

Statistics Canada

Departmental Performance Report

2013/2014



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Canada

2013/2014

Departmental

Performance Report

**For the
period ending
March 31, 2014**

The Honourable James Moore, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Industry

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Foreword

Departmental Performance Reports are part of the Estimates family of documents. Estimates documents support appropriation acts, which specify the amounts and broad purposes for which funds can be spent by the government. The Estimates document family has three parts.

Part I (Government Expenditure Plan) provides an overview of federal spending.

Part II (Main Estimates) lists the financial resources required by individual departments, agencies and Crown corporations for the upcoming fiscal year.

Part III (Departmental Expenditure Plans) consists of two documents. Reports on Plans and Priorities (RPPs) are expenditure plans for each appropriated department and agency (excluding Crown corporations). They describe departmental priorities, strategic outcomes, programs, expected results and associated resource requirements, covering a three-year period beginning with the year indicated in the title of the report. Departmental Performance Reports (DPRs) are individual department and agency accounts of actual performance, for the most recently completed fiscal year, against the plans, priorities and expected results set out in their respective RPPs. DPRs inform parliamentarians and Canadians of the results achieved by government organizations for Canadians.

Additionally, Supplementary Estimates documents present information on spending requirements that were either not sufficiently developed in time for inclusion in the Main Estimates or were subsequently refined to account for developments in particular programs and services.

The financial information in DPRs is drawn directly from authorities presented in the Main Estimates and the planned spending information in RPPs. The financial information in DPRs is also consistent with information in the Public Accounts of Canada. The Public Accounts of Canada include the Government of Canada Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Deficit, the Consolidated Statement of Change in Net Debt, and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow, as well as details of financial operations segregated by ministerial portfolio for a given fiscal year. For the DPR, two types of financial information are drawn from the Public Accounts of Canada: authorities available for use by an appropriated organization for the fiscal year, and authorities used for that same fiscal year. The latter corresponds to actual spending as presented in the DPR.

The Treasury Board *Policy on Management, Resources and Results Structures* further strengthens the alignment of the performance information presented in DPRs, other Estimates documents and the Public Accounts of Canada. The policy establishes the Program Alignment Architecture of appropriated organizations as the structure against which financial and non-financial performance information is provided for Estimates and parliamentary reporting. The same reporting structure applies irrespective of whether the

organization is reporting in the Main Estimates, the RPP, the DPR or the Public Accounts of Canada.

A number of changes have been made to DPRs for 2013/2014 to better support decisions on appropriations. Where applicable, DPRs now provide financial, human resources and performance information in Section II at the lowest level of the organization's Program Alignment Architecture.

In addition, the DPR's format and terminology have been revised to provide greater clarity, consistency and a strengthened emphasis on Estimates and Public Accounts information. As well, departmental reporting on the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy has been consolidated into a new supplementary information table posted on departmental websites. This new table brings together all of the components of the Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy formerly presented in DPRs and on departmental websites, including reporting on the Greening of Government Operations and Strategic Environmental Assessments. Section III of the report provides a link to the new table on the organization's website. Finally, definitions of terminology are now provided in an appendix.

Minister's Message

I am pleased to report on the Industry Portfolio's key activities in 2013/2014.

During this period, facilitating support for business innovation, strengthening private sector investment in job creation, and creating lasting partnerships with the research community were among our most important achievements.

In 2013/2014, Statistics Canada continued to provide reliable statistical information to help Canadians better understand their country—its economy, environment and society. This past fiscal year has been one of substantial accomplishments, including the release of data from the National Household Survey, the Aboriginal Peoples Survey and the Survey of Financial Security. In addition, the agency continued to enhance the Consumer Price Index and to make steady progress in reducing response burden. As always, Statistics Canada will continue to look at improving data quality while protecting the privacy of Canadians and decreasing costs to taxpayers.

Working together, Industry Canada and our portfolio partners will continue to improve competitiveness, cost-efficiencies and job opportunities, bolstering the Canadian economy and furthering our government's commitment to create jobs and growth.

I am pleased to present the *2013/2014 Departmental Performance Report* for Statistics Canada.

James Moore
Minister of Industry



Chief Statistician's Message

Statistics Canada is committed to ensuring that Canadians have the key information on Canada's economy, society, and the environment that they require to function effectively as citizens and decision makers in a rapidly evolving world. To accomplish this objective and to deliver the greatest possible value to Canadians, the Agency continues to pursue emerging opportunities with imagination, ingenuity and energy.

Fiscal year 2013/2014 was a year of significant accomplishments. Statistics Canada continued to deliver relevant, timely and high-quality economic statistics—including estimates of Gross Domestic Product, international merchandise trade, and inflation. Similarly, the Agency delivered relevant, timely and high-quality social statistics covering a variety of topics, such as employment, income, health and education.

This past fiscal year, Statistics Canada released the final set of results from the National Household Survey; the new survey provided information on the cultural, social, and economic characteristics of the population. Data on Aboriginal peoples and on the wealth of Canadians were other major releases that took place in 2013/2014.

Throughout the year, Statistics Canada carried on planning for the 2016 Census of Population Program and the Census of Agriculture. In addition, exploratory work to increase the use of administrative data to reduce response burden continued, and the Agency adjusted its organizational structures and processes to ensure optimal resource allocation and use.

Statistics Canada continues to engage with Canadians and to seek their feedback using collaborative social media tools. The StatCan Blog informs Canadians of major projects and priorities, and gives them an opportunity to comment and to ask questions. A new online consultation tool features a question of the month to gauge satisfaction with Statistics Canada's programs and services.

Finally, Statistics Canada continues to be a leader in the Government of Canada's Open Data Portal Initiative. The Agency is hosting the latest generation of the portal, which was successfully launched in June 2013.

On behalf of all the employees of Statistics Canada, I thank Canadians for their continued support.

Original version signed by



Wayne R. Smith
Chief Statistician of Canada

Section I: Organizational Expenditure Overview

Organizational Profile

Appropriate Minister: James Moore

Institutional Head: Wayne R. Smith

Ministerial Portfolio: Industry

Enabling Instruments:

- [*Statistics Act*](#)ⁱ
- [*Corporations Returns Act*](#)ⁱⁱ
- [*Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act Regulations*](#)^{1,iii}

Year of Incorporation / Commencement: The Dominion Bureau of Statistics was established in 1918. In 1971, with the revision of the *Statistics Act*, the Agency became Statistics Canada.

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

The Agency has two primary objectives:

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

Statistics Canada's head office is located in Ottawa. There are regional offices across the country—in Halifax, Sherbrooke, Montréal, Toronto, Sturgeon Falls, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver. Canadians can follow the Agency on Twitter, and view content on the Agency's Facebook and YouTube accounts.

Our Mission

Serving Canada
with high-quality
statistical
information that
matters.

¹ Now called *Corporations Returns Regulations*.

Organizational Context

Raison d'être

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

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

Responsibilities

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

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

Finally, to promote the efficiency of the national statistical system, Statistics Canada has a mandate to collaborate with other government departments, along with provincial and territorial governments, to develop a well-integrated, coherent, national system of statistics that minimizes duplication and reporting burden on households and businesses.

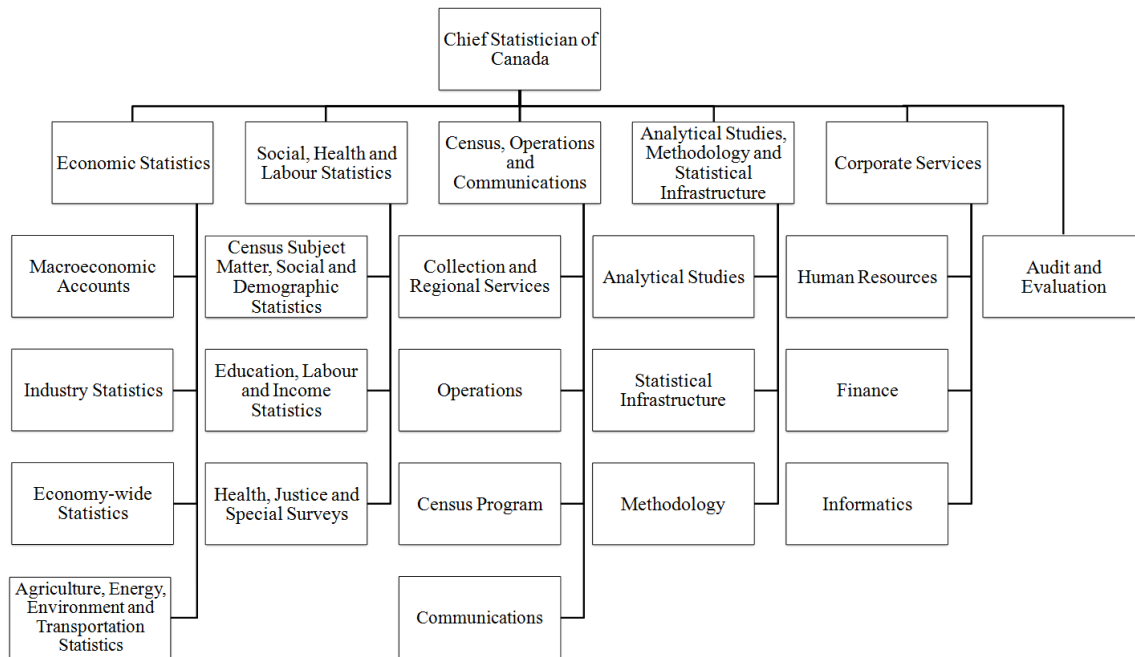
Statistics Canada also has a mandate, under the *Corporations Returns Act*, to collect and publish information on inter-corporate ownership in Canada, notably foreign ownership of Canadian enterprises.

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

Statistics Canada's Corporate Management Framework illustrates how the Agency fulfills its responsibilities. For details on this framework, and on the enablers that allow the strategic outcomes to be achieved, please see [Reports](#)^{iv}.

Other

Statistics Canada's organizational structure¹:



¹ As of May 2014.

Strategic Outcomes and Program Alignment Architecture

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

Program 1: Economic and Environmental Statistics

Sub-program 1.1: Macro Accounts (System of National Accounts¹)

Sub-program 1.2: Industry Statistics

Sub-program 1.3: Economy-wide Business Statistics

Sub-program 1.4: Environmental Statistics

Sub-program 1.5: Analysis of Economic and Environmental Statistics

Program 2: Socio-economic Statistics

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

Sub-program 2.2: Health and Justice Statistics

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

Sub-program 2.4: Analysis of Socio-economic Statistics

Program 3: Censuses

Sub-program 3.1: Census of Population

Sub-program 3.2: Census of Agriculture

Program 4: Statistical Infrastructure

Sub-program 4.1: Professional and Statistical Services

Sub-program 4.2: Operational Statistical Services

Sub-program 4.3: Other Statistical Support

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

Program 5: Cost-recovered Statistical Services

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

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

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

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

¹ The System of National Accounts (SNA) is now called the Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts (CSMA).

