fair, healthy, and productive work environments under federal jurisdiction.

To provide context for government programs, expenditures, and performance, this report tracks key societal indicators of long-term progress. The indicator for a fair and secure marketplace consists of the barriers to entrepreneurship. This indicator provides useful information to address the administrative obstacles in starting up a business and other specific regulations that hinder the entry of firms into the marketplace.

Societal Indicator	Data	Trend
<b>Barriers to entrepreneurship:</b> <sup>19</sup> Measures the administrative obstacles for business start-ups and the sector-specific regulations that hinder entry of firms (highest rank equals lowest level of barriers). <sup>xiv</sup>	<b>Canada's rank</b> 2008—fifth place 2003—first place 1998—second place	No clear trend

### Spending analysis

In 2009–10, a total of 15 federal organizations invested \$0.6 billion in the outcome area of a fair and secure marketplace. This represents approximately 1 per cent of total spending in Economic Affairs and a decrease of 6 per cent, or \$38 million, from planned spending for 2009–10.

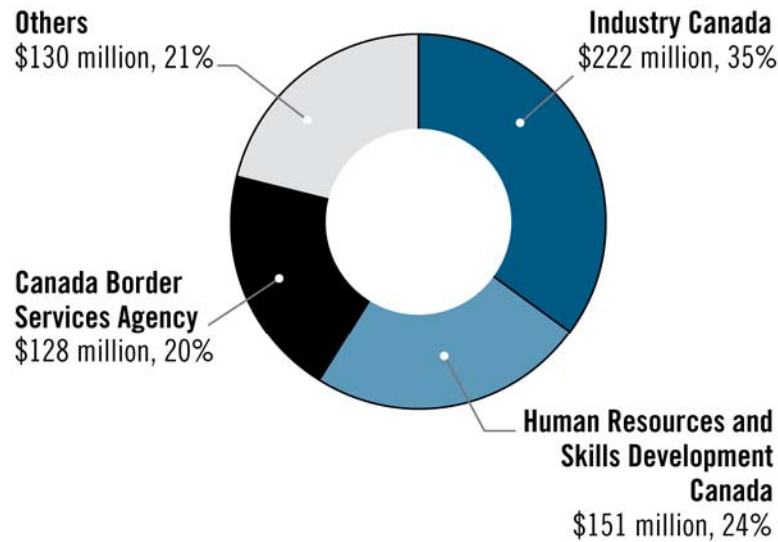
The federal organizations with the largest spending in this outcome area were:<sup>xv</sup>

- ▶ **Industry Canada**—\$222 million for the following program activities: marketplace frameworks and regulations; marketplace frameworks and regulations for spectrum, telecommunications, and the online economy; the consumer affairs program; and competition law enforcement and advocacy;
- ▶ **Human Resources and Skills Development Canada**—\$151 million for the program activity of labour; and
- ▶ **Canada Border Services Agency**—\$128 million for the following program activities: trade and recourse.

xiv. The ranking is among the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries.

xv. The total spending amounts include internal services.

**Figure 2.10—Distribution of Actual Spending by Federal Organization for a Fair and Secure Marketplace in 2009–10**



**Total actual spending—\$0.6 billion**

Note: Due to rounding, numbers may not sum exactly to totals.

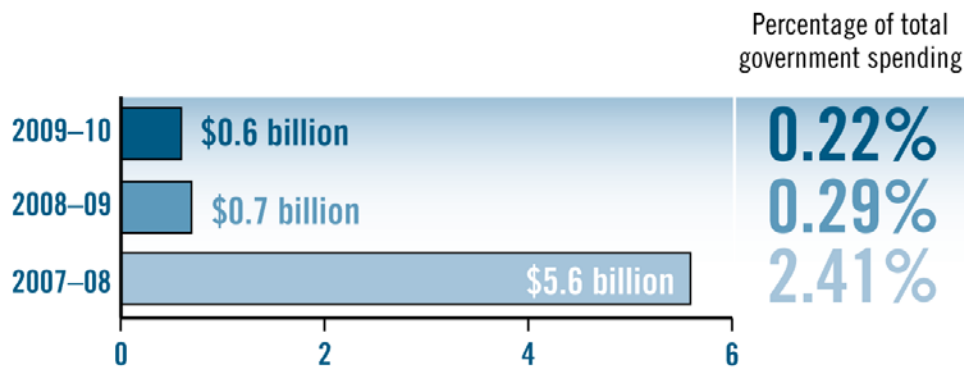
Federal organizations that contributed to this outcome area in 2009–10 were:

- ▶ Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
- ▶ Canada Border Services Agency
- ▶ Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
- ▶ Canadian Dairy Commission
- ▶ Canadian Food Inspection Agency
- ▶ Canadian Grain Commission
- ▶ Canadian International Trade Tribunal
- ▶ Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission
- ▶ Canadian Transportation Agency
- ▶ Financial Consumer Agency of Canada
- ▶ Human Resources and Skills Development Canada
- ▶ Industry Canada
- ▶ Registry of the Competition Tribunal
- ▶ Standards Council of Canada
- ▶ Transport Canada

### Spending trends

Total federal spending dedicated to a fair and secure marketplace has remained relatively stable over the past two years, going from \$0.7 billion in 2008–09 to \$0.6 billion in 2009–10. The fiscal year 2007–08 was exceptional in that actual spending increased to \$5.6 billion due to the consolidation of the borrowings of certain Crown corporations (Business Development Bank of Canada, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, and Farm Credit Canada). As a result of market conditions, \$4.8 billion in advance funding was made available from the Government of Canada, which accounts for the significant difference in spending in 2007–08.

**Figure 2.11—Trends in Actual Spending in a Fair and Secure Marketplace from 2007–08 to 2009–10**



### Performance highlights

#### Economic regulation

The Government of Canada's national transportation policy allows the market to self-regulate. However, it also acknowledges that regulation may be required to meet public objectives in cases where parties are not served by effective competition. The Canadian Transportation Agency regulates the revenue earned by the Canadian National Railway Company (CN) and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (CPR) for the shipping of grain from the Prairie provinces to terminals in Vancouver, Prince Rupert, Thunder Bay, and Churchill. In setting the maximum revenue entitlement for each railway, the Agency provides a fair and secure marketplace for grain shippers and farmers while allowing railways to remain profitable. For 2008–09, the Agency determined that CN exceeded its revenue entitlement by \$683,269. CN is required to pay this amount to the Western Grains Research Foundation in addition to a 15-per-cent penalty.

**Source:** Canadian Transportation Agency—Economic Regulation of the Federal Transportation System

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### **Better and more flexible services for air travellers**

In 2009–10, Transport Canada concluded new bilateral air transport agreements or expanded existing agreements with a number of countries, including Cuba, El Salvador, Japan, South Korea, South Africa, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Tunisia and concluded a comprehensive agreement with the European Union. All agreements enhanced airlines' flexibility to offer more convenient scheduled services and lower fares to benefit individual travellers and shippers and the tourism and business sectors.

**Source: Transport Canada—Transportation Marketplace Frameworks**

### **Providing funds for lenders**

In 2009–10, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) approved nearly 1.2 million units for mortgage loan insurance. This included high-ratio and low-ratio homeowner loans where borrowers had a 20-per-cent or greater down payment. Of the total approved high-ratio homeowner loans and rental units, some 40 per cent were in markets or for housing options that were not well served, if at all, by Canada's private sector mortgage insurers. Total securities guaranteed by CMHC amounted to over \$135 billion.

CMHC continued to manage the Insured Mortgage Purchase Program<sup>xvi</sup> in 2009, under which CMHC purchased securities backed by high-quality insured mortgages from Canadian lenders. This program was an important source of funds for lenders at the height of the liquidity crunch and was extended until the end of March 2010.

**Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation—Canadian Housing Market Research and Analysis, Information Dissemination, and the Insured Mortgage Purchase Program**

### **Did you know?**

The Competition Bureau continued to review mergers and acquisitions and challenge the few that would have resulted in a substantial reduction or prevention of competition. For example, the Bureau reached a consent agreement with Suncor Energy Inc. and Petro-Canada in 2009, which addressed the concern that their merger would substantially lessen competition and possibly lead to increased gasoline prices.

In its work against cartels, the Bureau cooperated with counterpart agencies in other countries on 19 investigations. For example, in 2009–10, fines of over \$14.6 million were levied on air carriers for their part in an international conspiracy to fix the prices of air cargo surcharges. Likewise, criminal charges were laid for fixing the price of gasoline at the pump in 2009–10. To date, 10 individuals and 6 corporations have pleaded guilty in this matter.

**Source: Industry Canada**

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xvi. The Insured Mortgage Purchase Program is funded under Canada's Economic Action Plan.

## *The Clean Air Agenda*

### **Summary**

The Clean Air Agenda (CAA) deals with the challenges of climate change and air pollution. These challenges are being addressed through regulatory initiatives in the industrial, transportation, consumer, and commercial sectors and by a range of complementary measures. These include ecoACTION programs, initiatives for adapting to climate change, and approaches for improving indoor air quality, international actions, and strategic partnerships.

### **Expected results**

Through the CAA, the Government of Canada has been making tangible improvements in Canada's environment by addressing the challenges of climate change and air pollution. Overall, Canada's approach is to harmonize regulations with the United States as a means of maximizing progress on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from 2005 levels by 17 per cent by 2020<sup>20</sup> while maintaining economic competitiveness and prosperity.

There were key challenges in moving forward the CAA objectives in 2009–10, including the following:

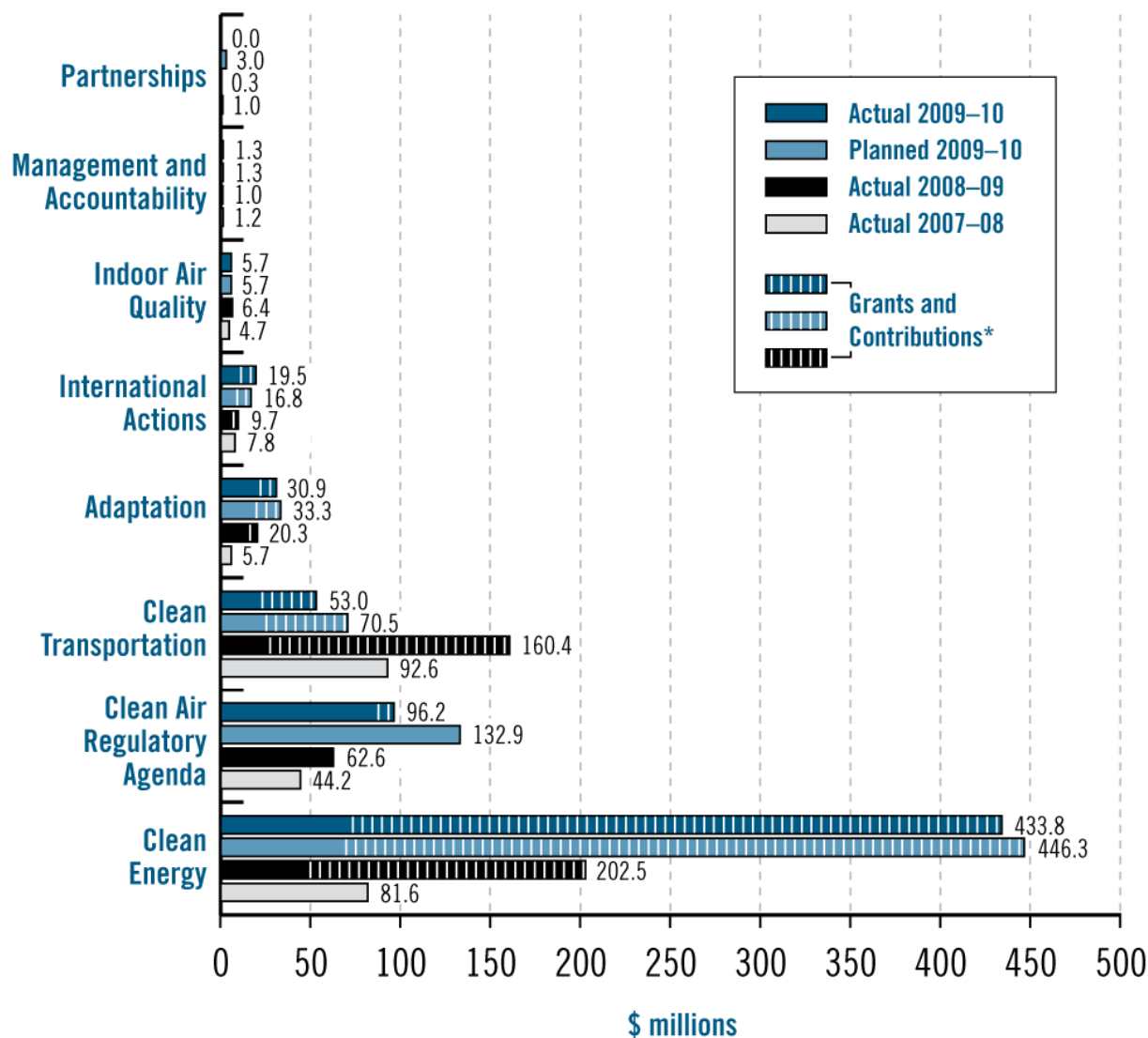
- ▶ Establishing a broad approach to climate change for Canada that remains flexible enough to align with the approach that the United States will adopt. This required undertaking foundational preparations for a number of possible policy approaches; and
- ▶ Dealing with the impacts of the economic downturn, which posed a challenge for some incentive programs (e.g., Clean Energy and Clean Transportation) because industry participants were not in a position to take advantage of federal initiatives.

### **Financial information**

The CAA is a horizontal initiative that involves 9 federal partners delivering on 45 programs. In 2009–10, an additional \$285 million was invested in the ecoENERGY Retrofit - Homes Initiative, and \$7.17 million was provided for the Canada–US Clean Energy Dialogue, bringing the overall total of the CAA umbrella to \$2.57 billion.

**Figure 2.12—Clean Air Agenda 2009–10 Spending by Theme (with a comparison to 2007–08 and 2008–09 actual spending amounts in millions)**

Source: Clean Air Agenda Results Management Secretariat



Amounts include, but are not limited to, Grants and Contributions (G&C) (textured). In 2009–10, the total amount spent for the Clean Air Agenda was \$640.3 million, a 38% increase over the \$463.4 million spent in 2008–09. Planned spending for 2009–10 was \$709.8 million, a 29% increase over the \$549.7 million planned in 2008–09.

\* G&C funding and spending amounts are not available for 2007–08.

## **Contributing departments**

The federal partners are Environment Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Transport Canada, Health Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, National Research Council Canada, the Public Health Agency of Canada, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, and Industry Canada.

## **Major achievements**

Canada participated in international negotiations that culminated in the Copenhagen Accord, an important comprehensive political agreement that is consistent with Canada's overall climate change principles and priorities.<sup>21</sup>

Substantial progress was made on specific regulations for equipment and vehicles. This included implementation of two of the three required amendments to the *Energy Efficiency Act* to reach the goal of 30 new and more stringent product standards by March 2011. Progress was also made on new regulations that establish mandatory emission standards for cars and light trucks and on renewable fuel regulations under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* (in final stages as of March 2010).