Sub-program 5.5: Cost-recovered Services related to Internal Services

Internal Services

Organizational Priorities

Summary of Progress against Priorities

<p>Priority: Deliver a comprehensive set of statistical programs in conformity to Statistics Canada's quality assurance framework.</p>	<p>Type:¹ Ongoing</p>	<p>Strategic Outcome(s) and/or Program(s): Canadians have access to timely, relevant and quality statistical information on Canada's changing economy and society for informed debate, research and decision making on social and economic issues; Economic Statistics; Social Statistics; Census, Demography and Aboriginal Statistics.</p>
<p>Deliver ongoing program of economic indicators: Producing a comprehensive program of macroeconomic statistics to support fiscal and monetary policy is one of Statistics Canada's fundamental responsibilities. Macroeconomic statistics also play a key role in determining federal equalization payments to the provinces, and in allocating Harmonized Sales Tax revenues between federal and participating provincial governments. In 2013/2014, Statistics Canada continued to deliver timely and accurate economic indicators. It conducted the monthly and annual economic surveys used to compile Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and produced other relevant economic indicators; it published statistics on the financial health of the economy, such as national wealth and household debt; it published economic indicators, such as retail sales, manufacturing shipments, balance of payments and GDP on monthly and quarterly bases, within two months of the reference period; it published the international merchandise trade monthly, within five weeks of the reference period; and published the Consumer Price Index (CPI), monthly, within three weeks of the reference period. In addition, the Canadian Centre for Data Development and Economic Research continued to provide researchers with secure access to business data for studies that meet the needs of other government departments as well as the needs of accredited researchers.</p> <p>Deliver ongoing program of social statistics: In 2013/2014, the Social Statistics program continued to deliver household surveys, such as the monthly Labour Force Survey, the Survey of Household Spending, the Canadian Community Health Survey, the General Social Survey, the Survey of Financial Security, and information based on administrative programs, such as the Longitudinal Immigration Database, which yield trends on employment, family income and expenditure, as well as establishment-based employment surveys. It also produced information and analytical outputs on key social issues, including immigration, ethnicity, social engagement, youth, families, gender, seniors, Aboriginal people, social well-being, education, crime, justice, health, births, and deaths. In addition, in 2013/2014, a new online publication, <i>Insights on Canadian Society</i>, was launched, which features analytical articles on policy-relevant social and economic issues. As well, the population estimates were rebased to the 2011 Census of Population counts, and the production of population estimates needed for household survey-weighting purposes was centralized. Researchers were provided with access to social microdata files through various mechanisms, such as the Data Liberation Initiative, the Research Data Centres (RDCs), or through Real Time Remote Access.</p>		

¹ Type is defined as follows: previously committed to—committed to in the first or second fiscal year prior to the subject year of the report; ongoing—committed to at least three fiscal years prior to the subject year of the report; and new—newly committed to in the reporting year of the RPP or DPR.

Support data needs for key policies and initiatives: In collaboration with stakeholders, Statistics Canada is developing information roadmaps to respond to emerging data needs in key areas of social policy, such as justice, aging, the labour market and household wealth. These roadmaps show what is needed to address areas where data are incomplete or fragmented, and where investments are needed to support future policy needs and initiatives. In 2013/2014, Statistics Canada released information on caregivers and caregiving from the 2012 General Social Survey. It released new data, from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey, on the education, employment, and health of Inuit, Métis and off-reserve First Nations populations. It released results of the 2012 Canadian Survey on Disability, which focused on the conditions and challenges of Canadians with disabilities, and their labour market experiences. It also released Canadian results from the Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies. The Agency also released the first wave of results from the Longitudinal International Study of Adults. It continued to develop a program to analyze offenders' re-contact with the justice system; and began to update justice surveys to reflect recent changes to the *Criminal Code of Canada*. It continued its release of information related to education and outcomes of post-secondary students, through the release of the Post-Secondary Information System and the availability of data from the National Graduate Survey. Information related to the Economic Well-being of Canadians was also made available.

Release the results from the 2011 National Household Survey: The 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) produced social and economic information that communities, businesses and all levels of government use to plan services, such as child care, schooling, family services, housing, roads and public transportation, and skills training for employment. In 2013/2014, Statistics Canada completed data processing, including edit and imputation, certification and tabulation; the Agency continued data quality studies; released NHS results in May, June and September 2013; subsequently released additional tables and profiles later in the fiscal year; and finished evaluating lessons learned.

Enhance the Consumer Price Index program to better serve the needs of the household, business and public sectors: The CPI enhancement initiative entered its fourth year in 2013/2014. In this fourth year, inclusion of new, representative products and outlets to the CPI continued; a new geographical stratum was introduced in Quebec, coverage was expanded in the existing southern Ontario stratum; additional items were included in the index; samples were increased for major urban centres in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec; new quality adjustment methods were introduced; IT and operational changes were also continued, including the delivery of a beta version of the CPI estimation system, the introduction of pilot tests for paperless data collection; further automation of data processing and sample management processes, all of which support the production of the CPI. Producing a better CPI that more accurately measures price changes facing consumers is important, since the CPI impacts Canadians in many important ways. The CPI is the Bank of Canada's target indicator used in establishing monetary policy. It is also used to adjust public- and private-sector arrangements such as pensions, collective agreements, rental contracts, and tax brackets. In addition, the CPI is used to deflate 'nominal' values related to consumer incomes and expenditures to produce 'real' measures. By eliminating changes related to price movements, the indicators measuring the economy or individual well-being can be better understood. The CPI is also used for many ancillary analytical purposes, investment decision-making and economic forecasting.

Release the results from the 2012 Survey of Financial Security: Statistics Canada has ongoing coverage of household income and expenditure data. Measuring families' wealth by collecting information

on net worth, or assets minus debts, takes place less often. Wealth has been identified as an important statistical data gap in effectively discussing issues related to pension and income replacement. Several countries have implemented an ongoing wealth survey as part of their regular program. Statistics Canada conducted a Survey of Financial Security in 1999, providing a comprehensive picture of Canadians' net worth. Information was collected on the value of all major financial and non-financial assets, as well as debt held on mortgages, vehicles, credit cards, student loans and other forms of credit. A smaller version of the survey was collected in 2005. Significant changes in the economy, in investment options and strategies, as well as in the tax system have likely had an impact on households' net worth. Statistics Canada has received strong representations from major policy departments, as well as its advisory committees, including the National Statistics Council, that an update to this data was urgently required. In 2012, to provide up-to-date information on the net worth of Canadian households, the Agency conducted a new iteration of the Survey of Financial Security. The data were released in February 2014.

Release the results from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey: The Aboriginal Peoples Survey covers the education, employment, and health of Inuit, Métis and off-reserve, First Nations populations. In 2013/2014, Statistics Canada released the results from the 2012 edition of this survey. The results were subsequently presented to Aboriginal communities and organizations across Canada as part of Statistics Canada's outreach activities to Aboriginal peoples.

Priority: Planning for the 2016 Census of Population Program and the Census of Agriculture.	Type: Ongoing	Strategic Outcome(s) and/or Program(s): Canadians have access to timely, relevant and quality statistical information on Canada's changing economy and society for informed debate, research and decision making on social and economic issues; Economic Statistics; Social Statistics; Census, Demography and Aboriginal Statistics.
<p>Continue evaluating the 2011 Censuses of Population and Agriculture programs: The results from the evaluation, along with the findings of the review of international methodological approaches that took place in 2012/2013, enabled Statistics Canada to frame specific options for the 2016 Census Programs. In 2013/2014, Statistics Canada developed an improved structure and transparent process to determine the content of the 2016 Census Programs; developed a corresponding methodology; and conducted content consultations with data users, evaluated the feedback, and conducted numerous qualitative tests in preparation for a larger test of the 2016 content and questionnaire formats to be conducted in May 2014.</p> <p>Continue user consultation as part of the Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Review to ensure census geographic concepts continue to be relevant: In 2013/2014, this took place as part of the evaluation/option development process described above.</p> <p>Develop a collection methodology that uses the Internet as the primary mode of collection: In 2013/2014, Statistics Canada continued to refine and prepare the collection methodology and processes for the 2016 Census Programs. The objective for 2016 is to have 65% of households completing their Census of Population questionnaire online.</p> <p>Investigate how administrative sources could improve the quality and effectiveness of the 2016 Census of Population Program or could reduce respondent burden: In 2013/2014, Statistics Canada conducted research to explore the potential of expanding the use of administrative data¹ in the Census Programs with the goal of reducing both burden and costs.</p> <p>Investigate how administrative sources and technologies, such as remote sensing, could improve the quality and efficiency of the agriculture statistics program, including the Census of Agriculture: During 2013/2014, feasibility studies and consultations continued to be conducted with federal, provincial and industry stakeholders to identify additional administrative data sources that might be suitable for use in the Census of Agriculture or the Agriculture Statistics Program. Investigations also assessed the feasibility of changing or raising survey exclusion thresholds to eliminate survey reporting burden on smaller farms. Further work is required to investigate and analyze alternative data sources that have been identified and that hold promise for incorporation into the Agriculture Statistics Program. High levels of interdepartmental co-operation and support across jurisdictions will be necessary to obtain these microdata sets, to assess the collection methodology and data quality associated with them, to develop integration plans to fully use these data sources, and to start making changes to the program, where feasible. Further analysis of remote-sensing technologies and administrative data sources (including further incorporation of taxation</p>		

¹ Administrative data are records collected for the purpose of carrying out various non-statistical programs. For example, administrative records are maintained to regulate the flow of goods and people across borders, to respond to the legal requirements of registering particular events such as births and deaths, and to administer benefits, such as pensions or obligations, such as taxation (for individuals or for businesses).

data), with a view to replacing survey questions or entire surveys over the longer term, is also required. Remote sensing is the science and art of obtaining information about an object, area, or phenomenon through the analysis of data acquired by a device that is not in contact with the object, area, or phenomenon under investigation (such as satellite imagery).

<p>Priority: Make highest-priority investments necessary to ensure both the continuity and the quality of the existing statistical program.</p> <p>Continue to identify and implement Corporate Business Architecture¹ initiatives to increase operational efficiency, and to improve operational robustness and responsiveness.</p>	<p>Type: Ongoing</p>	<p>Strategic Outcome(s) and/or Program(s): Canadians have access to timely, relevant and quality statistical information on Canada's changing economy and society for informed debate, research, and decision making on social and economic issues; Economic Statistics; Social Statistics; Census, Demography, and Aboriginal Statistics.</p>
<p>Continuously improve the multi-year investment plan to ensure the efficiency, continuity and quality of all statistical and support programs: It is an ongoing priority for Statistics Canada to operate at the highest level of efficiency to sustain the Agency's programs and to foster innovation. The Corporate Business Architecture (CBA) is at the heart of the planning process, continuously identifying cross-cutting projects that will make Statistics Canada's operations more robust, responsive and efficient. In 2013/2014, work continued to improve planning to ensure that cost estimates were realistic, deliverables clear, and schedules achievable. This included a major review of the 10-year investment plan to permit clear identification of business owners of horizontal initiatives to ensure inclusion of all of the investments needed to mitigate operational and strategic risks. The integration of human resources and financial planning was also enhanced through a new corporate strategy for updating the information in the Salary Information Management System (SIMS) and linking it with corporate staffing plans.</p> <p>Continue to fund the needed investments for program continuity and quality: The core strategy for ensuring the continuity and quality of its programs is an evergreen, 10-year investment plan that identifies all required investments, along with their timing, duration, and estimated cost by fiscal year. Making these investments is a high planning priority, second only to transformational investments in business architecture that enhance efficiency. A rigorous multi-year planning framework ensures the allocation of resources to these vital investments with optimal efficiency. In 2013/2014, Statistics Canada continued to fund these investments as outlined in the 10-year plan.</p> <p>Monitor the Agency's most significant projects using the Departmental Project Management Framework (DPMF) and related tools: In 2012/2013, the DPMF was implemented across the Agency for all projects with total costs of \$150,000 or more, and focused on key investments in Corporate Business Architecture that enhance efficiency. In 2013/2014, the Agency began to monitor 16 additional significant projects using DPMF tools. Overall, the health of 56 projects was monitored monthly through executive project dashboards. The Agency also made available a corporate changes, issues and risk management system, and gave additional operational project management and status reporting training to managers and executives.</p> <p>Further align the program-evaluation process with Treasury Board policies and directives: In line with the government's commitment to demonstrate results for taxpayers' dollars, Statistics Canada has</p>		

¹ Statistics Canada's Corporate Business Architecture initiative, launched in 2009, is pursuing the triple objective of increasing the efficiency, robustness, and responsiveness of the Agency's organizational structure, business processes and business systems.

implemented the Policy on Evaluation, and strengthened the Agency's performance-measurement strategies. The neutral evaluation function at Statistics Canada now reports directly to the Chief Statistician. For 2013/2014 and beyond, improving the evaluation function required attracting skilled professional evaluators and delivering the rolling five-year evaluation plan. In 2013/2014, Statistics Canada successfully recruited skilled evaluators, professionalized the evaluation function, and delivered the 2013/2014 to 2017/2018 departmental evaluation plan. In addition, Statistics Canada conducted its first neutral assessment of the Evaluation and Professional Practice Division. The results demonstrated that Statistics Canada is adhering to Treasury Board policies and directives related to program evaluation. In terms of coverage, Treasury Board expects that departments will conduct evaluations covering 100% of direct program spending over the course of a 5-year cycle. During 2013/2014, three program evaluations were conducted: Macro Accounts (System of National Accounts); Labour, Education, Income and Tourism Statistics; and Demographic, Aboriginal and other Social Statistics. Together, the three programs evaluated amounted to 21% of direct program spending.

Continue to strengthen the corporate information management framework: Information management (IM) is integral to the strategic outcome of the national statistical office—to provide Canadians with access to a trusted source of information. Statistics Canada's IM Action Plan addresses the highest priority IM challenges that the Agency faces as it pursues the corporate objectives of relevance, trust, access and stewardship. Initiatives are aligned with the priority components of the Enterprise Government of Canada IM Framework: <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/im-gi/ims-sgi/ims-sgi-eng.asp>. IM continues to be a key principle of the Agency's CBA initiative. The integration of good IM practices into business processes is a key part of several strategic projects. The goal is to facilitate the identification and management of information resources of business value. In 2013/2014, Statistics Canada continued to monitor the implementation of the Directive on the Management of Statistical Microdata Files and the Directive on the Management of Aggregate Statistics. Work continued to prepare for the implementation of GCDOCS to replace the software used by the Document Management Centre. Business processes were analyzed to identify information resources of business value for statistical processes and their information management requirements including preservation and disposition schedules. A strategy on statistical standards was approved and the action plan received corporate funding for implementation. The data service centre initiative began. Once completed, this single corporate approach to registering files will facilitate access to all of the Agency's key statistical holdings by authorized users.

<p>Priority: Develop a state-of-the-art, user-centric dissemination model that aligns with the principles of the Government of Canada Open Government initiative.</p>	<p>Type: New</p>	<p>Strategic Outcome(s) and/or Program(s): Canadians have access to timely, relevant and quality statistical information on Canada's changing economy and society for informed debate, research and decision making on social and economic issues; Economic Statistics; Social Statistics; Census, Demography and Aboriginal Statistics.</p>
<p>Initiate the development of the new dissemination model: Over the last number of years, www.statcan.gc.ca has played a leading role in statistical data dissemination, both nationally and internationally. The goal of the new dissemination model is to modernize Statistics Canada's methods and framework for the coherent dissemination of data to the public, including on the website, with the focus on aggregated statistics. This four-year project, launched in 2012/2013, includes developing a single output data repository to drive dynamically generated data tables¹; simplifying the product line to ensure consistency in product availability, presentation and functionality across the different subject-matter areas; reviewing the organization of the website and navigation strategy to ensure that Statistics Canada data are easy to find; and reviewing the output formats being offered, including the implementation of a web data service. In 2013/2014, the Agency initiated development of proposed systems, and began iterative usability testing of the proposed prototypes.</p> <p>Develop, test and implement the new Government of Canada Open Data Portal infrastructure and user interface: The Government of Canada produces vast amounts of data to support delivery in areas such as health, environment, agriculture and natural resources. The Open Data Portal was developed to create a central location for making government data freely available in machine-readable formats. Statistics Canada was asked to host, develop, and maintain the next generation of the Government of Canada's Open Data Portal that was successfully launched on June 18, 2013. The launch of this site enabled Canada to meet its international commitments under the G8 Open Data Charter. Statistics Canada continues to support and enhance the portal infrastructure and user interface. This extension to Statistics Canada's portfolio ties into the Agency's goals and objectives of providing greater access to statistical data for the Canadian public.</p>		

¹ The existing Statistics Canada website presents several different types of data tables which are generated by various systems and databases. One of the objectives of the new dissemination model is to streamline this approach so that all aggregate standard data are stored in a single data repository. This will facilitate a more consistent presentation of dynamic data tables.

Priority: Increase the use of administrative data to reduce response burden, improve data quality, and expand data series made available to users.	Type: Ongoing	Strategic Outcome(s) and/or Program(s): Canadians have access to timely, relevant and quality statistical information on Canada's changing economy and society for informed debate, research and decision making on social and economic issues; Economic Statistics; Social Statistics; Census, Demography and Aboriginal Statistics.
<p>Develop a corporate approach for the governance, acquisition, use and disposition of administrative data: Statistics Canada has a long history of using administrative data for economic and social statistics, as well as for census and demographic programs. These data can provide high-quality input, while minimizing the burden on respondents. Statistics Canada recognizes the need to manage and reduce wherever possible the burden on small and medium-sized businesses and on individual Canadians. Further, administrative and secondary data sources yield the potential to develop new information series on new and emerging issues at a reduced cost and without increasing global response burden when compared to traditional statistical surveys. To enhance its use of administrative or secondary data, Statistics Canada will review its practices and use to ensure a consistent, coherent corporate approach to the acquisition, management, use, and disposition of such data. In 2013/2014, the Agency conducted an international review of governance and related frameworks for using administrative and secondary data sources. A review of current internal practices was undertaken to identify existing processes for acquiring, using and managing administrative data. Work started on developing an evaluation framework for administrative data that will more rapidly assess their fitness for use. Recommendations were made to optimize processing of administrative data.</p> <p>Statistics Canada continues to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seek opportunities with other federal departments to obtain administrative data as a means of reducing response burden and expanding information holdings. • leverage the network of provincial/territorial statistical agencies and resources to develop additional national information products, based on federal/provincial/territorial administrative data. For example, in 2013/2014, Statistics Canada began a collaborative proof-of-concept pilot project to produce a new nationally comparable data series, using income support/social assistance administrative data. This work will continue in 2014/2015. • collaborate with international organizations to share best practices and pool research findings to facilitate enhanced use of administrative data. • explore potential for official statistical purposes of transactional data held by private enterprises. 		

Risk Analysis

At Statistics Canada, integrated risk management is an ongoing and dynamic activity that supports corporate decision-making, and is a central theme of the annual integrated strategic planning process. An essential part of Statistics Canada's Risk Management Model is the Corporate Risk Profile, a high-level summary of the most critical risks being managed by Statistics Canada. The Corporate Risk Profile is used as a concise reference tool for decision-making, and is subject to a comprehensive annual review.

The *Corporate Risk Profile for 2012/2013 to 2013/2014* highlighted six corporate risks. Three of these risks are listed in the table below.

Risk	Risk Response Strategy	Link to Program Alignment Architecture
Increased difficulties in reaching respondents	<p>Increased difficulties in reaching respondents represent an ongoing challenge to the quality of social statistics. This risk was identified in both the <i>2012/2013</i> and the <i>2013/2014 Reports on Plans and Priorities</i>.</p> <p>Mitigation strategies identified in the Agency's <i>Corporate Risk Profile for 2012/2013 to 2013/2014</i> included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • closely monitoring response rates and assessing potential biases in survey results • continuing research and development of a dwelling-based Household Survey Frame as an alternative to existing survey frames • engaging respondents through various mechanisms (websites, social media) to ensure high response rates • reviewing the extended use of administrative data sources • continuing to innovate to meet respondents' needs, including greater use of multi-mode data-collection options, such as e-questionnaires and mobile devices • continuing to investigate the possibility of conducting interviews by cell phone • undertaking additional studies, including re-examining the results of voluntary versus mandatory surveys, and investigating incentives for survey respondents. <p>Actions taken in 2013/2014 to advance these strategies included</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introducing Internet-based collection methods • including cell phone telephone numbers in collection processes • using administrative data sources to replace or complement surveys where possible • introducing the new Integrated Household Survey Frame for selected social surveys (General Social Survey; Survey of Emergency Preparedness and Resilience in Canada) • continuing with the implementation of the three-tiered strategic communication plan, which is designed to selectively apply 	All programs are affected

	<p>various communication products to foster greater awareness of and participation in household surveys</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reviewing and improving communication material and techniques used with household survey respondents • continuing to refine the responsive collection design technique and to apply this innovative approach to selected household surveys (Canadian Community Health Survey; Survey of Emergency Preparedness and Resilience in Canada; General Social Survey). 	
Reputational risk related to respondent information	<p>Any real or perceived breaches of Statistics Canada's informatics infrastructure or related business processes pose the risk of loss of reputation, credibility, image and public trust. This risk was identified in both the 2012/2013 and the 2013/2014 <i>Reports on Plans and Priorities</i>.</p> <p>Mitigation strategies identified in the Agency's <i>Corporate Risk Profile for 2012/2013 to 2013/2014</i> included</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continually assessing the current state of informatics infrastructure accessible to the public and monitoring to identify the most vulnerable areas; • ensuring that Statistics Canada programs are effectively supported by infrastructure services; • continuously reviewing and improving dissemination release procedures and processes through simplification and streamlining; • ensuring data stewardship and confidentiality of microdata used for statistical and research purposes, within the Agency as well as in Research Data Centres (RDCs), the Centre for Data Development and Economic Research, and with Real Time Remote Access; • ensuring that IT security policies, directives and practices are up to date and take into consideration shared responsibilities with other departments when managing challenges and vulnerabilities; • enhancing IT infrastructure security protection and security alignment; • training and raising awareness of Statistics Canada employees on matters related to security of classified and designated information. <p>Actions taken in 2013/2014 with respect to these strategies included</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensuring the IT Security Policy continues to conform to Treasury Board Secretariat policy guidelines and accounts for the transfer of IT infrastructure staff and services; • ensuring that service level agreements are in place and monitored regularly; • developing and deploying tools that help personnel understand their obligations regarding the security of classified and designated information. 	All programs are affected