Through a collaborative approach involving over 300 stakeholders, a proposal for a Comprehensive Air Management System was developed. This air pollutant framework includes an additional element for improving local and regional air quality.

Scientific assessments of air pollutants, air quality, greenhouse gases, and climate change were undertaken to support regulatory actions. The assessments described sources of emissions and trends, atmospheric concentrations of air pollutants and greenhouse gases, their impacts on the environment and human health, and the forecasted benefits of regulatory actions to reduce air emissions. Through these assessments, the Government of Canada can determine whether the actions it and others have taken were effective in reducing the risk to humans and their environment from air emissions.

A single-window reporting system was developed and launched to gather data for reporting greenhouse gas emissions. This tool is currently being considered as an option for gathering information on greenhouse gases in cooperation with the provinces and territories. Environment Canada has put in place a federal-provincial-territorial working group under the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment to discuss this initiative, avoid duplication, and work toward greater harmonization.



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Extensive economic analysis of Canada's domestic and international approaches to climate change was undertaken. Domestically, economic impact analyses focused on the approaches taken to reduce emissions in selected sectors. This supported key policy decisions and the development of Regulatory Impact Assessment Statements for biofuels and for passenger cars and light-duty trucks. Internationally, analysis focused on the impact of harmonizing with the approach taken in the United States and of adopting various international proposals that emerged prior to the Copenhagen climate change conference.

Radon measurements were collected from the soil at more than 300 sites across Canada, and aerial surveys of terrestrial radiation were taken from over 30 per cent of Canada's geographic land areas. These measurements will allow researchers to map the areas where radon may be present and lower the risk to Canadians of radon exposure. To complement this work, radon mitigation guides have been developed, which will be a valuable reference for Canadians in lowering radon levels in their homes and workplaces.

The work to improve indoor air quality produced a better understanding of the impact on human health of improved indoor air ventilation. A total of 13,300 indoor air quality samples were collected from 111 homes with asthmatic children. New and clearer protocols on practical approaches to improve air quality were developed. A new national committee of experts was established to focus on indoor air quality and assess awareness.

## **Benefits for Canadians**

CAA programs achieved concrete benefits for Canadians through energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives and technologies as well as through investments in partnerships and key dialogues.

Many of the energy efficiency programs exceeded their participation targets. To date, assistance has been given to more than 275,000 homeowners, 800 small and medium-sized organizations, and 2,200 industrial enterprises.

Twenty-six new wind, solar, and biomass projects commissioned under the ecoENERGY for Renewable Power program this year supported the deployment of renewable power in Canada. Including projects commissioned in previous years, these projects will have a combined capacity of 2,600 megawatts. The overall program target is 4,000 megawatts, which is on track to be exceeded by March 31, 2011.

More than half a million new and existing homes have been rated and labelled for energy efficiency under the ecoENERGY for Buildings and Houses program. This program will help steer the Canadian housing market toward increased energy efficiency. As well, 77 per cent of new LEED (Leadership in Energy Efficient Design) buildings have been certified using the program's design validation methodology.

The ecoTRANSPORT programs shared the costs and risks associated with updating clean transportation technologies and good practices. These programs provided over \$14.2 million in contributions to projects worth a total of \$47.4 million. The programs exceeded expectations by training more than 14,000 transportation professionals on fuel-efficient driving practices, informing more than 50,000 Canadians about advanced technology vehicles, and helping over 200 municipalities implement cleaner transportation options for personal travel.

Twenty-eight Canadian projects received \$11 million from the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, which leveraged \$77 million in private sector investment. These projects included the design of green buildings, research in solar and wind power, and the recovery of landfill gas. They demonstrate Canada's commitment to help accelerate the development and deployment of clean technologies.

The Air Quality Health Index is the key information tool to assist Canadians in planning daily activities around the potential health effects of air quality conditions. It is now available in 40 communities across Canada.

As of March 31, 2010, over 80 projects have been funded that will build adaptive capacity within over 80 Aboriginal and northern communities, organizations, and governments across Canada. These projects will also generate tools and information that can be shared and used by other communities in adapting to the impact of climate change.

The CAA is delivering environmental benefits while improving the efficiency of our homes, communities, transportation systems, and businesses. This is creating and sustaining long-term jobs for Canadians and building new networks and partnerships that can be leveraged to promote innovation.

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## Social Affairs

### Context

The federal government recognizes that contributions to Social Affairs help ensure the health and well-being of Canadians and their families. These contributions include helping to keep Canadians healthy, addressing health care access and quality issues, supporting higher living standards for Canadian families, and creating a safe and secure nation. The health sector is the main focus of federal spending in Social Affairs. Focus areas include protecting and safeguarding the consumers of health services and products, enhancing access to care, and improving health outcomes.

In 2009–10, the Government of Canada took action to strengthen communities across the country through investments in infrastructure, support for families and workers, and steps to make communities safer. Budget 2010 built on these actions by introducing measures to protect Canadian families and communities, support the vulnerable, invest in the health of people living in the North, and encourage participation in sport.

### Summary of expenditures

In 2009–10, 58 federal organizations invested \$56.3 billion in the area of Social Affairs, which accounted for 21 per cent of total government expenditures. This amount represents an increase of 6.5 per cent from planned spending in this area.

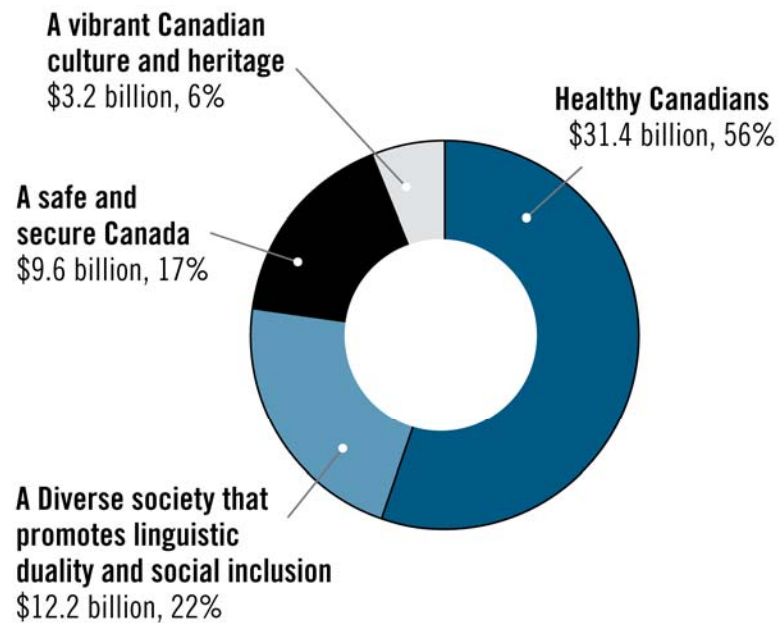
The federal organizations with the largest spending in Social Affairs were:<sup>xvii</sup>

- ▶ Department of Finance Canada (including the Canada Health Transfer)—\$24.9 billion
- ▶ Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Canadian Polar Commission—\$4.6 billion
- ▶ Health Canada—\$3.7 billion

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xvii. The total spending amounts include internal services.

**Figure 3.1—Breakdown of Actual Spending in Social Affairs by Outcome Area for Fiscal Year 2009–10**



**Total actual spending—\$56.3 billion**

Note: Due to rounding, numbers may not sum exactly to totals.

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## Healthy Canadians

### Context

Under the outcome area of healthy Canadians, the Government of Canada aims to create effective, accessible, and sustainable ways of keeping Canadians healthy and providing health care. To this end, the government is building Canada's public health capacities, supporting First Nations and Inuit health, helping provinces create efficiencies and improved access to health services, reducing environmental health risks, and investing in applied health research.

Canada's health system operates through the collaboration of all levels of government and various stakeholders across the country. With financial support from the Government of Canada by way of the Canada Health Transfer, the provinces and territories have primary responsibility for health care. The federal government acts as a catalyst in health system innovation and oversees the principles set out in the *Canada Health Act*, which enables all Canadians to have access to medically necessary services regardless of their ability to pay.

To provide context for government programs, expenditures, and performance, this report tracks key societal indicators of long-term progress. The indicators for healthy Canadians are life expectancy, perceived health, wait times, and patient satisfaction. Overall life expectancy has steadily improved in Canada in the last decade, from 78.5 years in 1997 to 80.7 years in 2007. Wait times for specialized services generally remained stable between 2001 and 2007.

According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), total health spending accounted for 10.1 per cent of Canada's gross domestic product in 2007 compared with an average of 8.9 per cent across OECD countries. Canada's spending on health per person at US\$3,895 in 2007 (adjusted for purchasing power parity) was also higher than the OECD average of US\$2,984. Per-capita health spending over 1997–2007 grew in real terms by 3.8 per cent in Canada, slightly less than the OECD average of 4.1 per cent.<sup>22</sup>

Societal Indicator	Data	Trend
<b>Life expectancy:</b> <sup>23</sup> Represents the overall life expectancy at birth.	80.7 years (2007) 80.7 years (2006) 80.2 years (2004)	Increasing
<b>Perceived health:</b> <sup>24</sup> Represents the percentage of the population aged 12 and older who reported perceiving their own health as either "excellent" or "very good."	60.5% (2009) 58.9% (2008) 59.6% (2007)	No clear trend

Societal Indicator	Data	Trend
<b>Wait times:</b> <sup>25</sup> Represents the self-reported median wait times for specialized services, by type of service, for household population aged 15 and older.	<b>Specialist visit</b> 4.3 weeks (2009) 4.3 weeks (2007) 4.0 weeks (2003) <b>Non-emergency surgery</b> 4.3 weeks (2009) 4.3 weeks (2007) 4.3 weeks (2003) <b>Diagnostic tests</b> 2.0 weeks (2009) 3.0 weeks (2007) 3.0 weeks (2003)	No clear trend
<b>Patient satisfaction:</b> <sup>26</sup> Represents the percentage of population who were "very satisfied" or "somewhat satisfied" with the way that overall health care services were provided.	85.7% (2007) 85.0% (2005) 85.3% (2003)	No clear trend

## Spending analysis

In 2009–10, a total of 11 federal organizations invested \$31.4 billion in the outcome area of healthy Canadians. This represents 56 per cent of total spending in Social Affairs and an increase of 4 per cent, or \$1.3 billion, over planned spending for 2009–10.

The Canada Health Transfer is the primary federal transfer of health care funds to provinces and territories. In 2009–10, the transfer reached \$24.8 billion, representing 79 per cent of federal spending dedicated to ensuring that Canadians lead healthy lives.

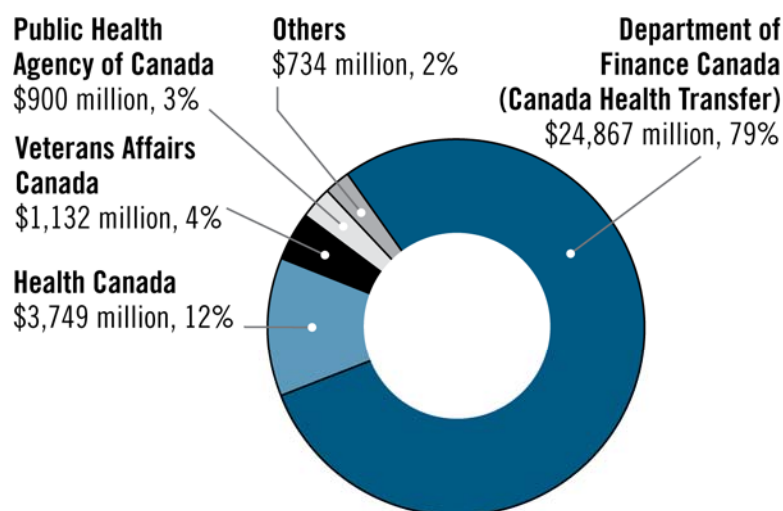
After the Department of Finance Canada, the federal organizations with the largest spending in this outcome area were:<sup>xviii</sup>

- **Health Canada**—\$3,749 million for the following program activities: First Nations and Inuit health programming and services, sustainable environmental health, pesticide regulation, consumer products, workplace health, substance use and abuse, health products, food and nutrition, the Canadian health system, assisted human reproduction, and international health affairs;

xviii. The total spending amounts include internal services.

- ▶ **Veterans Affairs Canada**—\$1,132 million for the program activity of veterans health care and re-establishment; and
- ▶ **Public Health Agency of Canada**—\$900 million for the following program activities: health promotion, chronic disease prevention and control, infectious disease prevention and control, and strengthen public health capacity.

**Figure 3.2—Distribution of Actual Spending by Federal Organization for Healthy Canadians in 2009–10**



**Total actual spending—\$31.4 billion**

Note: Due to rounding, numbers may not sum exactly to totals.

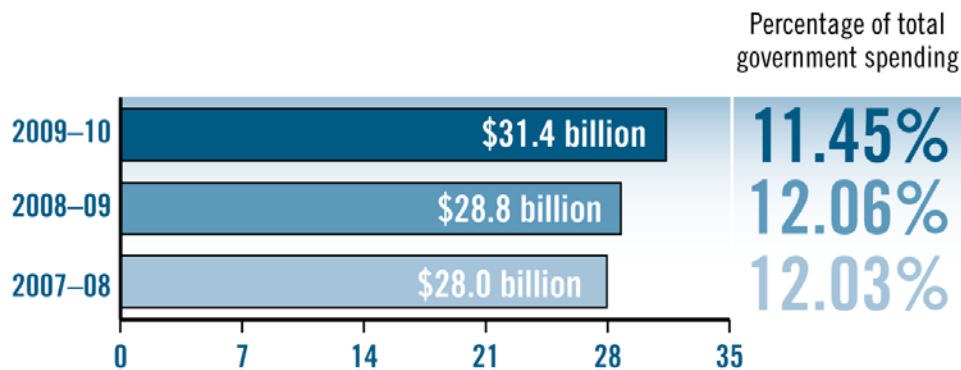
Federal organizations that contributed to this outcome area in 2009–10 were:

- ▶ Assisted Human Reproduction Canada
- ▶ Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety
- ▶ Canadian Food Inspection Agency
- ▶ Canadian Institutes of Health Research
- ▶ Department of Finance Canada
- ▶ Hazardous Materials Information Review Commission Canada
- ▶ Health Canada
- ▶ Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Canadian Polar Commission
- ▶ Patented Medicine Prices Review Board Canada
- ▶ Public Health Agency of Canada
- ▶ Veterans Affairs Canada

### Spending trends

Total federal spending dedicated to healthy Canadians increased by \$3.4 billion over the last three years, from \$28.0 billion in 2007–08 to \$31.4 billion in 2009–10. In 2007–08, the amount represented 12.03 per cent of total federal spending, while in 2009–10 it represented 11.45 per cent of total federal spending.

**Figure 3.3—Trends in Actual Spending in Healthy Canadians from 2007–08 to 2009–10**



### Performance highlights

#### Protecting youth from tobacco

Amendments to the *Tobacco Act* in 2009 are ending tobacco marketing practices that have had a noticeable impact on Canada's young people. It is now illegal to use fruit flavourings and additives that add candy-like flavours in cigarettes, little cigars, and wrapping sheets or tubes made of tobacco ("blunt wraps"). Likewise, the retail sale of "kiddy packs" of fewer than 20 little cigars and blunt wraps is no longer permitted. These measures are part of a much broader effort by the Government of Canada and its partners that is helping to reduce the rates of Canadian tobacco use.