<p>Reputational risk related to communicating data quality</p>	<p>There is a risk to Statistics Canada's reputation as an objective data producer if the information on data quality released for the 2011 Census program is not sufficiently communicated in a way that is informative, objective and transparent to data users.</p> <p>Mitigation strategies identified in the Agency's <i>Corporate Risk Profile for 2012/2013 to 2013/2014</i> included</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proactively and transparently communicating the results and associated data quality of both the Census of Population and the NHS; • making sure that a distinction is made between the nature and scope of the Census of Population and the NHS to inform users and avoid confusion; • ensuring that robust processes and systems for edit, imputation and estimation are in place and tested and that, to the extent possible, risks associated with possible non-response bias are addressed, and that mitigation strategies are implemented to meet the schedule for the dissemination of NHS results. <p>Actions taken in 2013/2014 to advance these strategies included</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conducting thorough quality assessments for data to be released, and ensuring that communications about NHS data-quality issues were comprehensive, factual, and transparent; • producing many reference materials, including coefficients of variation (CVs), for NHS variables at various levels of geography. CVs give users an additional tool to help them understand the data and their reliability at various levels of geography, for small populations, or combinations of small populations and small geographies. 	<p>All programs are affected</p>
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Actual Expenditures

The Agency's statistical program is funded by two sources: direct parliamentary appropriations and cost-recovery activities. In recent years, 'responsible' cost-recovery revenues have contributed \$90 to \$100 million annually to its total resources. Federal departments provide a large portion of these responsible revenues to fund specific statistical projects.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2013/2014 Main Estimates	2013/2014 Planned Spending	2013/2014 Total Authorities Available for Use	2013/2014 Actual Spending (authorities used)	Difference (actual minus planned)
400,620,413	400,620,413	497,299,213	471,511,775	70,891,362

The difference between actual and planned spending for 2013/2014 is mainly attributable to severance liquidation payments related to the signing of collective agreements and in-year funding received through Supplementary Estimates for the 2016 Census of Population Program and the Census of Agriculture.

Human Resources (Full-Time Equivalents [FTEs])

2013/2014 Planned	2013/2014 Actual	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
4,513	4,589	76

Approximately 190 public servant FTEs based across Canada, but outside the National Capital Region, are included in the FTEs. Approximately 1,800 interviewers outside the National Capital Region are not included. These interviewers are part-time workers whose assigned workweeks are affected by the volume of collection work available. They are hired under the *Statistics Act*, by the authority of the Minister of Industry. Interviewers are covered by two separate collective agreements, and are employed through Statistical Survey Operations. Many of Statistics Canada's main outputs rely heavily on data collection and analysis and on the administration of these activities, which takes place in the regions.

The difference between actual and planned human resources (FTEs) for 2013/2014 is mainly due to the in-year funding received through Supplementary Estimates for the 2016 Census Programs. A portion of this increase is offset by the variance between the average salary rates paid and the estimated average salary rates used in calculations at the planning stage.

Budgetary Performance Summary for Strategic Outcomes and Programs (dollars)

Strategic Outcome(s), Program(s) and Internal Services	2013/2014 Main Estimates	2013/2014 Planned Spending	2014/2015 Planned Spending	2015/2016 Planned Spending	2013/2014 Total Authorities Available for Use	2013/2014 Actual Spending (authorities used)	2012/2013 Actual Spending (authorities used)	2011/2012 Actual Spending (authorities used)
Strategic Outcome 1: Canadians have access to timely, relevant and quality statistical information on Canada's changing economy and society for informed debate, research and decision making on social and economic issues.								
Economic and Environmental Statistics	115,166,472	115,166,472	127,927,320	125,565,446	131,515,310	130,781,314	141,149,270	125,246,432
Socio-economic Statistics	95,775,203	95,775,203	93,735,987	93,450,315	101,347,898	103,547,956	125,352,373	105,784,124
Censuses	11,517,721	11,517,721	3,263,305	435,413	50,861,303	45,036,722	48,740,773	325,696,684
Statistical Infrastructure	127,380,733	127,380,733	98,556,365	102,194,502	158,343,771	135,719,900	135,419,827	108,284,359
Subtotal	349,840,129	349,840,129	323,482,977	321,645,675	442,068,282	415,085,892	450,662,243	665,011,599
Strategic Outcome 2: Specific client needs for high-quality and timely statistical services are met.								
Cost-Recovered Statistical Services	0	0	0	0	0	-279,336	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	-279,336	0	0
Internal Services Subtotal	50,780,284	50,780,284	56,072,548	55,534,516	55,230,931	56,705,219	69,229,066	79,100,245
Total	400,620,413	400,620,413	379,555,525	377,180,191	497,299,213	471,511,775	519,891,309	744,111,844

In 2013/2014, Statistics Canada adopted a new Program Alignment Architecture to better reflect the Agency's activities and to make it possible to analyze consistent trends in performance indicators.

The decrease in actual spending from 2011/2012 to 2012/2013 is mainly due to the profile of the Census Programs. Since Census Day was in May 2011, the peak year of its activities is in 2011/2012.

The decrease in actual spending from 2012/2013 to 2013/2014 is the result of the reduction in severance liquidation payments related to the signing of collective agreements, reduction in payment of workforce adjustment costs compared to previous

year, and the Agency's implementation of changes announced in Budget 2012. These reductions are partially offset by collective bargaining agreement increases.

More information by individual Program Alignment Architecture (PAA) is available in the next sections.

Alignment of Spending with the Whole-of-Government Framework

Alignment of 2013/2014 Actual Spending with the Whole-of-Government Framework^v (dollars)

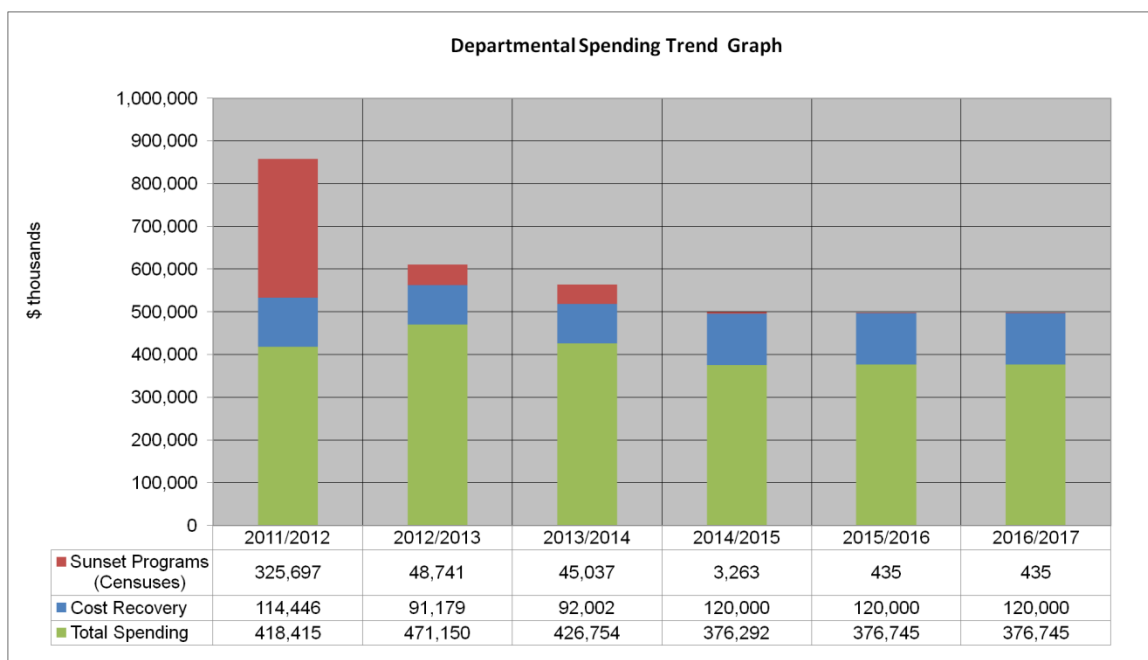
Strategic Outcome	Program	Spending Area	Government of Canada Outcome	2013/2014 Actual Spending
Strategic Outcome 1: Canadians have access to timely, relevant and quality statistical information on Canada's changing economy and society for informed debate, research and decision making on social and economic issues.	1.1 Economic and Environmental Statistics	Government Affairs	A transparent, accountable and responsive federal government	130,781,314
	1.2 Socio-economic Statistics	Government Affairs	A transparent, accountable and responsive federal government	103,547,956
	1.3 Censuses	Government Affairs	A transparent, accountable and responsive federal government	45,036,722
	1.4 Statistical Infrastructure	Government Affairs	A transparent, accountable and responsive federal government	135,719,900
Strategic Outcome 2: Specific client needs for high-quality and timely statistical services are met.	2.1 Cost-Recovered Statistical Services	Government Affairs	A transparent, accountable and responsive federal government	-279,336

Total Spending by Spending Area (dollars)

Spending Area	Total Planned Spending	Total Actual Spending
Economic Affairs	0	0
Social Affairs	0	0
International Affairs	0	0
Government Affairs	349,840,129	414,806,556

Departmental Spending Trend

The Departmental Spending Trend bar graph shows trends in planned and actual spending.



Note: Based upon approved Main Estimates funding. As of March 31, 2014 funding for the 2016 Census programs is pending.

As shown in the Spending Trend Graph, total and net spending peak in 2011/2012 when the 2011 Census of Population Program and the 2011 Census of Agriculture are conducted, and drop sharply in 2012/2013 when these activities begin to wind down. This pattern is typical for the Agency, and is a result of the five-year cycles for the Census Program.

The graph also shows that spending, net of cost recovery and the censuses reduce over the six-year period as a result of budget reductions. The increase in spending net of cost recovery and the censuses in 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 is mostly due to severance liquidation payments related to the signing of collective agreements and to workforce adjustment costs, which were one-time transition expenditures.

Estimates by Vote

For information on Statistics Canada's organizational votes and statutory expenditures, consult the *Public Accounts of Canada 2014*^{vi} on the Public Works and Government Services Canada website.

Section II: Analysis of Programs by Strategic Outcome

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

Strategic Outcome 1

Strategic Outcome: Canadians have access to timely, relevant and quality statistical information on Canada's changing economy and society for informed debate, research, and decision making on social and economic issues.		
Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
Number of visits to the Statistics Canada website ¹	8,200,000	25,217,504

Programs

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

Note on unavailable indicators

The performance indicator "Percentage of key users (federal departments, provinces and territories, international organizations and others) satisfied with the data" will not be reported in the *2013/2014 Departmental Performance Report*. The indicator applies to Program 1: Economic and Environmental Statistics and its sub-programs; Program 2: Socio-economic Statistics and its sub-programs; and Program 3: Censuses. This is a new indicator still under development. Qualitative information on client satisfaction is, however, available in the program evaluations. These evaluations^{vii}, conducted under the Treasury Board Policy on Evaluations, are posted on the Statistics Canada website.

The performance indicator "Percentage of intended key users (federal departments, provinces and territories, international organizations and others) using the data regularly" will not be reported in the *2013/2014 Departmental Performance Report* for Program 3: Censuses or for sub-program 3.1 Census of Population. This new indicator will be assessed once every five years and is scheduled to be reported in the *2014/2015 Departmental Performance Report*.

¹ Replaces the indicator presented in the *2013/2014 Report on Plans and Priorities*: Number of visits to the website as a result of referrals from other websites.

Program 1: Economic and Environmental Statistics

Program description

The Economic and Environmental Statistics Program's purpose is to create a trusted, relevant and comprehensive source of information on the entire spectrum of Canada's economy in order to: inform public debate on economic issues; support economic policy development, implementation and evaluation; and guide business decision making. It is the primary source of information for developing the country's fiscal and monetary policies and for studying the economic evolution of Canadian industries and regions. These statistics support various statutory requirements, among others: the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations*, the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act*, land claims settlements agreements and the Comprehensive Integrated Tax Coordination Agreement related to the Harmonized Sales Tax. The outputs are also vital to research and to economic policy development, implementation and evaluation by a number of federal departments, such as the Bank of Canada, Finance Canada, Industry Canada, Foreign Affairs and International Trade¹, as well as by provincial and territorial governments. They are extensively used by the private sector for business planning and decision making and by international agencies such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations (UN). Outputs include monthly and annual measures of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the Consumer Price Index (CPI), current indicators of retail and wholesale trade, Canada's merchandise export and import statistics, estimates of agricultural income and expenditures, transportation statistics and statistics relevant for the analysis of relationships between human activity and the environment in Canada.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2013/2014 Main Estimates	2013/2014 Planned Spending	2013/2014 Total Authorities Available for Use	2013/2014 Actual Spending (authorities used)	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
115,166,472	115,166,472	131,515,310	130,781,314	15,614,842

¹ Now called the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development.

Human Resources (Full-Time Equivalents [FTEs])

2013/2014 Planned	2013/2014 Actual	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
1,153	1,192	39

- The difference between planned and actual spending for this program is mainly the result of additional funding received during the year to compensate equivalent salary expenditures to meet the legal obligations of the employer, for example, parental leave, and permanent internal budget realignments between program activities. This program's spending is in line with the funding it has available for use, with a minimal difference of 0.5%.

Performance Indicators—Economic and Environmental Statistics

Program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
Public and private sector organizations utilize economic and environmental statistics for monitoring the economy, for policy development, and for research	Percentage of intended key users (federal departments, provinces and territories, international organizations and others) using the data regularly	100	100
	Percentage of key users (federal departments, provinces and territories, international organizations and others) satisfied with the data	80	Unavailable for 2013/2014

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Economic and Environmental Statistics

Economic and environmental statistics are utilized by public and private sector organizations for monitoring the economy, for policy development, and for research.

2013/2014 activities

- Statistics Canada continued to deliver timely and accurate economic indicators. For details, please see Organizational Priorities in Section 1 of this document.
- Reduced response burden and expanded use of administrative data: Statistics Canada collaborated with other federal government departments to align and coordinate information needs, regardless of purpose; and it conducted feasibility studies on substituting survey data with other administrative data (from various sources; e.g., federal, provincial, municipal).
- Performance measurement strategies: Two important economic programs—Environmental Statistics and the Census of Agriculture—developed performance

measurement strategies fully in line with Treasury Board's guidelines to ensure compliance with the *Policy on Management, Resources and Results Structures* and to define each program's expected results and performance indicators. Gathering of information and monitoring of these indicators will start in the next year.

Sub-program 1.1: Macro Accounts (System of National Accounts¹)

Program description

This program provides a conceptually integrated framework of statistics and analysis for studying the evolution of the Canadian economy. The accounts are centred on the measurement of production of goods and services, and the purchase/sale of goods and services in domestic and international markets. Corresponding price indexes are derived, and estimates of economic activity in “real” or “inflation adjusted” terms are prepared. Monetary flows are tracked among the four major sectors of the economy: households, businesses, governments and non-residents. Saving, investment, assets, liabilities and national wealth are measured. This program also produces statistics on economic transactions and on Canada’s assets and liabilities with the rest of the world, of which the primary output is the Balance of Payments and the International Investment Position. Financial and employment statistics for the Canadian public sector are produced: more specifically revenues, expenditures, assets, liabilities and debt statistics for the federal, provincial and municipal levels of government including government health and education institutions. The program supports various statutory requirements including the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations*, the Comprehensive Integrated Tax Coordination Agreement and the Special Data Dissemination Standard with the IMF. Its outputs such as GDP, balance sheet and financial flows, provincial economic accounts, input-output tables and the satellite accounts for household work and the tourism sector are vital to the policy development and program responsibilities of the Bank of Canada, Finance Canada, Industry Canada, Foreign Affairs and International Trade² and several other federal and provincial departments and agencies. Its outputs are also widely used in the private sector.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2013/2014 Planned Spending	2013/2014 Actual Spending	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
27,705,183	27,172,329	-532,854

¹ The System of National Accounts (SNA) is now called the Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts (CSMA).

² Now called the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development.

Human Resources (FTEs)

2013/2014 Planned	2013/2014 Actual	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
302	250	-52

- The difference, in both spending and FTEs, is due to temporary internal reallocations made during the year to better align resources with the Agency's priorities. FTEs always vary slightly due to variance between the average salary rates paid and the estimated average salary rates used in calculations at the planning stage.

Performance Indicators—Macro Accounts (System of National Accounts)

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
Public- and private-sector organizations utilize national accounts statistics to inform debate on macroeconomic issues, for economic research and analysis, and for decision-making and the conduct of macroeconomic policy.	Percentage of intended key users (federal departments, provinces and territories, international organizations and others) using the data regularly	100	100
	Percentage of key users (federal departments, provinces and territories, international organizations and others) satisfied with the data	80	Unavailable for 2013/2014
	Number of media citations for the GDP program and Balance of International Payments ¹	750	1,330

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Macro Accounts (System of National Accounts)

National accounts statistics are utilized by public- and private-sector organizations to inform debate on macroeconomic issues, for economic research and analysis, and for decision-making and the conduct of macroeconomic policy. These statistics also form a fundamental part of Canada's reporting requirements to international organizations, such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the United Nations.

¹ Replaces the indicator presented in the *2013/2014 Report on Plans and Priorities*: Number of media citations for the GDP program.

2013/2014 activities

- Statistics Canada continued to provide a comprehensive set of macroeconomic statistics, built from a conceptually integrated macroeconomic accounting framework, that are critical in understanding and studying the evolution and structure of the Canadian economy.
- Further renewal of the Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts (CSMA): Statistics Canada developed an integrated plan for implementing the next comprehensive revision of the Canadian Macroeconomic Accounts in 2015; continued the conceptual and statistical work related to further implement international standards; improved and adapted methodologies and processes to changes in source data; and published consistent provincial, territorial and national account time-series back to 1981.
- Modernize the Government Finance Statistics program: Statistics Canada continued to implement the new IMF standard for reporting government finance statistics; informed key stakeholders about the new statistical accounting standards and classifications; supported the 2014/2015 renewal of the *Federal–Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act*; disseminated the first government finance statistics data for the administration of the *Federal–Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act* in November 2013; and finalized a dissemination strategy for the government finance statistics.

Sub-program 1.2: Industry Statistics

Program description

The program plans, directs, coordinates and controls the provision of statistical information and advice on distributive trades, manufacturing, energy, and service industries to governments, private organizations and institutions. It produces statistics concerning the activities of the agriculture sector and its participants, including national and provincial estimates for the SNA and it produces consistent, integrated and timely statistical information on all modes of transport. This is achieved by conducting annual and sub-annual surveys of manufacturing, energy, retail and wholesale trade, including a monthly survey of new motor vehicle sales. The program also includes annual and sub-annual surveys on income and prices, crop and livestock statistics. The program supplies the SNA with data required by the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations*, and the Special Data Dissemination Standard with the IMF. Data are required as part of Canada's participation to the North American Free Trade Agreement under the "Snapback" provision and the *Bank Act Regulations*, Section 427. The program also satisfies the information requirements of Transport Canada, the Canadian Transportation Agency, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, other federal government departments, provincial governments, international organizations, industry associations, the academic community and the public at large.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2013/2014 Planned Spending	2013/2014 Actual Spending	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
32,911,417	47,560,691	14,649,274

Human Resources (FTEs)

2013/2014 Planned	2013/2014 Actual	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
306	427	121

- The difference, in both spending and FTEs, is mainly the result of an in-year increase in authorities due to a permanent internal budget realignment from sub-program 4.3 Other Statistical Support Program to this program, and to additional funding received during the year to compensate equivalent salary expenditures to meet the employer's legal obligations, for example, parental leave. FTEs always

vary slightly due to variance between the average salary rates paid and the estimated average salary rates used in calculations at the planning stage.

Performance Indicators—Industry Statistics

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
Public and private sector organizations utilize the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Retail Trade, and Wholesale Trade for monitoring the economy, for research, and for policy development.	Percentage of intended key users (federal departments, provinces and territories, international organizations and others) using the data regularly	100	100
	Percentage of key users (federal departments, provinces and territories, international organizations and others) satisfied with the data	80	Unavailable for 2013/2014
	Number of media citations for each mission-critical program	1,100	1,223

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Industry Statistics

The Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, Retail Trade, and Wholesale Trade are utilized by public and private sector organizations for monitoring the economy, for research, and for policy development.