**Source:** Health Canada—Substance Use and Abuse

#### H1N1 preparedness and response

During the H1N1 pandemic crisis, the Public Health Agency of Canada supported its Chief Public Health Officer and the Minister of Health in leading Canada through the largest national immunization campaign in Canadian history. The measures put in place to ensure a coordinated response to the national health risks posed by H1N1 were cited in the *Fourth Report of the Prime Minister's Advisory Committee on the Public Service*. The federal public service demonstrated its capacity and ability to adapt quickly to changing conditions.

**Source:** Public Health Agency of Canada—Disease and Injury Prevention and Mitigation



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### **Partnering to maximize results**

The Canadian Institutes of Health Research regularly collaborates with other organizations in the health field to advance common goals and maximize results. By working closely with others, the Agency was able to leverage the contribution of the Government of Canada toward additional research that improves the health of Canadians. For example, in 2009–10, the Agency responded to the growing numbers of Canadians suffering from Alzheimer’s disease by creating an International Collaborative Research Strategy for Alzheimer’s Disease. In addition, the France-Quebec-Canada joint funding initiative for Alzheimer’s disease was launched in September 2009, and collaborations with the United Kingdom and Germany are in development.

**Source: Canadian Institutes of Health Research—National and International Partnerships**

#### **Did you know?**

In 2009–10, provincial and territorial governments received billions of dollars from the Government of Canada through major transfer programs to assist them in providing universally accessible health care services, post-secondary education, social programs, and other important public services and programs. There are four main transfer programs: the Canada Health Transfer, the Canada Social Transfer, Equalization, and Territorial Formula Financing. Through the Canada Health Transfer, the government provides long-term predictable funding for health care and supports the principles of the *Canada Health Act* (universality, comprehensiveness, portability, accessibility, public administration, and the prohibitions against user fees and extra-billing).

**Source: Department of Finance Canada**

## A safe and secure Canada

### Context

Building a safe and secure Canada involves maintaining the security of Canada and its citizens through crime prevention, law enforcement, managing custody and correctional facilities, and keeping Canada's borders secure. It is a goal that complements Canada's international work of maintaining safety and security throughout the world. Federal government responsibilities in this outcome area also involve building capacity to prepare for and respond to security and public health threats and to safely manage nuclear installations.

To provide context for government programs, expenditures, and performance, this report tracks key societal indicators of long-term progress. The indicators for a safe and secure Canada are the crime rate, the crime severity index, personal safety, and major disasters.

The police-reported crime rate dropped significantly over the last decade, from 7,694 offences reported in 1999 to 6,406 in 2009—the lowest level in over 30 years. Not only was there less reported crime in Canada, but it was also less serious in nature. In 2009, the Crime Severity Index, which is a measure of the seriousness of police-reported crime, dropped 4 per cent from 2008. It is now 22% lower than it was in 1999. However, in 2009 just under one third (31%) of all incidents were reported to the police, down from 34% in 2004. In the case of violent crime, 29% of incidents were reported to police while about 36% of household incidents were brought to their attention.<sup>27</sup>

A safe and secure Canada also involves emergency preparedness, which is a core responsibility of the Government of Canada and a collective responsibility of all federal government institutions. Compounding variables such as climate change, increasing societal interdependencies, and terrorist threats contribute to the major disasters indicator. In 2007, there were relatively few disaster events. In 2009–10, however, the H1N1 influenza pandemic resulted in 8,582 infections and 425 deaths. This demonstrates the high variation in the annual data related to major disasters and why a trend is not applicable. It is nonetheless important to review the data to assist in readiness, preparation, and response.

Societal Indicator	Data	Trend
<b>Crime rate:</b> <sup>28</sup> Indicates the number of <i>Criminal Code</i> offences reported to police, including violent and property crime (excludes traffic violations and the contravention of federal statutes such as drug offences).	<b>Crime rate</b> (per 100,000 population) 6,406 (2009) 6,588 (2008) 6,862 (2007)	Decreasing
<b>Crime Severity Index:</b> Is a measure of crime that reflects the relative seriousness of different offences.	Crime Severity Index 87.2 (2009) 90.4 (2008) 94.6 (2007)	Decreasing
<b>Personal safety:</b> <sup>29</sup> Represents the percentage of population 15 years of age and older who indicated that they were "somewhat satisfied" or "very satisfied" with personal safety.	<b>Personal Safety</b> 94% (2004) 91% (1999)	Increasing
<b>Major disasters:</b> <sup>30</sup> Represents the number of injuries, infections, deaths, and evacuations caused by major disasters.	<b>Injuries/infections</b> 8,582 (2009) 57 (2008) 0 (2007) <b>Deaths</b> 427 (2009) 24 (2008) 0 (2007) <b>Evacuations</b> 24,228 (2009) 16,930 (2008) 4,972 (2007)	NA

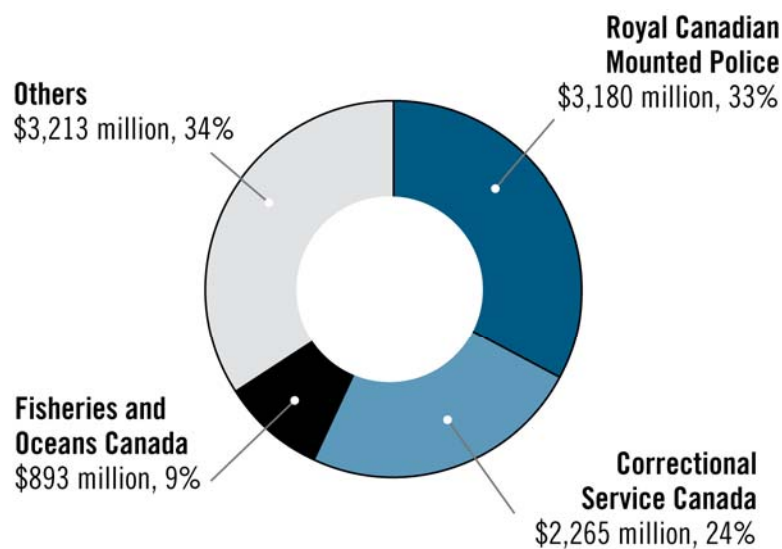
## Spending analysis

In 2009–10, a total of 23 federal organizations invested \$9.6 billion in the outcome area of a safe and secure Canada. This represents 17 per cent of total spending in Social Affairs and a decrease of 12.7 per cent, or \$1.4 billion, from planned spending for 2009–10.<sup>xix</sup>

The federal organizations with the largest investments in this outcome area were:<sup>xx</sup>

- ▶ **Royal Canadian Mounted Police**—\$3,180 million for the following program activities: community, contract, and Aboriginal policing; federal and international operations; protective policing services; Canadian Firearms Centre; criminal intelligence operations; technical policing operations; policing support services; and national police services;
- ▶ **Correctional Service Canada**—\$2,265 million for the following program activities: custody, correctional interventions and community supervision; and
- ▶ **Fisheries and Oceans Canada**—\$893 million for the program activity of the Canadian Coast Guard.

**Figure 3.4—Distribution of Actual Spending by Federal Organization for a Safe and Secure Canada in 2009–10**



**Total actual spending—9.6 billion**

Note: Due to rounding, numbers may not sum exactly to totals.

xix. The difference between planned and actual spending in this outcome area can largely be attributed to the realignment of the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation's program activities to the outcome area of a diverse society that promotes linguistic duality and social inclusion.

xx. The total spending amounts include internal services.

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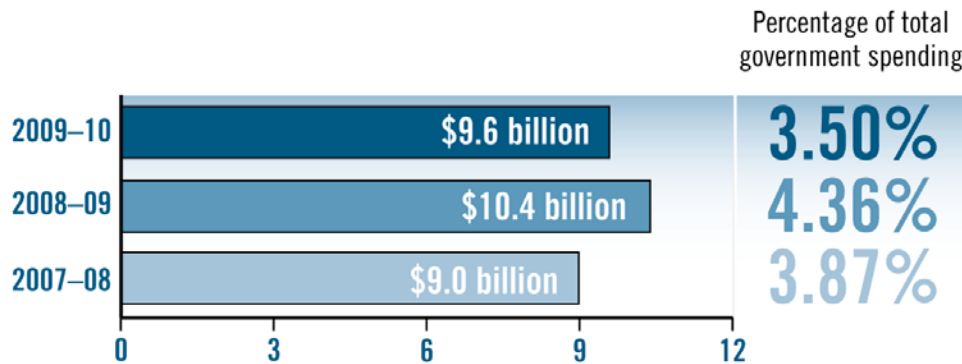
Federal organizations that contributed to this outcome area in 2009–10 were:

- ▶ Canada Border Services Agency
- ▶ Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission
- ▶ Canadian Security Intelligence Service
- ▶ Canadian Space Agency
- ▶ Commission for Public Complaints Against the Royal Canadian Mounted Police
- ▶ Correctional Investigator Canada (The)
- ▶ Correctional Service Canada
- ▶ Department of Justice Canada
- ▶ Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada
- ▶ Fisheries and Oceans Canada
- ▶ Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada
- ▶ Military Police Complaints Commission of Canada
- ▶ National Capital Commission
- ▶ Parole Board of Canada
- ▶ Office of the Communications Security Establishment Commissioner
- ▶ Parks Canada
- ▶ Public Health Agency of Canada
- ▶ Public Prosecution Service of Canada
- ▶ Public Safety Canada
- ▶ Royal Canadian Mounted Police
- ▶ Transport Canada
- ▶ Transportation Appeal Tribunal of Canada
- ▶ Transportation Safety Board of Canada

### ***Spending trends***

Total federal spending dedicated to a safe and secure Canada increased by \$0.6 billion over the last three years, from \$9.0 billion in 2007–08 to \$9.6 billion in 2009–10. In 2007–08, the amount represented 3.87 per cent of total federal spending, while in 2009–10 it represented 3.50 per cent of total federal spending.

**Figure 3.5—Trends in Actual Spending in a Safe and Secure Canada from 2007–08 to 2009–10**



## Performance highlights

### Leading edge policing and security technology

To keep Canadians and their communities safe and secure in 2009–10, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) demonstrated strong leadership in the development and delivery of police services. Through the Canadian Police Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (CPCMEC), the RCMP continued to combat Internet-facilitated child sexual exploitation by expanding the Child Exploitation Tracking System (CETS). CETS is used at 47 locations across Canada and holds information on over 10,200 investigations. As of March 31, 2010, more than 149 Canadian and international victims were identified by Canadian law enforcement agencies, often in collaboration with the CPCMEC.

**Source: Royal Canadian Mounted Police—National Police Services**

### An operationally ready Coast Guard fleet

Funds provided through Canada's Economic Action Plan ensured the Canadian Coast Guard's continued contribution to the government outcome of a safe and secure Canada through its operationally ready fleet that facilitates Canada's on-water needs and priorities—safety and security, sovereignty, fisheries enforcement, environmental response, science, and other maritime requirements. Projects under the Action Plan included the construction of five 47-foot search-and-rescue lifeboats and three in-shore science vessels, a number of vessel life extensions (VLEs) and refit projects for the 40 large vessels, and the purchase of a number of small craft and environmental response barges. All Action Plan refit activities and VLEs planned for 2009–10 have been completed. Contracts have been awarded for the building of the science vessels and the purchase of 51 of the 60 expected small craft, of which 30 have been delivered. Construction of the lifeboats is underway.

**Source: Fisheries and Oceans Canada—Canadian Coast Guard**

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### **New tools to fight organized crime**

In efforts to address justice system issues, a number of bills were introduced, and several important bills received royal assent during 2009–10. Bill C-14, *An Act to Amend the Criminal Code*, provides police and justice officials with important new tools in the fight against organized crime. This includes making murders connected to organized crime automatically first-degree and therefore subject to a mandatory sentence of life imprisonment without eligibility for parole for 25 years. Other bills introduced included Bill C-25, legislation that strictly limits the amount of credit granted for time served in custody prior to conviction and sentencing, and Bill S-4, legislation that provides police and justice officials with important new tools in the fight against identity theft, a fast-growing crime throughout North America.

**Source: Department of Justice Canada—Justice Policies, Laws and Programs**

### **Enforcement activities help keep Canada safe and secure**

In 2009–10, the Canada Border Services Agency made a substantial number of seizures, including 11,580 drug seizures, 460 firearms, and 8,791 prohibited weapons. In addition, the Agency intercepted 10,712 plants and soil products and 17,671 pieces of meat and meat products, animals, and animal products. The Agency also removed 14,775 people who were inadmissible to Canada, 1,858 of whom were criminals. By preventing dangerous goods and people from entering the country, or removing those who have no legal right to remain in Canada, the Agency helps to ensure that Canadians and their communities are safe.

**Source: Canada Border Services Agency—Enforcement**

#### **Did you know?**

On an average day in 2009–10, Correctional Service Canada was responsible for approximately 13,500 federally incarcerated offenders and 8,700 offenders in the community. Over the course of the year, including all admissions and releases, the Agency managed 19,968 incarcerated offenders and 16,702 supervised offenders in the community.

In a recent study by the Conference Board of Canada, the net fiscal benefit of Correctional Service Canada programs is valued at approximately three dollars for every one dollar invested.<sup>31</sup> Correctional programs are seen to save the government and taxpayers money while increasing the safety of Canadians.

**Source: Correctional Service Canada**

## A diverse society that promotes linguistic duality and social inclusion

### Context

Government efforts in the outcome area of a diverse society that promotes linguistic duality and social inclusion include the promotion of bilingualism, social justice, the social engagement of Canadians, the celebration of Canada's diversity and multicultural heritage, and the elimination of racism and discrimination. Spending in this area included support for immigration programs, labour market needs, programs for children and families in First Nations communities, Aboriginal education and social development, official languages policy, and investment in social housing.

To provide context for government programs, expenditures, and performance, this report tracks key societal indicators of long-term progress. The indicators for a diverse society that promotes linguistic duality and social inclusion are general support for bilingualism, volunteering, political participation, and the urban core housing need. Support for bilingualism has greatly improved over the last 10 years. Data show an increase in support from 57 per cent of Canadians in 2000 to 76 per cent of Canadians in 2006. Volunteering was also important for Canadians. In 2007, almost 12.5 million Canadians, or 46 per cent of the population aged 15 and older, volunteered their time to a group or organization.