2013/2014 activities

- Statistics Canada continued to provide statistical information and advice on topics, such as agriculture, distributive trades, manufacturing, energy, and service industries to governments, private organizations and institutions.
- Integrated Business Survey Program (IBSP): Statistics Canada finished developing and testing the electronic questionnaires for the initial group of surveys to be integrated into the IBSP; built and tested content and survey processing systems; completed development of a survey database; developed a strategy for analyzing new data series; and developed and began to implement the new model. The IBSP is a major initiative, with a large impact on industry statistics. Its objective is to streamline and consolidate the Agency's business survey-processing environment by reducing diversity in methods and system applications among the surveys, and by maximizing common and integrated solutions. When completed, it will provide a common processing environment for more than 150 business surveys and will make electronic data collection the primary data collection method.
- Agriculture Statistics Program: Statistics Canada continued to refine this program and, in particular, to look for ways to further reduce response burden imposed on farmers. In addition to measures already under way such as sample reduction,

coordination and rotation, the program introduced a reduction in survey population for selected surveys to exclude smaller farms; increased the integration of administrative data to replace survey questions, while investigating the potential for other unexploited administrative data from the risk management program; began work to accommodate replacement of detailed expense questions on future censuses of agriculture; tested the replacement of certain financial variables on the Farm Financial Survey with taxation data, with a view to implementing this change in reference year 2015; and increased evaluation activity on the use of remote-sensing applications and data from satellite imagery, with a view to replacing survey questions or entire surveys over the longer term.

Sub-program 1.3: Economy-wide Business Statistics

Program description

This program plans, directs, coordinates and controls the provision of statistical information and advice on financial and taxation statistics for enterprises, international trade, investment and capital stock, consumer and industrial prices, small businesses, and science, innovation and electronic information to governments, private organizations and institutions. This program tracks the size, financial structure and ownership characteristics of the corporate sector in Canada. The program also has responsibility for measuring production in the finance and insurance industries. Data is produced under the *Corporation Returns Act* and the Financial and Taxation Statistics for enterprises as well as Canada's merchandise export and import statistics and related price and volume indices (Customs and Balance of Payments basis). This program supplies the SNA with data required by the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act*, *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations* and the Comprehensive Integrated Tax Coordination Agreement. The CPI and other price indexes (industrial product prices, services producer prices, non-residential construction prices, new housing prices, machinery and equipment prices, and farm input prices) are named in numerous acts for various reasons: *Canada Pension Plan Act*, *Old Age Security Act*, the adjustment of income tax basic deductions and inflation indicators in the Government of Canada - Bank of Canada Agreement on Inflation Control Targets. The indexes are also required by the SNA to satisfy the *Fiscal Arrangements Act*, and the Special Data Dissemination Standard with the IMF.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2013–14 Planned Spending	2013–14 Actual Spending	2013–14 Difference (actual minus planned)
47,474,800	46,845,135	-629,665

Human Resources (FTEs)

2013–14 Planned	2013–14 Actual	2013–14 Difference (actual minus planned)
476	445	-31

- The difference, in both spending and FTEs, is due to temporary internal reallocations made during the year to better align resources with the Agency's priorities. FTEs always vary slightly due to variance between the average salary

rates paid and the estimated average salary rates used in calculations at the planning stage.

Performance Indicators—Economy-wide Business Statistics

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
Public- and private-sector organizations utilize the Consumer Price Index, Canadian international merchandise trade, and quarterly financial statistics for enterprises for monitoring the economy, research, and policy development.	Percentage of intended key users (federal departments, provinces and territories, international organizations and others) using the data regularly	100	100
	Percentage of key users (federal departments, provinces and territories, international organizations and others) satisfied with the data	80	Unavailable for 2013/2014
	Number of media citations for each mission-critical program	1,700	2,050

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Economy-wide Business Statistics

The Consumer Price Index, Canadian international merchandise trade, and quarterly financial statistics for enterprises are utilized by public- and private-sector organizations for monitoring the economy, research, and policy development.

2013/2014 activities

- Statistics Canada continued to provide statistics related to the industrial organization and financial performance of enterprises, international trade, investment, capital stock, science and technology, and consumer and producer prices.
- Consumer Price Index Enhancement: This redesign continued. For details, please see Organizational Priorities in Section 1 of this document.
- Survey on Innovation and Business Strategies: The second iteration of this survey was completed. This came about as a result of an investment from a consortium of federal and provincial government stakeholders. The survey will provide key information on strategic decisions, innovation activities and operational tactics used by Canadian enterprises. These data are particularly valuable in supporting government researchers on business behaviours and decision-making, management practices, the global value chain, and the use of advanced technology.
- The evaluation of the Consumer Price Index and the CPI – Enhancement Initiative was completed in May 2013. The evaluation revealed that respondents who participated in the study consider the Consumer Price Index to be a high-quality, reliable index. The findings indicated that the CPI is timely, relevant and credible

and that Statistics Canada is the only organization in Canada that can produce the CPI. The Agency is also seen as an independent government organization with a high level of credibility, neutrality and trustworthiness. In addition, the evaluation found that there are increased expectations from stakeholders for more detailed information and more frequent updates about the CPI and CPI-EI; and it confirmed that the CPI-EI is focused on the correct objectives and is on schedule to meet them. Recommendations were also made relating to three key areas: improving responsiveness to evolving user needs, internal governance, and communication with users. In response, the program has made important progress in all three of those areas.

- Other: The classifications and products in the industrial product and raw materials price indexes were updated to reflect changes in the Canadian economy. A new lending services price index was introduced.

Sub-program 1.4: Environmental Statistics

Program description

This program integrates environmental and socio-economic information into sets of statistics relevant for the analysis of relationships between human activity and the environment in Canada. The primary outputs for this program are time-series estimates of various components of Canada's environmental wealth (water, clean air, forests, sub-soil minerals), natural resource usage, pollution flows and environmental protection expenditures. A detailed geographically-referenced database is maintained that facilitates environmental studies by eco-region or by water basin. The program includes an annual compendium entitled *Human Activity and the Environment* which is widely used by schools as well as by federal and provincial government policy makers. Program outputs are used by Environment Canada, Natural Resources Canada, provincial government departments, and various private sector organizations and international institutions.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2013–14 Planned Spending	2013–14 Actual Spending	2013–14 Difference (actual minus planned)
3,740,285	5,797,849	2,057,564

Human Resources (FTEs)

2013–14 Planned	2013–14 Actual	2013–14 Difference (actual minus planned)
37	42	5

- The difference, in both spending and FTEs, is mainly due to the cyclicity of two projects that receive additional funding to deliver their output one year out of two. A portion is also explained by additional funding received during the year to compensate equivalent salary expenditures to meet legal obligations of the employer, for example, parental leave. FTEs always vary slightly due to variance between the average salary rates paid and the estimated average salary rates used in calculations at the planning stage.

Performance Indicators—Environmental Statistics

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
Public and private sector organizations utilize the environmental accounts and statistics on the changing relationship between human activity and Canada's economy to inform debate, research and decision-making on environmental issues.	Percentage of intended key users (federal departments, provinces and territories, international organizations and others) using the data regularly	100	100
	Percentage of key users (federal departments, provinces and territories, international organizations and others) satisfied with the data	80	Unavailable for 2013/2014
	Number of media citations of <i>Daily</i> releases of environmental statistics	20	20

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Environmental Statistics

Environmental accounts and statistics on the changing relationship between human activity and Canada's economy are utilized by public and private sector organizations to inform debate, research and decision-making on environmental issues.

2013/2014 activities

- Statistics Canada continued to provide statistical information and advice on topics related to the environment.
- Natural capital-based framework for environment statistics: Following several years of development and consultation, Statistics Canada completed the development of a natural capital-based framework for environment statistics. This framework has become the basis for a review of the existing environmental statistics program and the identification of data gaps. These gaps are being prioritized through discussions with key user groups, and a medium-term plan to reduce or eliminate the gaps is being established, with the pace of implementation subject to resource availability. The Agency also published the results of the interdepartmental research project, "Measurement of ecosystems, goods and services," in the 2013/2014 edition of *Human Activity and the Environment*; and developed a medium-term plan for the Environment Statistics Program and identified key data gaps.

Sub-program 1.5: Analysis of Economic and Environmental Statistics

Program description

This program integrates, analyses and interprets data collected both within the department and elsewhere to describe and draw inferences about the nature of Canada's economy and society. The program plans, directs, coordinates and conducts a range of statistical analyses and publications, as well as develops, maintains and disseminates several micro-simulation models. The program provides a summary of current economic conditions through: articles in the *Canadian Economic Observer*¹, analytical reports, and annual estimates of multifactor productivity. These activities are vital for the Bank of Canada, Finance Canada, Industry Canada and the private sector financial community. New and improved techniques for the statistical analysis and interpretation of economic data sets are developed. The program also provides an important quality assurance role to verify the accuracy and relevance of the statistics produced, assist users in interpreting the data, and develop relevant concepts for the production of statistics.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2013/2014 Planned Spending	2013/2014 Actual Spending	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
3,334,787	3,405,310	70,523

Human Resources (FTEs)

2013/2014 Planned	2013/2014 Actual	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
32	28	-4

- The small difference between planned and actual spending is mainly due to additional funding received during the year to compensate equivalent salary expenditures to meet employer's legal obligations, for example, parental leave. FTEs always vary slightly due to variance between the average salary rates paid and the estimated average salary rates used in calculations at the planning stage.

¹ Now called *Economic Insights*.

Performance Indicators—Analysis of Economic and Environmental Statistics

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
Public and private sector organizations utilize the results of statistical analyses, models, databases and other statistical information products for informed debate, research and decision-making on economic and environmental issues.	Percentage of key users (federal departments, provinces and territories, international organizations and others) satisfied with the analytical products	80	Unavailable for 2013/2014
	Number of professional citations ¹	50	1,882

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Analysis of Economic and Environmental Statistics

The results of statistical analyses, models, databases and other statistical information products are utilized by public and private sector organizations for informed debate, research and decision-making on economic and environmental issues.

2013/2014 activities

- Statistics Canada continued to provide relevant analysis, data development and modelling outputs on a wide range of topics, and to address timely issues of concern to all levels of government, businesses, institutions and non-governmental organizations. Output included studies of productivity in the health care sector, the effect of the resource base on productivity, and differences between large and small firms.
- Canadian Centre for Data Development and Economic Research (CDER): This group continued to provide researchers with secure access to business data for studies that meet the needs of other government departments and accredited researchers.

¹ Replaces the indicator presented in the *2013/2014 Report on Plans and Priorities*: Number of media citations of economic and environmental analytical products.

Program 2: Socio-economic Statistics

Program description

The Socio-Economic Statistics Program's purpose is to provide integrated information and relevant analysis on the social and socio-economic characteristics of individuals, families and households and on the major factors that affect their well-being. This information is used to inform public debate on socio-economic issues; support social policy development, implementation and evaluation; guide public and private decision making and is the primary source for assessing the impact of changing economic circumstances on Canadians. The information is used extensively to evaluate and cost economic and social policy options and alternatives by federal departments such as Human Resources and Skills Development Canada¹, Industry Canada, Justice Canada, Public Safety Canada, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Canadian Heritage, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, Transport Canada and Infrastructure Canada, as well as provincial governments. The Socio-economic Statistics program supports statistical requirements specified by legislation or regulations in the areas of labour, immigration and employment equity. The program also provides information, analysis and measures on publicly-funded facilities, agencies and systems designed to meet the socio-economic and physical needs of Canadians, on the characteristics of the individual Canadians and families they serve, and on the outcomes of the services they provide, such as justice, health, and education.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2013/2014 Main Estimates	2013/2014 Planned Spending	2013/2014 Total Authorities Available for Use	2013/2014 Actual Spending (authorities used)	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
95,775,203	95,775,203	101,347,898	103,547,956	7,772,753

Human Resources (Full-Time Equivalents [FTEs])

2013/2014 Planned	2013/2014 Actual	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
649	695	46

- The difference between planned and actual spending for this program is mainly the result of additional funding received during the year to compensate equivalent salary expenditures to meet the employer's legal obligations, for example,

¹ Now called: Employment and Social Development Canada.

parental leave. This program's spending is in line with the funding it has available for use, with a minimal variance of 2.2%, reflecting an approved temporary spending toward updating the program.