Societal Indicator	Data	Trend
<b>General support for bilingualism:</b> <sup>32</sup> Represents the percentage of Canadians in favour of bilingualism for all of Canada.	72% (2006) 56% (2003) 57% (2000)	Increasing
<b>Volunteering:</b> <sup>33</sup> Represents the percentage of the population aged 15 and older who volunteered for charitable and non-profit organizations.	46% (2007) 45% (2004) 27% (2000)	Increasing
<b>Political participation:</b> <sup>34</sup> Measures the percentage of voter participation in general elections.	58.8% (2008) 64.7% (2006) 60.9% (2004)	No clear trend
<b>Urban core housing need:</b> <sup>35</sup> Represents the percentage of urban Canadian households that fell below at least one basic standard (adequacy, suitability, or affordability) and did not have sufficient income to afford alternative, acceptable rental housing in their local market.	12.4% (2007) 13.1% (2006) 13.5% (2005)	Decreasing



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## Spending analysis

In 2009–10, a total of 8 federal organizations invested \$12.2 billion in the outcome area of a diverse society that promotes linguistic duality and social inclusion. This represents 22 per cent of total spending in Social Affairs and an increase of 34 per cent, or \$3.1 billion, over planned spending for 2009–10.<sup>xxi</sup>

The federal organizations with the largest spending in this outcome area were:<sup>xxii</sup>

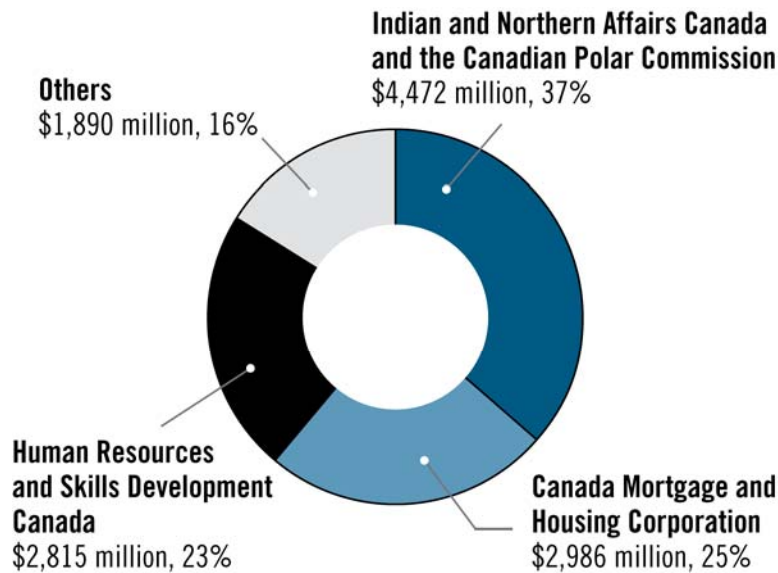
- ▶ **Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Canadian Polar Commission**—\$4,472 million for the following program activities: northern governance, governance and institutions of government, cooperative relationships, Métis and Non-Status Indian organizational capacity development, Métis rights management, managing individual affairs, education, and social development;
- ▶ **Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation**—\$2,986 million for the following program activities: research and information dissemination, emergency planning, assisted housing programs, the Affordable Housing Initiative, on-reserve housing programs, and housing repair and improvement programs; and
- ▶ **Human Resources and Skills Development Canada**—\$2,815 million for the program activity of social development.

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xxi. The increase in spending can be attributed to the realignment of program activities of Human Resources and Skills Development Canada and the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation to this outcome area.

xxii. The total spending amounts include internal services.

**Figure 3.6—Distribution of Actual Spending by Federal Organization for a Diverse Society That Promotes Linguistic Duality and Social Inclusion in 2009–10**



**Total actual spending—\$12.2 billion**

Note: Due to rounding, numbers may not sum exactly to totals.

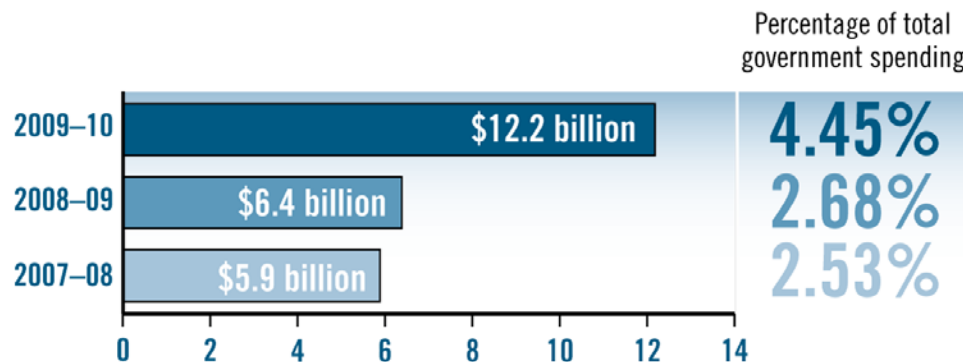
Federal organizations that contributed to this outcome area in 2009–10 were:

- ▶ Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
- ▶ Canadian Heritage
- ▶ Canadian Human Rights Commission
- ▶ Canadian Human Rights Tribunal
- ▶ Citizenship and Immigration Canada
- ▶ Human Resources and Skills Development Canada
- ▶ Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Canadian Polar Commission
- ▶ Indian Residential Schools Truth and Reconciliation Commission

### ***Spending trends***

Total federal spending dedicated to a diverse society that promotes linguistic duality and social inclusion increased by \$6.3 billion over the last three years, from \$5.9 billion in 2007–08 to \$12.2 billion in 2009–10. In 2007–08, the amount represented 2.53 per cent of total federal spending, while in 2009–10 it represented 4.45 per cent of total federal spending.

**Figure 3.7—Trends in Actual Spending in a Diverse Society that Promotes Linguistic Duality and Social Inclusion from 2007–08 to 2009–10**



## Performance highlights

### Facilitating the integration of newcomers

In 2009–10, Citizenship and Immigration Canada continued to implement its modernized approach to settlement programming and continued to support specific projects that facilitate the integration of newcomers to Canada. For example, the Department developed a standardized language test and undertook a pilot project to provide a single entry point for newcomers seeking language training in Ontario. The Department also initiated a pilot project to give language training vouchers to newcomers in order to increase the uptake of Department-funded language training and test an alternative delivery method. Finally, the Department coordinated activities to recruit, integrate, and retain Francophone newcomers in minority communities.

**Source:** Citizenship and Immigration Canada—Integration Program

### Affordable housing for Canadians

In 2009–10, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation provided ongoing federal funding for its core social housing programs as well as new federal investments in social housing under Canada’s Economic Action Plan. Expenditures in social housing totalled \$3.0 billion in 2009–10, of which \$1.7 billion subsidized 620,000 households in social housing supported by ongoing federal subsidies. Another 18,000 households benefited from the Agency’s renovation programs that repair or rehabilitate housing units for Canadians in need, and 3,810 new units were developed under the Affordable Housing Initiative in 2009–10. Seniors, persons with disabilities, First Nation families on reserve as well as families living in the North were among those able to secure federally subsidized housing.

**Source:** Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation—Assisted Housing Programs, Affordable Housing Initiative, Housing Repair and Improvement Programs, and On-Reserve Housing Programs

### **Improving First Nation education programs**

To help set the foundation for long-term improvements in education, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada funded 37 proposals in 2009–10 under the First Nation Student Success Program and the Education Partnerships Program. This represented roughly \$30 million in funding.

Approximately 72 per cent of First Nation communities participated in the First Nation Student Success Program in its first year of operation, and 73 per cent participated in the Education Partnerships Program, also in its first year. To improve performance measurement, the Department also developed the Education Information System, which will make it possible for First Nations and the Department to access comprehensive information, link performance results to inputs, and allow comparison with provincial systems.

**Source: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Canadian Polar Commission—Education**

#### **Did you know?**

Close to 2.5 million young Canadians are learning French or English as a second official language, and 245,000 students are attending schools in the Francophone or Anglophone minority school system of their province or territory. In support of this, \$279 million has been provided by the Government of Canada in 2009–10 under bilateral agreements with each province and territory. The amount is funded through the Government of Canada's investment of \$1.1 billion to implement the *Roadmap for Canada's Linguistic Duality 2008–2013: Acting for the Future* to solidify its commitment to enhancing the vitality of Canada's two official languages

**Source: Canadian Heritage**

## A vibrant Canadian culture and heritage

### Context

Under the outcome area of a vibrant Canadian culture and heritage, the Government of Canada provides support for a broad range of cultural and heritage initiatives, including funding artists, the arts, and cultural institutions. It also promotes public knowledge of Canadian history and participation in cultural activities and supports the protection of national heritage sites. Canadian cultural and heritage industries play an important role in developing our sense of a unique Canadian identity and our pride in regional differences. This fosters patriotism, enhances Canada's reputation, and improves our quality of life.

To provide context for government programs, expenditures, and performance, this report tracks key societal indicators of long-term progress. The indicator for a vibrant Canadian culture and heritage is participation in cultural and heritage activities. The level of participation in cultural and heritage activities has generally increased from 1998 to 2005. This is particularly true for professional concert and performance attendance.

Societal Indicator	Data	Trend
<b>Participation in cultural and heritage activities:</b> <sup>36</sup> Represents the percentage of population among Canadian individuals aged 15 and older participating in selected cultural activities.	<b>Professional concert / performance attendance</b>	Increasing
	41% (2005)	
	35% (1998)	
	<b>Public art gallery and museum visits</b>	
	26% (2005)	
	22% (1998)	
	<b>Movie-going</b>	
	60% (2005)	
	59% (1998)	

### Spending analysis

In 2009–10, a total of 23 federal organizations invested \$3.2 billion in the outcome area of a vibrant Canadian culture and heritage. This represents 6 per cent of total spending in Social Affairs and an increase of 16 per cent, or \$446 million, over planned spending for 2009–10.

The federal organizations with the largest spending in this outcome area were:<sup>xxiii</sup>

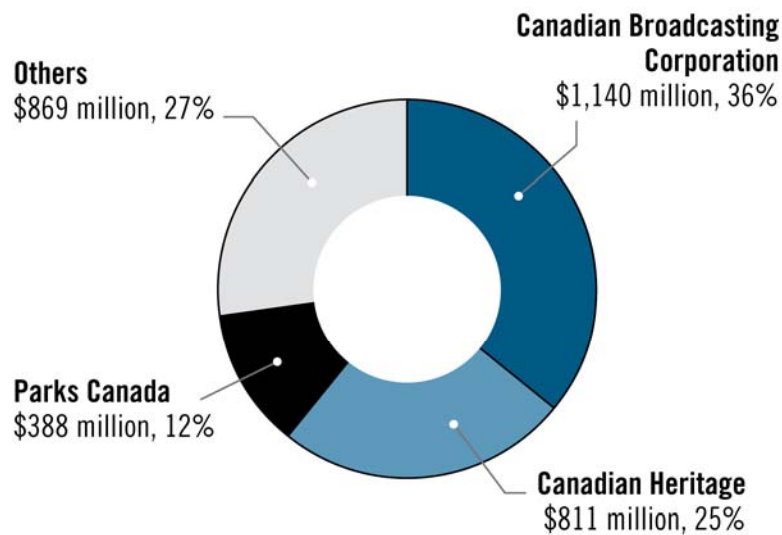
- **Canadian Broadcasting Corporation**—\$1,140 million for the following program activities: television services, radio services, and the transmission and distribution of programs;

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xxiii. The total spending amounts include internal services.

- ▶ **Canadian Heritage**—\$811 million for the following program activities: cultural industries, arts, heritage, and sport; and
- ▶ **Parks Canada**—\$388 million for the following program activities: heritage places establishment, public appreciation and understanding, and visitor experience.

**Figure 3.8—Distribution of Actual Spending by Federal Organization for a Vibrant Canadian Culture and Heritage in 2009–10**



**Total actual spending—\$3.2 billion**

Note: Due to rounding, numbers may not sum exactly to totals.

Federal organizations that contributed to this outcome area in 2009–10 were:

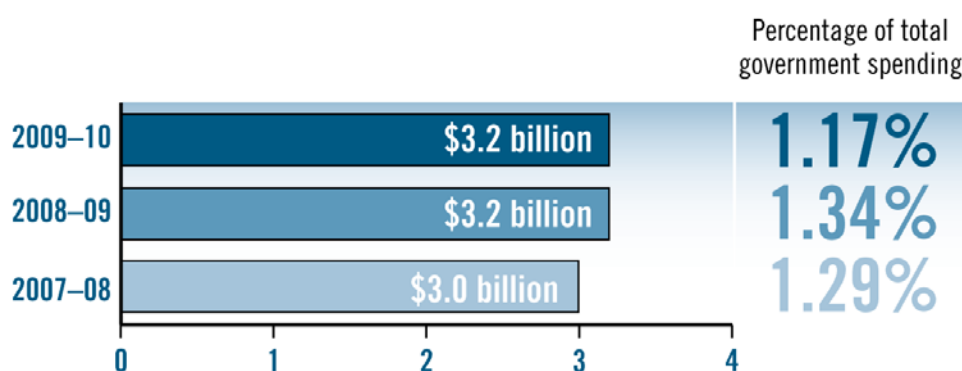
- ▶ Canada Council for the Arts
- ▶ Canadian Artists and Producers Professional Relations Tribunal
- ▶ Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
- ▶ Canadian Heritage
- ▶ Canadian Museum for Human Rights
- ▶ Canadian Museum of Civilization
- ▶ Canadian Museum of Nature
- ▶ Canada Science and Technology Museum
- ▶ Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission
- ▶ Canadian Space Agency
- ▶ Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada

- ▶ Library and Archives Canada
- ▶ Library of Parliament
- ▶ National Arts Centre Corporation
- ▶ National Battlefields Commission (The)
- ▶ National Capital Commission
- ▶ National Film Board
- ▶ National Gallery of Canada
- ▶ Old Port of Montréal Corporation Inc.
- ▶ Parks Canada
- ▶ Registry of the Specific Claims Tribunal of Canada
- ▶ Telefilm Canada
- ▶ Veterans Affairs Canada

### *Spending trends*

Total federal spending dedicated to a vibrant Canadian culture and heritage increased by \$0.2 billion over the last three years, from \$3.0 billion in 2007–08 to \$3.2 billion in 2009–10. In 2007–08, the amount represented 1.29 per cent of total federal spending, while in 2009–10 it represented 1.17 per cent of total federal spending.

**Figure 3.9—Trends in Actual Spending in a Vibrant Canadian Culture and Heritage from 2007–08 to 2009–10**



## **Performance highlights**

### **Investing in new digital production technologies**

The National Film Board (NFB) continued to provide leadership in the digital challenge of producing and distributing its audiovisual works. Its online screening room (ONF.CA and NFB.CA) generated over 4 million views of NFB films in 2009–10. The launch of the NFB iPhone application in October 2009 enabled over 700,000 views of films on the iPhone and was named one of the 10 best applications of the year by iTunes. The use of new and innovative transmission technologies ensured the accessibility of distinctive Canadian content in both official languages in a globalized digital space.

**Source: National Film Board—Distribution Accessibility and Outreach**

### **Establishing and expanding heritage places**

In 2009–10, Parks Canada accomplished the expansion of the Nahanni National Park Reserve of Canada, which will protect approximately 91 per cent of the Greater Nahanni Ecosystem in the Deh Cho region of the Northwest Territories. This is an area of over 30,000 square kilometres. In addition, the Agency reached an agreement with the government of Newfoundland and Labrador to take the necessary steps to establish a new national park reserve in the Mealy Mountains area of Labrador. The park reserve encompasses 10,700 square kilometres and will protect a stunning array of boreal ecosystems and wildlife.

**Source: Parks Canada—Heritage Places Establishment**

### **New media tools to share traditional messages**

For the first time, Veterans Affairs Canada used new media tools to share traditional messages in its support for the Veterans' Week 2009 call to action "How Will You Remember?" The Department introduced a Facebook remembrance page that had over 175,000 fans and posted the Veterans' Week 2009 vignette on YouTube to an audience of over 32,000. The Department also made videos and images available for Canadians to create electronic tributes to veterans, partnered with MuchMusic and MusiquePlus to engage Canadian youth in remembrance, and posted 478 Veterans' Week 2009 activities on its calendar of events, up from 320 activities in 2008.