Performance Indicators—Socio-economic Statistics

Program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
Public and private sector organizations utilize socio-economic statistics for policy development and for research	Percentage of intended key users (federal departments, provinces and territories, international organizations, and others) using the data regularly	100	100
	Percentage of key users (federal departments, provinces and territories, international organizations, and others) satisfied with the data	80	Unavailable for 2013/2014

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Socio-economic Statistics

Socio-economic statistics are utilized by public and private sector organizations for policy development and for research.

2013/2014 activities

- Statistics Canada continued to deliver timely and accurate socio-economic statistics. For details, please see Organizational Priorities in Section 1 of this document.
- Increased support of key policy needs and initiatives. For details, please see Organizational Priorities in Section I of this document.
- Online data reporting for household surveys: Interest is growing in the Internet as a survey response option, as shown through Statistics Canada's experience with the 2006 and 2011 Censuses of Population—54% of respondents completed their census form online in 2011. In 2013/2014, the program offered an online response option to General Social Survey respondents for the 2013 Social Identity Survey; continued integrating the online response option for the General Social Survey (GSS) cycles; analyzed the online results, including the online pilot test for the Labour Force Survey (LFS), as well as some supplementary surveys attached to the LFS infrastructure, such as the Travel Survey of Residents of Canada; integrated the online response option into the LFS collection operation to facilitate an Internet response option in the near future; using lessons learned from the GSS and the LFS, developed Internet response options for other household surveys, such as the new Cross-sectional Income Survey.

- Expand administrative data use for statistical purposes: Statistics Canada assessed the Longitudinal Health and Administrative Database initiative and, as a result, launched a proof-of-concept project to develop a Social Domain Record Linkage Environment to facilitate cost-effective and efficient linkage across data files and social domains. The Agency also explored the potential to produce more small-area data and to develop new research venues by linking surveys and administrative sources; continued to assess the Indian Registry for statistical purposes; increased the use of Citizenship and Immigration Canada's administrative files to better inform policies on the integration of immigrants to Canada; and continued to introduce administrative data for statistical purposes in Statistics Canada's Research Data Centres (RDCs), with the Canadian Cancer Registry and vital statistics data that are now available via the RDC network. The use of the Longitudinal Administrative Databank, alone and with some education data, will be piloted in the federal RDC.

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

Program description

This program provides indicators that allow the measurement of the economic well-being of Canadians through information on labour market, income, expenditures and wealth, pensions, housing and education. The program also covers statistics on tourism. Indicators are produced at various frequencies. Labour market estimates, which are among the most timely and important measures of the overall performance of the Canadian economy, are reported monthly. A multi-dimensional picture of the financial well-being of Canadian families and individuals is provided through an annual survey on income, expenditures and a periodic measurement of wealth. Indicators collected through tax data complete that picture. Information on pension funds is provided quarterly, and information on pension plans is provided yearly. The program also has a comprehensive set of Pan-Canadian education statistics and analysis that is released yearly. Tourism indicators are released monthly. The program supplies data to the SNA, the Tourism Satellite Accounts and the Balance of Payments. The program collection mandate stems from requirements in the *Employment Insurance Act*, the *Judges Act*, *Senate and House of Commons Acts*, the *Canada and Quebec Pension Plan Acts*, and the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations*. The outputs of this program support economic, social and monetary policy and are relied on heavily by governments, financial institutions and researchers alike to monitor the impact of policies and programs. Specific user agencies include Finance Canada, Human Resources and Social Development Canada¹, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Industry Canada, the Canadian Tourism Commission and the Bank of Canada.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2013/2014 Planned Spending	2013/2014 Actual Spending	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
41,130,324	42,878,556	1,748,232

Human Resources (FTEs)

2013/2014 Planned	2013/2014 Actual	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
233	279	46

¹ Now called: Employment and Social Development Canada.

- The difference between planned and actual spending for this program is mainly the result of additional funding received during the year to compensate for equivalent salary expenditures to meet the employer's legal obligations, for example, parental leave. Actual spending and FTEs also include temporary approved spending, until the Labour Force Survey redesign has been completed. FTEs always vary slightly due to variance between the average salary rates paid and the estimated average salary rates used in calculations at the planning stage.

Performance Indicators—Labour, Education, Income and Tourism Statistics

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
Government policy makers utilize labour, education, income and tourism statistics to make informed decisions.	Percentage of intended key users (federal departments, provinces and territories, international organizations and others) using the data regularly	100	100
	Percentage of key users (federal departments, provinces and territories, international organizations and others) satisfied with the data	80	Unavailable for 2013/2014
	Number of media citations for each mission-critical program	1,100	1,356

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Labour, Education, Income and Tourism Statistics

Labour, education, income and tourism statistics are utilized by public and private sector organizations for policy development and for research.

2013/2014 activities

- Statistics Canada continued to provide socio-economic statistics related to labour, education, income and tourism.
- Begin the Labour Force Survey (LFS) redesign: The LFS is one of the Agency's key activities, given the central role of its data in the management of Canada's economy. Every ten years, following a decennial census, the LFS sample is redesigned to maintain relevance and quality. The collection and processing systems are also in scope this time. In 2013/2014, the Agency updated the sample allocation and sample design to reflect changes to population and unemployment rates. The new sample will be implemented in 2015.
- Electronic questionnaire for the Labour Force Survey: Evaluated results from the 2012/2013 pilot project to develop an electronic questionnaire for the Labour Force Survey. The pilot was a success and work will proceed in 2014/2015 towards offering this response mode in the near future on a regular basis.

- Statistics Canada modernized the International Travel Survey. To respond to partners' needs, questionnaires were harmonized and reduced to two versions (from five). An electronic response option was also developed. The program used this opportunity to move to generic processing and dissemination tools.
- Released the results of the 2012 Survey of Financial Security: For details, please see Organizational Priorities in Section 1 of this document.

Sub-program 2.2: Health and Justice Statistics

Program description

This program provides statistical information and analysis on the state of health of Canadians, and on criminal and civil justice in Canada. The program conducts the ongoing Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) and the Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS), and collects the data for, and maintains, Canada's vital statistics and the Canadian Cancer Registry. Health information is used to assist and support health planners and decision-makers at all levels of government, to sustain demographic and epidemiological research, and to report to the Canadian public on their collective health and health care system. Vital statistics data are used by the population estimates program, whose results are used for the equalization program. The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, the operational arm of a federal-provincial-territorial partnership, known as the National Justice Statistics Initiative, strives to develop, implement and manage an effective national justice statistics program. The rationale for this program stems from a memorandum of understanding with Justice Canada and Cabinet decisions where Statistics Canada was named a partner in the National Justice Statistics Initiative. The program administers several surveys on crime reporting, homicide, police administration, adult and youth criminal courts, civil courts, adult corrections, expenditures personnel, and publishes key-indicator reports on adult and youth corrections. The program also administers the family violence statistical program funded by the Family Violence Initiative.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2013/2014 Planned Spending	2013/2014 Actual Spending	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
38,840,037	42,723,675	3,883,638

Human Resources (FTEs)

2013/2014 Planned	2013/2014 Actual	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
286	277	-9

- The difference between planned and actual spending for this program is mainly the result of additional funding received during the year to compensate equivalent salary expenditures to meet the employer's legal obligations, for example, parental leave. FTEs always vary slightly due to variance between the average

salary rates paid and the estimated average salary rates used in calculations at the planning stage.

Performance Indicators—Health and Justice Statistics

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
Government policy makers utilize health and justice statistics to make informed decisions.	Percentage of intended key users (federal departments, provinces and territories, international organizations and others) using the data regularly	100	100
	Percentage of key users (federal departments, provinces and territories, international organizations and others) satisfied with the data	80	Unavailable for 2013/2014
	Number of media citations of health and justice statistics	450	1,548

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned – Health and Justice Statistics

Health and justice statistics are utilized by government policy makers to make informed decisions.

2013/2014 activities

- Statistics Canada continued to provide information and analysis about the state of health of Canadians and the functioning of the Canadian justice system.
- Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) redesign: The CCHS provides information on the health status, health-care use and health determinants of the Canadian population 12 years of age and older. Health-related data are available by health region to support community-level policymaking and program development. To ensure its continued relevance and data quality, the CCHS redesign will be completed in 2015. The redesign will include reviewing the content, revising the sampling strategy, and developing an online response option. In 2013/2014, the Agency completed consultations with key stakeholders, undertook a full content review, and developed the sample allocation strategy.

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

Program description

This program produces Canada's quarterly and annual post-censal and inter-censal population estimates and population projections that are used by all levels of government, the private sector, researchers and non-government organizations. Population estimates are used to satisfy the statutory requirements of the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations*, including the Canada Health and Social Transfers, the Equalization Program and the Wait Times Reduction Transfer. Territorial estimates are used in the Territorial Formula Financing. Population estimates are used to allocate federal seats to provinces under the *Fair Representation Act*. Population estimates must be used in connection with the following legislations: *Canada Pension Plan Act*, *Canada Pension Plan Investment Board Act*, *Canada Student Loans Act*, and the *Canada Student Financial Assistance Act*. Data include components of population growth, namely: estimates of births, deaths, immigration, total emigration, change in non-permanent residents, and inter-provincial and intra-provincial migration. This program also produces information and analytic outputs on key social issues, including immigration, visible minorities, religion, ethnicity, language, social identity, giving and volunteering, victimization, youth, families, gender, seniors, time use, care giving and receiving, and social well-being through the General Social Survey. The information is used to support various pieces of legislation including the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, the *Citizenship Act*, the *Multiculturalism Act*, the *Official Languages Act*, and the *Employment Equity Act*. The program provides information and subject matter expertise to help support the policy interests of Human Resources and Social Development Canada¹, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Justice Canada, Canadian Heritage, and Status of Women Canada. It is also responsible for providing subject matter expertise, coordination and integration in the collection, analysis and dissemination of data about Aboriginal people on topics such as education, use of Aboriginal languages, labour activity, income, health, communication technology, mobility and housing conditions, that are used by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, and Aboriginal governments and organizations.