**Source: Veterans Affairs Canada—Canada Remembers**

### **Bringing art and technology together**

To ensure better access to its Portrait Gallery Program, Library and Archives Canada collaborated with the Canada Science and Technology Museum in exhibiting close to 100 Yousuf Karsh portraits, which included iconic images of Winston Churchill, Audrey Hepburn, Gratien Gélinas, and Karen Kain. These portraits were drawn from the 350,000 items in the Karsh collection at Library and Archives Canada. The partnership brought together technology (e.g., Web and social media) and works of art and opened up new avenues to reach more Canadians. This kind of innovation and collaboration ensures that the national collection is proudly and prominently displayed across the country.

**Source: Library and Archives Canada—Making the Documentary Heritage Known and Accessible for Use**



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**Did you know?**

CBC/Radio-Canada is Canada's pre-eminent purveyor of Canadian media content. The Corporation delivers a comprehensive range of radio, television, Internet, and satellite-based services in English, French and eight Aboriginal languages. It also broadcasts internationally in seven languages.

Performance highlights for 2009–10 included the continued improvement of its television services. CBC television increased its audience share to 9.3 per cent from 8.6 per cent in 2008–09; Télévision de Radio-Canada attracted about one fifth of Francophone audiences. Radio sustained its outstanding performance, with CBC Radio One matching its all-time high of 11.1 per cent of listeners. The Corporation continued to innovate on new platforms, launching TOU.TV, Canada's largest French-language entertainment Web television site.

**Source: Canadian Broadcasting Corporation**

## *The Vancouver 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games*

### **Summary**

The Government of Canada is proud to have been a major partner in making the Vancouver 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Games<sup>37</sup> an outstanding success. From supporting Vancouver's bid for the Games to helping ensure that they were the most sustainable Games ever, many federal organizations worked together in numerous ways to create a lasting legacy for all Canadians.

Successfully hosting an international event of the magnitude of the Vancouver 2010 Winter Games is a complex venture. For the Government of Canada, the effort to deliver on its commitment to support high-quality Games that would engage all Canadians and deliver lasting benefits started in 2001, nine years before the opening of the Games in February 2010.

### **Contributing departments**

Public servants from 46 federal departments, agencies, and Crown corporations worked with other government partners, the private sector, international agencies, and the Vancouver Organizing Committee for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (VANOC) to create opportunities for all Canadians to experience the Games and deliver the quality services that were a big part of the Games' success.

The Government of Canada made the commitment to provide essential services, which included controlling the entry of people and goods into Canada, public security, public health and safety, intellectual property protection, radio spectrum management, and weather forecasting.

For the host country, ensuring that the Games were safe and secure for everyone was perhaps the largest responsibility. Planning for security and delivering the necessary measures to protect the safety of Canadians and visitors involved a coordinated approach that included a large number of federal, provincial, and local government partners, in addition to VANOC and other agencies involved in utilities, telecommunications, and transportation.

The broad partnership that the Government of Canada helped to build was also reflected in the Games' state-of-the-art sport venues, the spectacular ceremonies, the broad-reaching Aboriginal participation program, the cross-country Olympic and Paralympic Torch Relays, and the sophisticated weather forecasting technology.

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## Shared Outcomes

### Final Outcomes:

- ▶ Sport, economic, social and cultural legacies established for the benefit of all Canadians;
- ▶ Canadian excellence and values promoted domestically and internationally; and
- ▶ Canada recognized as a capable and inclusive host.

### Intermediate Outcomes:

- ▶ Pan-Canadian engagement in sport, economic, social, and cultural activities related to the Vancouver 2010 Winter Games;
- ▶ Canada's domestic and international profile enhanced; and
- ▶ Safe and high-quality Games for Canadians and international participants.

### Immediate Outcomes:

- ▶ The Vancouver 2010 Winter Games leveraged to advance existing federal priorities;
- ▶ Positive exposure and heightened recognition of the Government of Canada as a key partner in the 2010 Winter Games; and
- ▶ Successful delivery of mandated essential federal services.

## Financial information

The Federal government's collaboration on the 2010 Winter Games included the signing of a multi-party agreement in 2002 that guaranteed the provision of essential federal services and capital funding for venues and sport legacies. The Government of Canada's total commitment to the Games was approximately \$1.25 billion. The list below features some of the major initiatives that received funding:

Table 3—Government of Canada expenditures for the 2010 Winter Olympic Games

Initiatives	Actual Spending (\$ millions)
Essential federal service delivery (including security)	\$686.6
Capital investments (venue construction)	\$290.0
The Vancouver 2010 Paralympic Winter Games	\$32.0
Legacy investments (endowment fund)	\$55.0
Opportunities to promote and leverage the Games	\$135.0
Ensuring bilingual Games (official languages)	\$7.7
Government of Canada operations	\$37.0

## Major achievements

- ▶ Canadian Olympians won 14 gold medals, the most for any country at a single Olympic Winter Games, and the Canadian team won 26 medals in all, more than Canada has won at any previous Olympic Winter Games. Canadian Paralympians won 10 gold medals and 19 medals overall.
- ▶ “Own the Podium 2010” was a national initiative designed to help Canadian winter athletes win the most number of medals at the Vancouver 2010 Winter Olympic Games and help Canada place in the top-three nations in the gold-medal count at the Vancouver 2010 Paralympic Winter Games.
- ▶ The Cultural Olympiad provided a unique opportunity to showcase and celebrate Canadian artistic innovation and creativity before a global audience. Canadian artists performed to highly appreciative audiences in a dynamic and creative environment.
- ▶ Canada’s First Nations, cultural diversity, and official languages were showcased to promote Canada as an inclusive society that exemplifies the Olympic and Paralympic ideals every day.
- ▶ Record-breaking broadcasting and new media coverage brought the Games to more homes in Canada than ever before. The Games were watched by an estimated 3.5 billion television viewers worldwide.
- ▶ The Government of Canada played an integral role in working closely with VANOC to ensure that both official languages were incorporated into the planning and hosting of the Games. As a result, the Games were bilingual, and Canadians and visitors from around the world were able to experience and enjoy Canada’s culture and heritage.

## Benefits for Canadians

- ▶ The Government of Canada’s investments in public projects as part of its Games commitment will strengthen the economic, social, and cultural foundations of host communities, including Aboriginal communities. These investments supported the construction of the Vancouver 2010 Winter Games venues that are now providing Canadians with world-class training facilities and new recreational opportunities. They also draw visitors to Canada from around the world.
- ▶ Hosting the Vancouver 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games provided a unique opportunity for the Government of Canada to further promote Canada and its values to the international community and to stimulate tourism, foreign investment, and trade.
- ▶ The Government of Canada’s horizontal, whole-of-government approach has yielded unprecedented benefits. As a result of the extensive collaboration that marked preparations for the Games, federal departments and agencies forged new relationships and found new ways to improve major business processes. These best practices are being used to organize and host other major domestic and international events.

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**Did you know?**

During 2009–10, Library and Archives Canada created a collection of over 300 significant Canadian websites associated with the Vancouver 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. Websites were selected according to themes that included official sites, news media, Canadian sports associations, event venues, anti-Olympic sentiment, Aboriginal perspectives, municipal involvements, and green impact studies. With the site owners' permission, the archived content will be made accessible through various search strategies. The content will be stored by Library and Archives Canada for long-term preservation so that Canadians will continue to have access to information about the 2010 Winter Games at their fingertips.

**Source: Library and Archives Canada**

## International Affairs

### Context

In 2009–10, the Government of Canada continued to play an active role on the international stage by promoting Canadian values and interests abroad for the benefit of Canadian citizens. Canada contributed to building peace and security in crisis-affected countries such as Afghanistan and was among the first countries to respond to the humanitarian crisis in Haiti. Through various development programs, Canada took a leadership role in addressing global issues such as food security and advanced important research on climate change. The Government of Canada continues to work with its North American partners to improve the well-being and security of citizens across North America and actively promotes international trade and investment for Canada and Canadian businesses.

### Summary of expenditures

In 2009–10, 17 federal organizations invested \$35.4 billion in the area of International Affairs, which accounted for 13 per cent of total government expenditures. This represents an increase of 25 per cent over planned spending in this area.<sup>xxiv</sup>

The federal organizations with the largest spending in International Affairs were:<sup>xxv</sup>

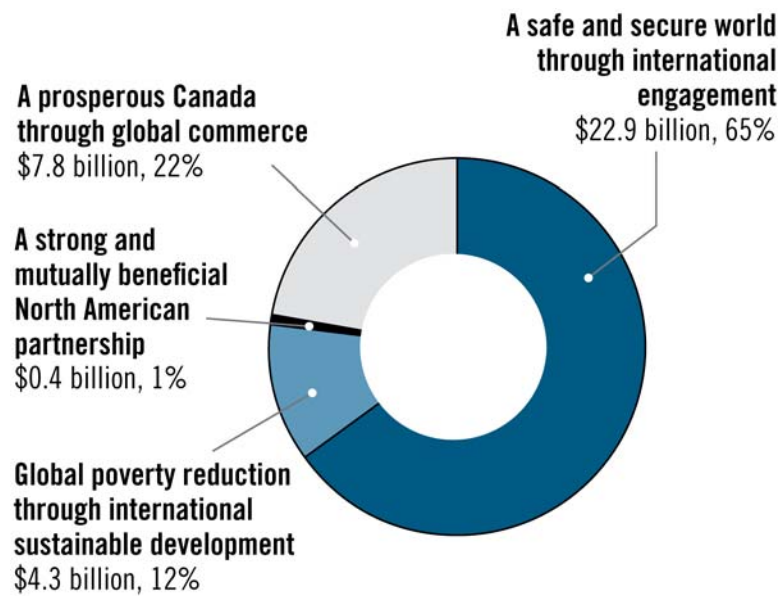
- ▶ **National Defence**—\$19.9 billion
- ▶ **Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada**—\$10.0 billion
- ▶ **Canadian International Development Agency**—\$3.8 billion

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xxiv. This increase of 25 per cent is mainly attributable to Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada receiving additional authorities under the outcome area of a prosperous Canada through global commerce.

xxv. The total spending amounts include internal services.

**Figure 4.1—Breakdown of Actual Spending in International Affairs by Outcome Area for Fiscal Year 2009–10**



**Total actual spending—\$35.4 billion**

Note: Due to rounding, numbers may not sum exactly to totals.

## A safe and secure world through international engagement

### Context

The Government of Canada's contribution to the outcome area of a safe and secure world through international engagement includes the promotion of peace and security, freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law throughout the world. This is achieved by providing military and police support as well as Canadian representation abroad, which includes international diplomacy and services to Canadians who are out of the country.

To provide context for government programs, expenditures, and performance, this report tracks key societal indicators of long-term progress. The indicator for a safe and secure world through international engagement is the number of armed conflicts. The total number of armed conflicts worldwide decreased from 30 in 2007 to 28 in 2008 and remained stable in 2009.

Societal Indicator	Data	Trend
<b>Armed Conflicts:</b> <sup>38</sup> Represents the total number of armed conflicts in existence worldwide.	28 armed conflicts (2009) 28 armed conflicts (2008) 30 armed conflicts (2007)	Decreasing

### Spending analysis

In 2009–10, a total of 5 federal organizations invested \$22.9 billion in the outcome area of a safe and secure world through international engagement. This represents 65 per cent of total spending in International Affairs and a decrease of 5 per cent, or \$1.2 billion, from planned spending for 2009–10.

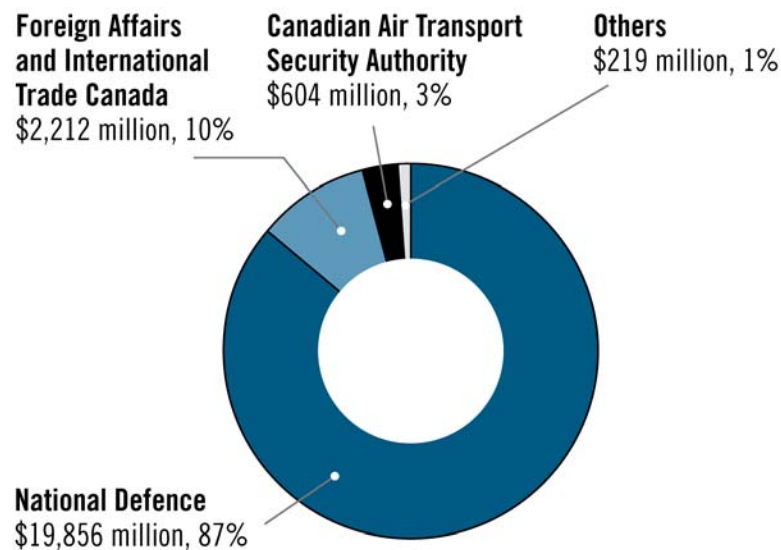
The federal organizations with the largest spending in this outcome area were:<sup>xxvi</sup>

- ▶ **National Defence**—\$19,856 million for the following program activities: generate and sustain relevant, responsive and effective combat-capable integrated forces; conduct operations; and contribute to Canadian government, society, and the international community in accordance with Canadian interests and values;
- ▶ **Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada**—\$2,212 million for the following program activities: international policy advice and integration, diplomacy and advocacy, consular affairs, Passport Canada Special Operating Agency; Canada's international platform—support at missions abroad; and Canada's international platform—support at headquarters; and
- ▶ **Canadian Air Transport Security Authority**—\$604 million for the program activity of securing critical elements of the Canadian air transportation system.

xxvi. The total spending amounts include internal services.



**Figure 4.2—Distribution of Actual Spending by Federal Organization for a Safe and Secure World Through International Engagement in 2009–10**



**Total actual spending—\$22.9 billion**

Note: Due to rounding, numbers may not sum exactly to totals.

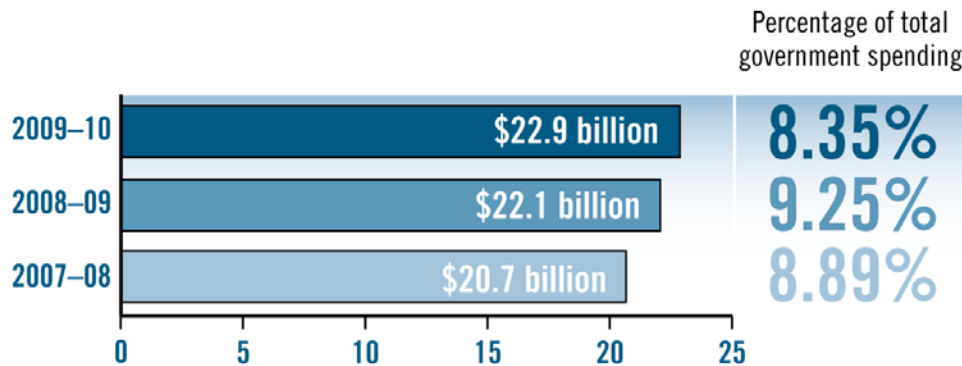
Federal organizations that contributed to this outcome area in 2009–10 were:

- ▶ Canadian Air Transport Security Authority
- ▶ Citizenship and Immigration Canada
- ▶ Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada
- ▶ Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada
- ▶ National Defence

### ***Spending trends***

Total federal spending dedicated to a safe and secure world through international engagement has increased by \$2.2 billion over the last three years, from \$20.7 billion in 2007–08 to \$22.9 billion in 2009–10. In 2007–08, the amount represented 8.89 per cent of total federal spending, while in 2009–10 it represented 8.35 per cent of total federal spending.

**Figure 4.3—Trends in Actual Spending in a Safe and Secure World Through International Engagement from 2007–08 to 2009–10**



## Performance highlights

### Protecting refugees

Through its refugee resettlement programs, Citizenship and Immigration Canada continued to uphold Canada's humanitarian tradition of protecting refugees. In 2009, more than 12,400 refugees were resettled to Canada as permanent residents—a 15-per-cent increase over 2008.

**Source:** Citizenship and Immigration Canada—Refugee Protection

### Supporting the Afghan mission

Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada continued to support Canada's whole-of-government engagement in Afghanistan in 2009–10. This included coordination with international allies and partners. The Department continued to make progress on its policy priorities and responsibilities within Afghanistan: Afghanistan–Pakistan border management, the Afghan National Police, justice and corrections in the Kandahar province, and support for Afghan-led reconciliation. As well, under Canada's presidency, the G8 foreign ministers launched the Afghanistan–Pakistan Border Region Prosperity Initiative to facilitate progress on border infrastructure projects and to strengthen regional cooperation.

**Source:** Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada—Diplomacy and Advocacy

### Renewing defence infrastructure

Since May 2008, the Government of Canada has pledged \$2.6 billion in defence infrastructure spending. Over the past year, National Defence has announced millions of dollars for new and renovated infrastructure from coast to coast, including new maintenance hangars, road upgrades, and health services centres. Defence infrastructure renewal supports the delivery of defence operations and brings economic benefits to hundreds of communities across Canada.

**Source:** National Defence—Generate and Sustain Relevant, Responsive, and Effective Combat-Capable Integrated Forces

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**Did you know?**

The Canadian Forces collaborates extensively with other government departments to enhance international peace, stability, and security by providing personnel to operations and missions in countries and regions such as Afghanistan, the Middle East, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**Source: National Defence**

## Global poverty reduction through international sustainable development

### Context

Under the outcome area of global poverty reduction through international sustainable development, the Government of Canada supports sustainable social and economic development by promoting food security, providing international development assistance and debt relief, strengthening institutional effectiveness, engaging Canadian citizens, and influencing the global aid agenda. The Government of Canada has also taken important steps to transform how it delivers aid by strengthening the focus, efficiency, and accountability of its aid program, while being on track to double its international assistance from 2001–02 levels to \$5 billion by fiscal year 2010–11. These efforts reflect Canadians' understanding that the quality of life in Canada is dependent on the quality of life experienced in other countries. Social and economic development in developing countries benefits the social and economic well-being of Canada and the world.

To provide context for government programs, expenditures, and performance in context, this report tracks key societal indicators of long-term progress. The indicator for global poverty reduction through international sustainable development is official development assistance as a percentage of gross national income. Canada's official development assistance as a percentage of Canada's gross national income increased from 0.29 per cent in 2007 to 0.32 per cent in 2008. This reflects the fulfillment of the Government of Canada's promise to double assistance to Africa in 2008.

Societal Indicator	Data	Trend
<b>Official development assistance as a percentage of gross national income:<sup>39</sup></b> Represents the percentage of gross national income contributed to official development assistance (government aid to developing countries designed to promote the economic development and welfare of recipient countries).	0.32 per cent (2008) 0.29 per cent (2007) 0.29 per cent (2006)	Increasing

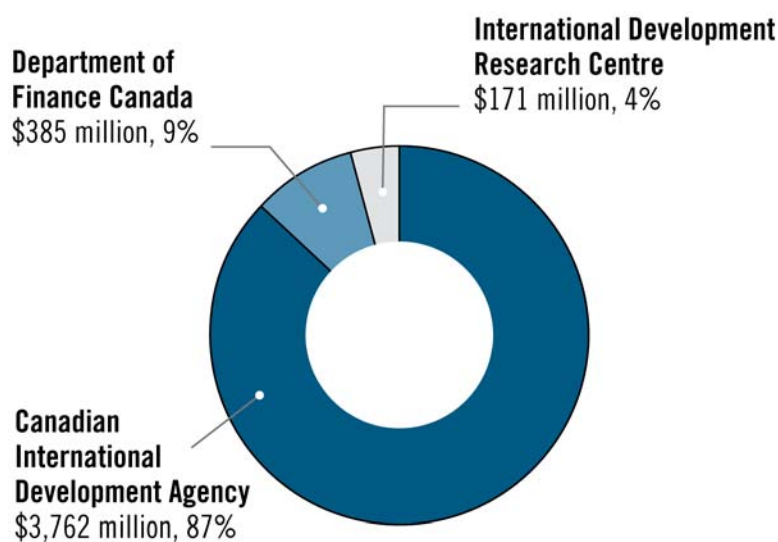
### Spending analysis

In 2009–10, a total of 3 federal organizations invested \$4.3 billion in the outcome area of global poverty reduction through international sustainable development. This represents 12 per cent of total spending in International Affairs and an increase of 14 per cent, or \$523 million, over planned spending for 2009–10.

The federal organizations that contributed to this outcome area in 2009–10 were:<sup>xxvii</sup>

- ▶ **Canadian International Development Agency**—\$3,762 million for the following program activities: countries of concentration; multilateral, international, and Canadian institutions; fragile states and countries experiencing humanitarian crisis; selected countries and regions; and engaging Canadian citizens;
- ▶ **Department of Finance Canada**—\$385 million for the program activity of international financial organizations; and
- ▶ **International Development Research Centre**—\$171 million for the following program activities: conducting development research and building research capacity.

**Figure 4.4—Distribution of Actual Spending by Federal Organization for Global Poverty Reduction Through International Sustainable Development in 2009–10**



**Total actual spending—\$4.3 billion**

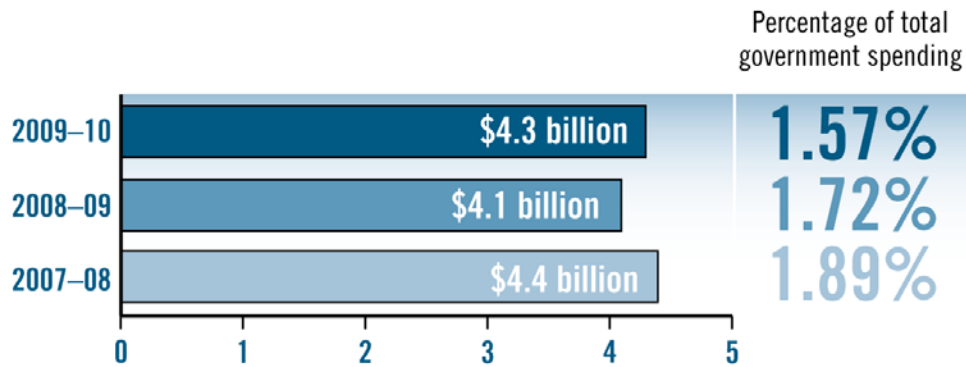
Note: Due to rounding, numbers may not sum exactly to totals.

### *Spending trends*

Total federal spending dedicated to global poverty reduction through international sustainable development has decreased by \$0.1 billion over the last three years, from \$4.4 billion in 2007–08 to \$4.3 billion in 2009–10. In 2007–08, the amount represented 1.89 per cent of total federal spending, while in 2009–10 it represented 1.57 per cent of total federal spending.

xxvii. The total spending amounts include internal services.

**Figure 4.5—Trends in Actual Spending in Global Poverty Reduction Through International Development Assistance from 2007–08 to 2009–10**



## Performance highlights

### Responding to the humanitarian crisis in Haiti

Through the Canadian International Development Agency, Canada was one of the first donors to respond to the devastating earthquake that occurred in Haiti in 2010 and has since committed over \$150 million in humanitarian assistance. This support contributed to the provision of emergency food aid for 4.3 million people, potable water for 1.2 million people, and emergency shelter materials for 300,000 households. At the March 2010 International Donors' Conference, Canada pledged \$400 million over two years for humanitarian and reconstruction programs and to support the Haiti Action Plan for National Recovery and Development. This contribution will include funds donated by Canadians to eligible Canadian charitable organizations that the Canadian government will match dollar for dollar.

**Source: Canadian International Development Agency—Fragile States and Countries Experiencing Humanitarian Crisis**

### Supporting education in Afghanistan

Through the Canadian International Development Agency, Canada provides strong support to the Afghan Ministry of Education for the implementation of its National Education Strategic Plan. This includes building, expanding, and repairing 50 schools in key Kandahar districts, of which 16 schools were rehabilitated or constructed and 27 schools were under construction by fiscal year-end. Since 2001, Canada's contributions have helped to provide training for over 45,000 teachers, to construct and rehabilitate more than 800 formal schools, and to establish more than 4,000 community-based schools and accelerated-learning centres in rural and remote areas across the country, including more than 200 in Kandahar.

**Source: Canadian International Development Agency—Fragile States and Countries Experiencing Humanitarian Crisis**

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### **Advancing knowledge on climate change**

In December 2009, the International Research Initiative on Adaptation to Climate Change was launched—a \$12.5 million partnership between the International Development Research Centre, the Canadian Institutes of Health Research, Science and Engineering Research Canada, and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. This is the first time that the Centre and all three granting councils have joined together on a collaborative enterprise. Their effort supports the formation of multinational teams from Canada and low- and middle-income countries in order to develop networks and programs of research to advance knowledge, shape policy and programs, and mentor students.

**Source: International Development Research Centre—Conducting Development Research**

### **Bolstering think tanks in the developing world**

The International Development Research Centre collaborates with the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation on the \$90-million Think Tank Initiative in the United States, which is aimed at sustaining the best policy research centres in the developing world. In 2009, 24 African institutes were selected to receive long-term core support. Secure funding allows these institutes to develop their own research agendas rather than be driven by donor priorities. It helps them contribute evidence to public policy debates, strengthen democracy and public accountability, and fulfill their critical role.

**Source: International Development Research Centre—Building Research Capacity**

### **Did you know?**

In October 2009, the Canadian International Development Agency announced a Food Security Strategy to address the extreme hunger and malnutrition of the world's most vulnerable populations. The Strategy focuses on three areas: sustainable agricultural development, food aid and nutrition, and research and development. In 2009, the Agency and its partners distributed 4.6 million metric tonnes of food and helped to feed more than 104 million people in 75 countries. Agency funding also contributed to the provision of School Feeding Programs for more than 20.7 million children. It is significant in the context of the Millennium Development Goals that nearly half of these children were girls.

**Source: Canadian International Development Agency**

## A strong and mutually beneficial North American partnership

### Context

Under the outcome area of a strong and mutually beneficial North American partnership, the Government of Canada aims to improve socio-economic well-being and security for citizens across the continent. Canada's efforts in collaboration with the United States and Mexico touch on a variety of issues, including security, trade, transportation, the environment, and public health.

To provide context for its programs, expenditures, and performance, this report tracks key societal indicators of long-term progress. The indicator for a strong and mutually beneficial North American partnership is merchandise trade. The amount of merchandise trade Canada imports from and to the United States decreased from 2008 to 2009. Imports from the US fell 17.8 per cent in 2009, while exports to the US fell 28.2 per cent. The decrease in merchandise trade with the US resulted largely from a decline in prices for energy products and the decreased demand for automotive products on both sides of the Canadian border. There is no clear trend because the 2007 amounts were lower than the 2008 amounts.

Societal Indicators	Data	Trend
<b>Merchandise trade:</b> <sup>40</sup> Represents merchandise imports from the United States and merchandise exports to the United States.	<b>Merchandise imports from the US</b>	No clear trend
	\$186.8 billion (2009)	
	\$227.3 billion (2008)	
	\$220.9 billion (2007)	
	<b>Merchandise exports to the US</b>	
	\$270.1 billion (2009)	
	\$375.5 billion (2008)	
	\$355.6 billion (2007)	

### Spending analysis

In 2009–10, a total of 6 federal organizations invested \$0.4 billion in the outcome area of a strong and mutually beneficial North American partnership. This represents 1 per cent of total spending in International Affairs and an increase of 24 per cent, or \$79 million, over planned spending for 2009–10.

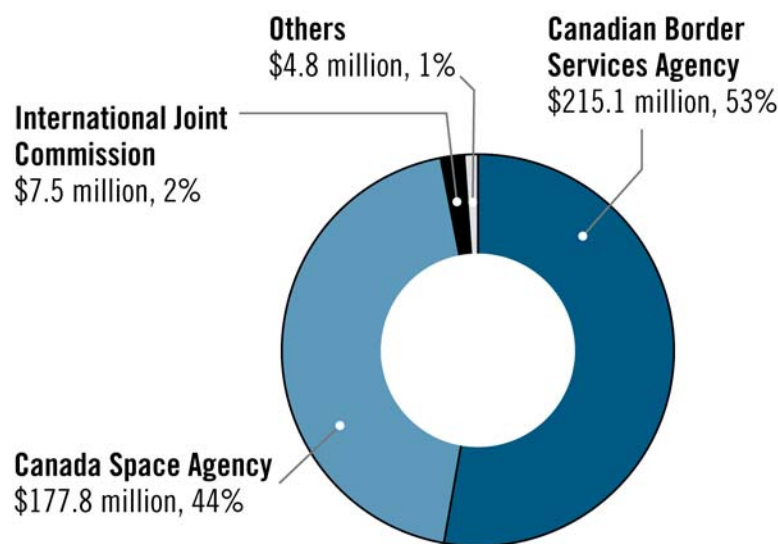


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The federal organizations with the largest spending in this outcome area were:<sup>xxviii</sup>

- ▶ **Canada Border Services Agency**—\$215.1 million for the program activity of risk assessment program;
- ▶ **Canadian Space Agency**—\$177.8 million for the program activity of space science and exploration; and
- ▶ **International Joint Commission**—\$7.5 million for the following program activities: the Boundary Waters Treaty and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

**Figure 4.6—Distribution of Actual Spending by Federal Organization for a Strong and Mutually Beneficial North American Partnership in 2009–10**



**Total actual spending—\$0.4 billion**

Note: Due to rounding, numbers may not sum exactly to totals.

Federal organizations that contributed to this outcome area in 2009–10 were:

- ▶ Canada Border Services Agency
- ▶ Canadian Space Agency
- ▶ Industry Canada
- ▶ International Joint Commission
- ▶ NAFTA Secretariat, Canadian Section
- ▶ Security Intelligence Review Committee

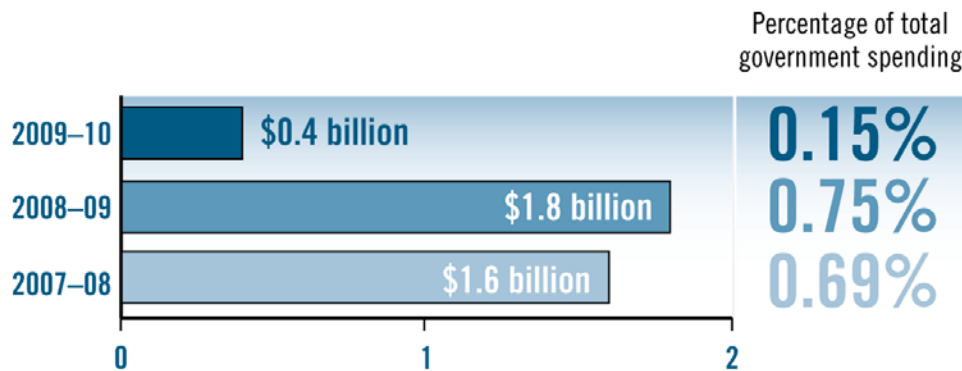
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xxviii. The total spending amounts include internal services.

### *Spending trends*

Total federal spending dedicated to a strong and mutually beneficial North American partnership has decreased by \$1.2 billion over the last three years, from \$1.6 billion in 2007–08 to \$0.4 billion in 2009–10. In 2007–08, the amount represented 0.69 per cent of total federal spending, while in 2009–10 it represented 0.15 per cent of total federal spending.

**Figure 4.7—Trends in Actual Spending in a Strong and Mutually Beneficial North American Partnership from 2007–08 to 2009–10**



### **Performance highlights**

#### **Contributing to the North American leaders' summit**

Industry Canada provided guidance, strategic advice, and briefs on the prosperity component of the partnership in the lead-up to the North American Leaders' Summit held in Guadalajara, Mexico, in August 2009. The Summit enabled leaders to build on past cooperation while discussing key bilateral, North American, and global issues. The Summit focused on four main themes: the economy, environment and energy, security, and global and regional issues.

**Source:** Industry Canada—Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America, Canadian Secretariat

#### **Resolving trade disputes under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)**

In 2009–10, the Canadian Section of the NAFTA Secretariat administered a total of two trade dispute settlement panel proceedings. By providing a timely, unbiased, and inexpensive administration of the trade dispute resolution process, the Canadian Section helped to provide stability and transparency for Canadian businesses and investors.

**Source:** NAFTA Secretariat, Canadian Section—Administration of International Trade Dispute Settlement Mechanisms

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**Did you know?**

In 2009, astronaut Bob Thirsk established a space milestone by flying on a Russian spacecraft to work for six months as a member of the first six-person crew on the International Space Station—the world's largest international space exploration initiative. On board, Dr. Thirsk conducted scientific experiments for Canadian and international researchers. He was joined by astronaut Julie Payette, who showcased Canada's advanced robotics and specialized expertise by operating both the Canadarm and Canadarm2 and by completing the assembly of the Japanese research module KIBO.

**Source: Canadian Space Agency**

## A prosperous Canada through global commerce

### Context

Through the outcome area of a prosperous Canada through global commerce, the Government of Canada seeks to promote and sustain international trade and investment for Canada and Canadian businesses. This is achieved through the promotion of Canadian goods and services abroad, the negotiation of international trade agreements, and the regulation of Canadian products to meet international market requirements.

To provide context for government programs, expenditures, and performance, this report tracks key societal indicators of long-term progress. The key indicator for a prosperous Canada through global commerce is Canada's investment position. In 2009, investments made by Canadians or Canadian companies abroad decreased. Conversely, direct investments made by foreign entities in Canadian enterprises or projects increased in 2009.

Societal Indicator	Data	Trend
<b>Canada's investment position:</b> <sup>41</sup> Represents Canadian direct investment abroad (direct investments made by Canadians or Canadian companies abroad) and foreign direct investment (direct investments made by foreign entities in Canadian enterprises or projects).	<b>Canadian direct investment abroad</b> \$593.3 billion (2009) \$641.6 billion (2008) \$513.1 billion (2007)	No clear trend
	<b>Foreign direct investment</b> \$549.4 billion (2009) \$540.8 billion (2008) \$510.1 billion (2007)	Increasing

### Spending analysis

In 2009–10, a total of 4 federal organizations invested \$7.8 billion in the outcome area of a prosperous Canada through global commerce. This represents 22 per cent of total spending in International Affairs and an increase of \$7.7 billion over planned spending for 2009–10.<sup>xxix</sup>

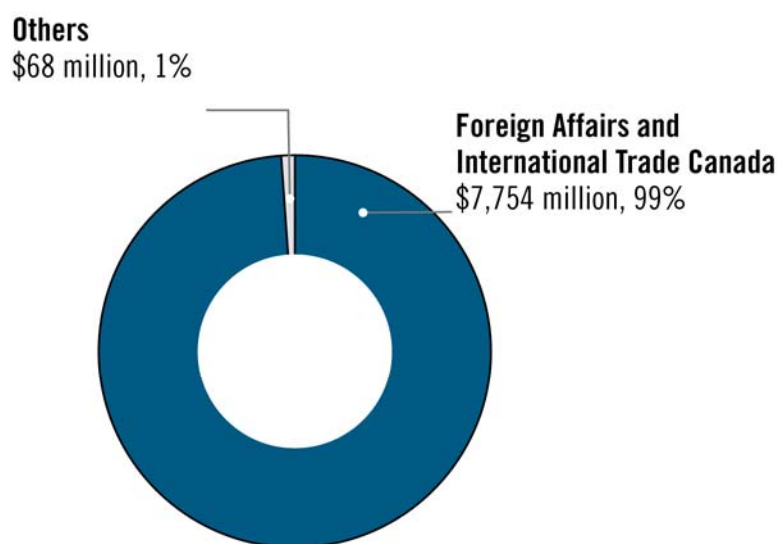
xxix. This increase is largely attributable to the forgiveness of non-budgetary loans pursuant to section 23(3) of the *Export Development Act*.

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The federal organizations with the largest spending in this outcome area were:<sup>xxx</sup>

- ▶ **Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada**—\$7,754 million for the program activity of international commerce;
- ▶ **Canadian Food Inspection Agency**—\$40 million for the program activity of domestic and international market access; and
- ▶ **Canadian Commercial Corporation**—\$16 million for the following program activities: defence and emerging and developing markets.

**Figure 4.8—Distribution of Actual Spending by Federal Organization for a Prosperous Canada Through Global Commerce in 2009–10**



**Total actual spending—\$7.8 billion**

Note: Due to rounding, numbers may not sum exactly to totals.

Federal organizations that contributed to this outcome area in 2009–10 were:

- ▶ Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
- ▶ Canadian Commercial Corporation
- ▶ Canadian Food Inspection Agency
- ▶ Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada

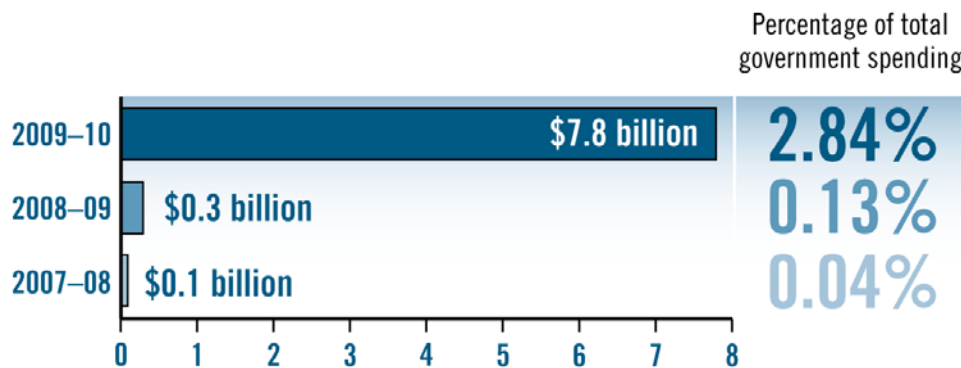
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xxx. The total spending amounts include internal services.

### Spending trends

Total federal spending dedicated to a prosperous Canada through global commerce has increased by \$7.7 billion over the last three years, from \$0.1 billion in 2007–08 to \$7.8 billion in 2009–10. In 2007–08, the amount represented 0.04 per cent of total federal spending, while in 2009–10 it represented 2.84 per cent of total federal spending.<sup>xxxi</sup>

**Figure 4.9—Trends in Actual Spending in a Prosperous Canada Through Global Commerce from 2007–08 to 2009–10**



### Performance highlights

#### Enhancing housing competition abroad

The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation works with housing exporters to enhance their ability to compete abroad. In 2009, the Agency facilitated \$122.1 million in sales for its export clients, despite the global economic downturn.

**Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation—International Activities**

#### Foreign direct investment

A key priority under Canada's Global Commerce Strategy continues to be the attraction of foreign direct investment to Canada. In 2009–10, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada referred 258 potential foreign investors to its domestic partners (primarily provinces, territories, and municipalities) and assisted in arranging 155 exploratory company visits to Canada. The Department's investment network facilitated 106 foreign greenfield and expansion investments in Canada, compared with 97 foreign investments reported the previous year—despite a 10-per-cent decrease in worldwide investment in 2009.

**Source: Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada—International Commerce**

xxxi. The increase in spending for 2009–10 is largely attributable to the forgiveness of non-budgetary loans pursuant to section 23(3) of the *Export Development Act*.

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## **Supporting Canadian companies**

The Canadian Trade Commissioner Service supports Canadian companies that seek to export, to explore two-way investment opportunities, and to pursue international research and development partnerships. A recent study determined that exporting companies that receive assistance from the Trade Commissioner Service are more successful than comparable exporters who work on their own. The study showed that assisted exporters have an 18-per-cent higher average export value than non-clients and a third more markets overseas. This multi-year study of trade in goods found that for every 1 dollar invested in the Trade Commissioner Service, 27 dollars in increased exports are generated.

**Source: Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada—International Commerce**

### **Did you know?**

Created more than a century ago, the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service is one of the Government of Canada's most established services. Trade commissioners are located in more than 150 cities worldwide and in regional offices across Canada.

**Source: Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada**

## Government Affairs

### Context

Several federal organizations contribute to the area of Government Affairs by maintaining strong and independent democratic institutions, creating a federal government that is transparent, accountable, and responsive to its citizens, and ensuring that government operations are well managed and efficient. These organizations support the three arms of the federal government—the judiciary, the legislature, and the executive. In delivering their core functions, they provide service delivery to Canadians; administer audits, reviews, and investigations of government processes; oversee stewardship of financial resources, human resources, and government assets; and provide services to assist other federal organizations in delivering their core functions.

To provide context for government programs, expenditures, and performance, this report tracks key societal indicators of long-term progress. The indicator for Government Affairs is government effectiveness. Canada's percentile ranking vis-à-vis other Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries has increased from 96.2 in 2007 to 97.2 in 2008. Compared with other OECD countries, Canada ranked 6th in 2008, behind Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, Finland, and Norway.

Societal indicator	Data	Trend
<b>Government effectiveness:</b> <sup>42</sup> Represents the quality of public services, civil service, policy formulation and implementation, the credibility of the government's commitment to policies, and the degree of civil service independence from political pressures.	<b>Governance score</b>	No clear trend
	1.93 (2008)	
	1.95 (2007)	
	2.08 (2006)	
	<b>Percentile rank</b>	
	97.20 (2008)	
	96.20 (2007)	
	97.20 (2006)	

### Summary of expenditures

In 2009–10, 35 federal organizations invested \$12.0 billion in Government Affairs, which accounted for 4.38 per cent of total government expenditures. This represents a decrease of 24.0 per cent from planned spending in this area.

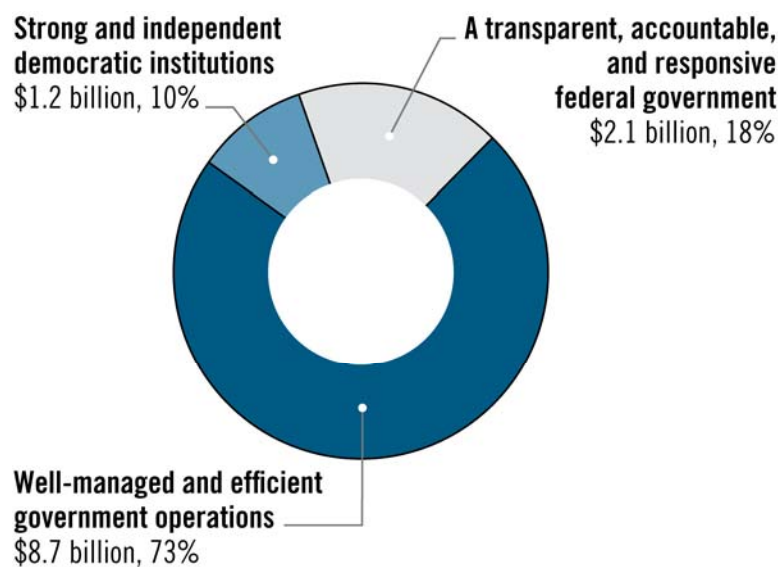


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The federal organizations with the largest spending in Government Affairs were:<sup>xxxii</sup>

- ▶ **Canada Revenue Agency**—\$4.0 billion
- ▶ **Public Works and Government Services Canada**—\$2.7 billion
- ▶ **Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat**—\$2.3 billion

**Figure 5.1—Breakdown of Actual Spending in Government Affairs by Outcome Area for Fiscal Year 2009–10**



**Total actual spending—\$12 billion**

Note: Due to rounding, numbers may not sum exactly to totals.

### ***Spending trends***

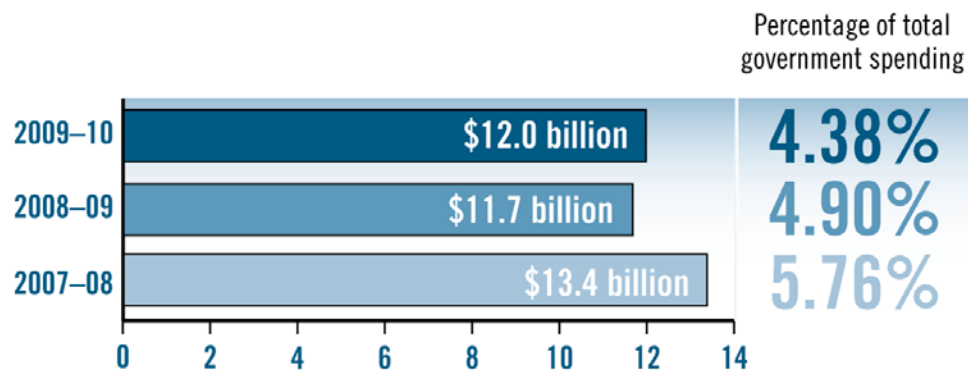
Total federal spending dedicated to Government Affairs has decreased by \$1.4 billion over the last three years, from \$13.4 billion in 2007–08 to \$12 billion in 2009–10. In 2007–08, the amount represented 5.76 per cent of total federal spending, while in 2009–10 it represented 4.38 per cent of total federal spending.<sup>xxxiii</sup>

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xxxii. Total spending amounts include internal services.

xxxiii. The increase in spending for 2009–10 is largely attributable to the forgiveness of non-budgetary loans pursuant to section 23(3) of the *Export Development Act*.

**Figure 5.2—Trends in Actual Spending in Government Affairs from 2007–08 to 2009–10**



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## Strong and independent democratic institutions

### Context

The Government of Canada's contribution to the outcome area of strong and independent democratic institutions includes the functions performed by the three arms of government (the judiciary, the legislature, and the executive) as well as the activities that support them and maintain their independence. This is achieved through the provision of services and advice to the judiciary, the legislature, and the executive, and the implementation of various Acts and Codes related to these three arms of government.

### Spending analysis

In 2009–10, a total of 9 federal organizations invested \$1.2 billion in the outcome area of strong and independent democratic institutions. This represents 10 per cent of total spending in Government Affairs and an increase of 2 per cent, or \$20.2 million, over planned spending for 2009–10.

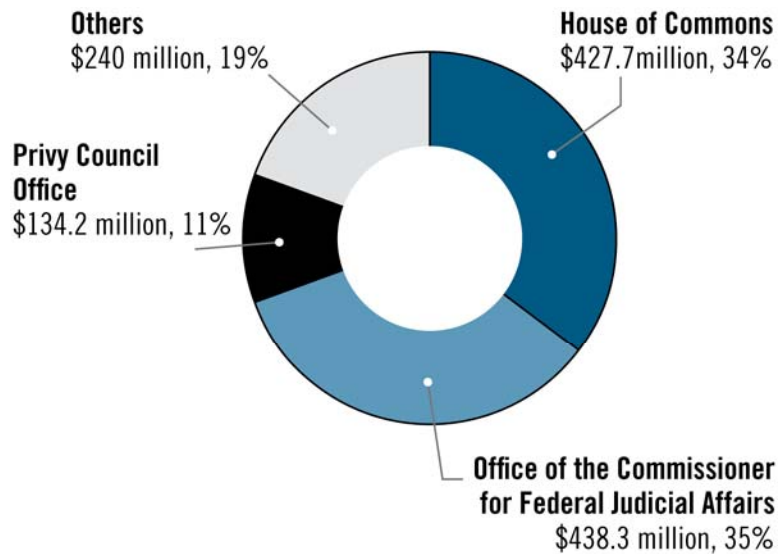
The federal organizations with the largest spending in this outcome area were:<sup>xxxiv</sup>

- ▶ **Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs**—\$438.3 million for the following program activities: payments pursuant to the *Judges Act*, the Canadian Judicial Council, and federal judicial affairs;
- ▶ **House of Commons**—\$427.7 million for the following program activities: members and House officers and House administration; and
- ▶ **Privy Council Office**—\$134.2 million for the following program activities: provide professional, non-partisan policy advice and support to the Prime Minister; and provide policy advice and secretariat support to Cabinet and Cabinet committees.

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xxxiv. The total spending amounts include internal services.

**Figure 5.3—Distribution of Actual Spending by Federal Organization for Strong and Independent Democratic Institutions in 2009–10**



**Total actual spending—\$1.2 billion**

Note: Due to rounding, numbers may not sum exactly to totals.

Federal organizations that contributed to this outcome area in 2009–10 were:

- ▶ Courts Administration Service
- ▶ Governor General, Department
- ▶ House of Commons
- ▶ Library of Parliament
- ▶ Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs
- ▶ Privy Council Office
- ▶ Senate Ethics Officer
- ▶ Senate of Canada (The)
- ▶ Supreme Court of Canada

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## **Performance highlights**

### **Support for Governor-in-Council appointments**

The Privy Council Office continued to provide support to the Prime Minister and Cabinet on Governor-in-Council appointments and to manage open, competency-based selection processes for leadership positions. In 2009–10, in order to support the Governor-in-Council appointment process, the Privy Council Office introduced new policies, procedures, and guidelines and improved business processes. There were 894 Governor-in-Council appointments (excluding judicial and lieutenant-governor appointments) in 2009–10.

**Source: Privy Council Office—Provide Professional, Non-Partisan Policy Advice and Support to the Prime Minister and Portfolio Ministers**

#### **Did you know?**

The Privy Council Office provided leadership and advice in developing, implementing, and monitoring Canada's Economic Action Plan at the federal and provincial/territorial levels. The Privy Council Office also coordinated the government's communications related to the Economic Action Plan by managing the website and delivering government-wide, integrated messaging for the initiatives, measures, results, and reporting.

**Source: Privy Council Office**

## A transparent, accountable, and responsive federal government

### Context

Under the outcome area of a transparent, accountable, and responsive federal government, the Government of Canada safeguards public trust in government and strengthens the interaction between the government and Canadian citizens. It works to deliver services that are responsive to the needs of Canadian citizens and implements public accountability, compliance, and recourse measures to ensure the federal government is both transparent and accountable to its citizens.

### Spending analysis

In 2009–10, a total of 16 federal organizations invested \$2.1 billion in the outcome area of a transparent, accountable, and responsive federal government. This represents 18 per cent of total spending in Government Affairs and a decrease of 27 per cent, or \$787.8 million, from planned spending for 2009–10.

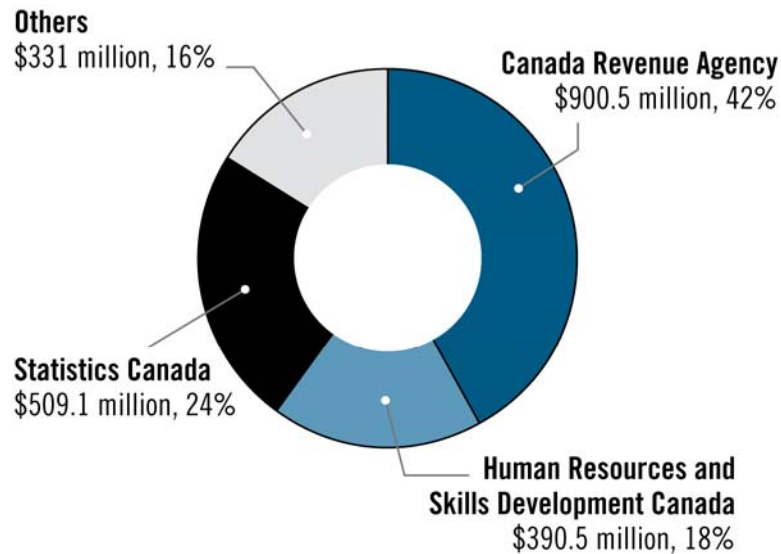
The federal organizations with the largest spending in this outcome area were:<sup>xxxv</sup>

- ▶ **Canada Revenue Agency**—\$900.5 million for the following program activities: taxpayer and business assistance, appeals, and the Taxpayers' Ombudsman;
- ▶ **Statistics Canada**—\$509.1 million for the following program activities: economic statistics, social statistics, and census, demography, and Aboriginal statistics; and
- ▶ **Human Resources and Skills Development Canada**—\$390.5 million for the following program activities: integrity and processing and citizen-centred service.

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xxxv. The total spending amounts include internal services.

**Figure 5.4—Distribution of Actual Spending by Federal Organization for a Transparent, Accountable, and Responsive Federal Government in 2009–10**



**Total actual spending—\$2.1 billion**

Note: Due to rounding, numbers may not sum exactly to totals.

Federal organizations that contributed to this outcome area in 2009–10 were:

- ▶ Canada Post Corporation
- ▶ Canada Revenue Agency
- ▶ Human Resources and Skills Development Canada
- ▶ Office of the Auditor General
- ▶ Office of the Chief Electoral Officer
- ▶ Office of the Commissioner of Lobbying of Canada
- ▶ Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages
- ▶ Office of the Conflict of Interest and Ethics Commissioner
- ▶ Office of the Information Commissioner of Canada
- ▶ Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada
- ▶ Privy Council Office
- ▶ Public Sector Integrity Canada

- ▶ Public Works and Government Services Canada
- ▶ RCMP External Review Committee
- ▶ Statistics Canada
- ▶ Status of Women Canada

## **Performance highlights**

### **Helping Canadians with disabilities**

The Government of Canada is committed to offering opportunities for long-term savings and financial security to help Canadians with disabilities and their families save for the future. It does so through the Registered Disability Savings Program (RDSP), which is a tax-assisted savings plan administered by the Canada Revenue Agency in partnership with Human Resources and Skills Development Canada. More than 20,000 RDSPs were opened in 2009. The Government of Canada has also paid over \$70 million in grants and bonds to Canadians who have disabilities and to their families.

**Source: Canada Revenue Agency—Taxpayer and Business Assistance**

### **Increasing access to government services**

In 2009–10, the number of Canadians requiring access to government services increased due to the global economic downturn. Specifically, the number of initial and renewal employment insurance claims increased from 3.1 million to 3.2 million. In response to this increase, Service Canada launched 10 video tutorials on the Service Canada website to assist clients with tasks such as using the My Service Canada Account, applying for employment insurance benefits, completing employment insurance reports, and using labour market information.

**Source: Human Resources and Skills Development Canada—Integrity and Processing**

### **Providing benefits to taxpayers**

The Tax-Free Savings Account (TFSA) is a registered savings account that allows taxpayers to save while earning tax-free income on their investments. The Canada Revenue Agency administers this initiative and facilitates the delivery of the service. More than 4.6 million Canadians have opened a TFSA since it was made available in January 2009. As of December 31, 2009, the fair market value of all TFSAs held by Canadians was \$17.9 billion. These investments support Canada's long-term economic growth and an improved standard of living for Canadians.

**Source: Canada Revenue Agency—Taxpayer and Business Assistance**

### **Did you know?**

In 2009–10, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada together with Service Canada served more than 33 million Canadians through over 600 points of service, 14 specialized call centres, and online capabilities through its website.

**Source: Human Resources and Skills Development Canada**



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## Well-managed and efficient government operations

### Context

Through the outcome area of well-managed and efficient government operations, the Government of Canada delivers the core operations of government while maintaining rigorous stewardship over financial resources, assets, and human resources. This includes such areas as the federal treasury, tax collection, public service recruitment and development, the provision of linguistic and procurement services to federal organizations, and administrative tribunals.

### Spending analysis

In 2009–10, a total of 16 federal organizations invested \$8.7 billion in the outcome area of well-managed and efficient government operations. This represents 72 per cent of total spending in Government Affairs, a decrease of 0.2 per cent, or \$16 million, from planned spending for 2009–10.

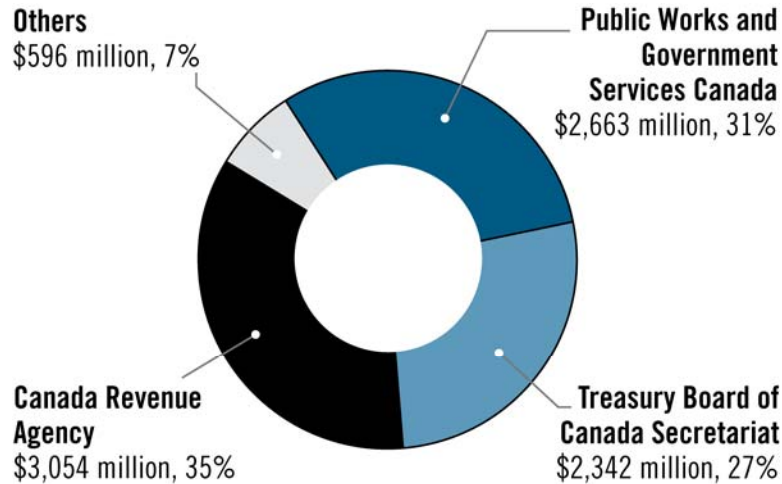
The federal organizations with the largest spending in this outcome area were.<sup>xxxvi</sup>

- ▶ **Canada Revenue Agency**—\$3,054 million for the following program activities: accounts receivable and returns compliance, reporting compliance and assessment of returns and payment processing;
- ▶ **Public Works and Government Services Canada**—\$2,663 million for the following program activities: acquisitions; accommodation and real property assets management; Receiver General for Canada; federal pay and pension administration; specialized programs and services, information technology infrastructure services; and linguistic management and services; and
- ▶ **Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat**—\$2,342 million for the following program activities: management policy development and oversight, expenditure management and financial oversight, and government-wide funds and public service employer payments.

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xxxvi. The total spending amounts include internal services.

**Figure 5.5—Distribution of Actual Spending by Federal Organization for Well-Managed and Efficient Government Operations in 2009–10**



**Total actual spending—\$8.7 billion**

Note: Due to rounding, numbers may not sum exactly to totals.

Federal organizations that contributed to this outcome area in 2009–10 were:

- ▶ Canada Post Corporation
- ▶ Canada Revenue Agency
- ▶ Canada School of Public Service
- ▶ Canadian Forces Grievance Board
- ▶ Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat
- ▶ Department of Justice Canada
- ▶ First Nations Statistical Institute
- ▶ Privy Council Office
- ▶ Public Appointments Commission Secretariat
- ▶ Public Servants Disclosure Protection Tribunal
- ▶ Public Service Commission of Canada
- ▶ Public Service Labour Relations Board
- ▶ Public Service Staffing Tribunal
- ▶ Public Works and Government Services Canada

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- ▶ RCMP External Review Committee
  - ▶ Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat

## **Performance highlights**

### **Managing government assets**

Public Works and Government Services Canada is the custodian of 835 kilometres of the Alaska Highway in northern British Columbia. With funding received from Canada's Economic Action Plan, the Department invested \$12.6 million to repair 8 bridges, repave 28 kilometres of asphalt road surface, rebuild an intersection to make it safer for travellers, and repair a large culvert. The work was completed in early fall 2009 and provided a welcome boost to the local economy. Strategic Action Plan investments have ensured that this important transportation corridor remains safe for travellers, and that an important commercial link is maintained.

**Source: Public Works and Government Services Canada—Accommodation and Real Property Assets Management**

### **Reviewing government spending**

The Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat has completed the third year of the four-year strategic review cycle to review program spending and performance across government and ensure value for money in program expenditures. Strategic reviews assess whether government programs are achieving their intended results, are effectively managed, and are appropriately aligned with the priorities of Canadians and with federal responsibilities. As announced in Budget 2010, reallocation savings identified from 12 of the organizations that undertook a review in 2009, were \$151.7 million for fiscal year 2010–11, \$247.5 million for fiscal year 2011–12, and \$286.9 million for fiscal year 2012–13.

**Source: Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat—Expenditure Management and Financial Oversight**

### **Recruiting for the public service**

The Public Service Commission of Canada recruits talented Canadians through specialized recruitment programs such as the Federal Student Work Experience Program (FSWEP) and the Post-Secondary Recruitment (PSR) program. In 2009–10, the federal government hired approximately 9,800 students under FSWEP. As well, 1,236 graduates were hired by the federal government under the PSR program. The 2009–10 PSR campaign reached record levels for the second year in a row, with over 90,000 applications and over 50,000 tests administered in more than 70 locations across Canada and abroad.

**Source: Public Service Commission—Staffing Services and Assessment**

**Did you know?**

Library and Archives Canada, in collaboration with the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, leads the development and implementation of Government of Canada information management policies and services. In June 2009, Library and Archives Canada launched a recordkeeping directive across the federal government and provided departments with tools and information through classroom training, information sessions, and presentations. Effective recordkeeping establishes an essential administrative and business foundation within government by maintaining stewardship of its information resources.

**Source: Library and Archives Canada**

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## Endnotes

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1. The Government of Canada Planning and Performance Gateway, <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ppg-cpr/home-accueil-eng.aspx>.
2. Overview of Government Spending and Performance, <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ppg-cpr/dpr-rmr-eng.aspx>.
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