¹ Now called: Employment and Social Development Canada.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2013/2014 Planned Spending	2013/2014 Actual Spending	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
12,029,015	14,783,882	2,754,867

Human Resources (FTEs)

2013/2014 Planned	2013/2014 Actual	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
89	113	24

- The difference between planned and actual spending for this program is mainly the result of additional funding received during the year to compensate equivalent salary expenditures to meet the employer's legal obligations, for example, parental leave. Actual spending and FTEs are also higher than planned spending, as the budget was temporarily realigned to better align resources with the Agency's priorities.

Performance Indicators—Demographic, Aboriginal and other Social Statistics

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
Government policy makers utilize demographic, Aboriginal and other social statistics to make informed decisions.	Percentage of intended key users (federal departments, provinces and territories, international organizations and others) using the data regularly	100	100
	Percentage of key users (federal departments, provinces and territories, international organizations and others) satisfied with the data	80	Unavailable for 2013/2014
	Number of media citations ¹	250	167

¹ Replaces the indicator presented in the *2013/2014 Report on Plans and Priorities*: Number of media citations for each mission-critical program

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Demographic, Aboriginal and other Social Statistics

Demographic, Aboriginal and other social statistics are utilized by government policy makers to make informed decisions.

2013/2014 activities

- Statistics Canada continued to provide demographic, Aboriginal and other social statistics.
- Released the revised population estimates based on the 2011 Census of Population counts, adjusted for net undercoverage. The population estimates were rebased back to 2001.
- Outreach to Aboriginal People: The Aboriginal Liaison Program serves as a bridge between Statistics Canada and the country's First Nations, Métis and Inuit communities and organizations. The Agency increased access to Statistics Canada's data, products and services, including improved accessibility to the 2011 Census program; and reached out to Aboriginal people and organizations on the value and use of data for their communities and populations.
- Release the results from the 2012 Aboriginal Peoples Survey: For details, please see Organizational Priorities in Section I of this document.
- Deliver the second phase of a corporate Generalized Tabulation Tool (G-Tab): Statistics Canada migrated travel surveys to the G-Tab system for production testing and releasing of new data tables, and developed confidentiality and statistical requirements for administrative data in G-Tab. The G-Tab project was launched to design and implement a generalized tool to support data tabulation for social data.
- Other: Update and release of the Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada. Release the results from the 2012 Canadian Survey on Disability. Release the results from the 2012 General Social Survey on Caregiving and Care Receiving. Collect data for the General Social Survey on Social Identity, with the online response option offered for the first time.
- Number of media citations: The target was 250; the actual result was 167. The difference may be due to the fact that these citations figures do not include news blogs and tweets, which have become new tools used by 24-hour news outlets to broadcast information. The timing of the statistical releases, which coincided with other significant news events, may also have had an impact on the extent of media coverage. As well, any media coverage related to the Census Program on demographic characteristics, language, immigration, Aboriginal and ethnocultural statistics is shown for the Census Program, and not for this sub-program.

Sub-program 2.4: Analysis of Socio-economic Statistics

Program description

This program plans, directs, coordinates and conducts a range of statistical analyses and publications. Substantive areas of analysis include population aging and its impacts on labour markets and health care needs, wait times and access to health care, the economic circumstances of immigrants, population health status, impact of diseases and health determinants, and trends in income distribution including both low income / vulnerable populations and geographic patterns including Canada's major cities. Analysis of income and labour market data, covering topics such as data on labour force status, occupation, labour compensation, pensions, industry, individual and family income and expenditure, for both the census and sample surveys, that are of interest to policy makers, academics, business leaders and individuals is also undertaken. These activities serve four main functions and audiences: providing high quality and often leading-edge analyses on important contemporary topics for the general public; providing information of direct relevance to matters of current policy concern; contributing more generally to the corpus of national and international research in the peer-reviewed literature; and also providing an important quality assurance role to verify the accuracy and relevance of the statistics produced, to assist users in interpreting the data, and to develop relevant concepts for the production of statistics.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2013-14 Planned Spending	2013-14 Actual Spending	2013-14 Difference (actual minus planned)
3,775,827	3,161,843	-613,984

Human Resources (FTEs)

2013-14 Planned	2013-14 Actual	2013-14 Difference (actual minus planned)
41	26	-15

- The difference between planned and actual spending for this program is mainly due to lower hiring than planned. FTEs always vary slightly due to variance between the average salary rates paid and the estimated average salary rates used in calculations at the planning stage.

Performance Indicators—Analysis of Socio-economic Statistics

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
Government policy makers and public and private sector researchers utilize the results of statistical analyses, models, databases and other statistical information products for informed debate, research and decision-making on socio-economic and health issues.	Percentage of key users (federal departments, provinces and territories, international organizations and others) satisfied with the analytical products	100	Unavailable for 2013/2014
	Number of professional citations ¹	100	12,537

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Analysis of Socio-economic Statistics

The results of statistical analyses, models, databases and other statistical information products are utilized by government policy makers and public and private sector researchers for informed debate, research and decision-making on socio-economic and health issues.

2013/2014 activities

- Statistics Canada continued to plan, direct, coordinate and produce a range of statistical analyses and publications to address topics of national concern. Development, maintenance and dissemination of several micro-simulation models also continued to serve user needs.
- Longitudinal administrative data files: New linked files were used to examine economic trajectories and outcomes of Canadians over extended periods of their lives, providing new information on returns on education, job stability and retirement transitions.
- Labour market phenomena: Socio-economic analysis addressed labour market phenomena associated with the expansion of Canada's oil and gas sector, immigration levels, and selection criteria.
- Health analysis: This included studies on the perceived need for mental health care and an age- and cause-decomposition of differences in life expectancy between residents of Inuit Nunangat and residents of the rest of Canada. A micro-simulation model was developed to estimate and project the detailed costs associated with seven neurological conditions.
- *Insights on Canadian Society*: This new online publication, first released in December 2012, has continued to garner interest by providing relevant information on social issues.

¹ Replaces the indicator presented in the 2013/2014 *Report on Plans and Priorities*: Number of media citations.

Program 3: Censuses

Program description

The program's purpose is to provide statistical information, analyses and services that measure changes in the Canadian population, demographic characteristics, and the agricultural sector. It serves as a basis for public and private decision making, research and analysis in areas of concern to the people of Canada. The program includes the Censuses of Population and Agriculture. The Census of Population provides detailed information on population sub-groups and for small geographical levels required to assess the effects of specifically targeted policy initiatives and serves as a foundation for other statistical surveys. Population counts and estimates are used in determining electoral boundaries, distribution of federal transfer payments, and the transfer and allocation of funds among regional and municipal governments, school boards and other locally-based agencies within provinces. The Census of Agriculture provides a comprehensive picture of the agriculture sector at the national, provincial and sub-provincial levels and is mandated by the *Statistics Act*. The program meets statistical requirements specified constitutionally, and supports those in statutory requirements and regulatory instruments. All per capita measures in fiscal policies and arrangements and other economic analysis, and in program and service planning, come from this program's statistical information.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2013/2014 Main Estimates	2013/2014 Planned Spending	2013/2014 Total Authorities Available for Use	2013/2014 Actual Spending (authorities used)	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
11,517,721	11,517,721	50,861,303	45,036,722	33,519,001

Human Resources (Full-Time Equivalents [FTEs])

2013/2014 Planned	2013/2014 Actual	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
128	512	384

- The difference, in both spending and FTEs, for this program is mainly the result of additional funding received in-year through Supplementary Estimates for the 2016 Census of Population Program and Census of Agriculture. A portion of the increase is also explained by additional funding received during the year to compensate equivalent salary expenditures to meet the employer's legal obligations, for example, parental leave.

- The majority of the difference between actual spending and the total authorities available for use for this program is related to a Census of Population reprofile of \$4.8 million to 2014/2015 to align budget with spending profile.

Performance Indicators—Censuses

Program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
Government policy makers use the Census of Population and the Census of Agriculture to make informed decisions	Percentage of intended key users (federal departments, provinces and territories, international organizations and others) using the data regularly	100	Unavailable for 2013/2014
	Percentage of intended key users (federal departments, provinces and territories, international organizations and others) satisfied with the data	80	Unavailable for 2013/2014

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Censuses

Census of Population and the Census of Agriculture are used by government policy makers to make informed decisions.

2013/2014 activities

- Statistics Canada continued to produce statistical information and analyses and to provide services that measure changes in the Canadian population, demographic characteristics, and the agricultural sector.
- Planning for the 2016 Census of Population Program and the Census of Agriculture: For details, please see Organizational Priorities in Section 1 of this document.

Sub-program 3.1: Census of Population

Program description

This program plans, develops and implements all collection, data processing and dissemination of the periodic decennial and quinquennial censuses of population, Canada's national inventory of key socio-economic phenomena. The census provides a statistical portrait of Canada and its people. This program is the only reliable source of detailed data for small groups (such as lone-parent families, ethnic groups, industrial and occupational categories and immigrants) and for areas as small as a city neighbourhood or as large as the country itself. Because the Canadian census is collected every five years and the questions are similar, it is possible to compare changes that have occurred in the make-up of Canada's population over time. The census includes every person living in Canada on Census Day, as well as Canadians who are abroad, either on a military base, attached to a diplomatic mission, at sea or in port aboard Canadian-registered merchant vessels. Persons in Canada including those holding a temporary resident permit, study permit or work permit, and their dependents, are also part of the census. This program is mandated in many statutes and acts including the *Statistics Act*, *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations*, *Canada Council for the Arts Act*, *Provincial Subsidies Act*, *Railway Relocation and Crossing Act*, *Industrial and Regional Development Act*, *Constitutional Amendments*, *Income Tax Regulations*, *Canada Pension Plan*, *Old Age Security Act*, and the *War Veterans Allowance Act*.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2013/2014 Planned Spending	2013/2014 Actual Spending	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
9,697,386	39,899,054	30,201,668

Human Resources (FTEs)

2013/2014 Planned	2013/2014 Actual	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
111	462	351

- The difference is mainly due to the funding received in-year through Supplementary Estimates for the 2016 Census of Population Program.

Performance Indicators—Census of Population

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
Government policy makers use Census of Population data to make informed decisions	Percentage of key policy makers that have been consulted to understand their evolving data needs	100	100
	Percentage of major statistical outputs publicly released as planned	100	93
	Percentage of intended key users (federal departments, provinces and territories, international organizations and others) using the data regularly	100	Unavailable for 2013/2014

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Census of Population

Census of Population data are used by government policy makers to make informed decisions.

2013/2014 activities

- Statistics Canada released the results of the 2011 National Household Survey. For details, please see Organizational Priorities in Section 1 of this document.
- Release of final coverage error estimates for the Census of Population Program: Statistics Canada completed data processing, analysis and evaluation and released the final coverage error estimates for the Census of Population Program. Coverage errors occur when people or dwellings are enumerated in error or missed during the census collection period.
- Statistics Canada conducted research to explore the potential of expanding the use of administrative data in the Census Programs with the goal of reducing response burden and costs while maintaining or improving data quality.
- Percentage of major statistical outputs publicly released as planned: This indicator was not met because the income and housing release was rescheduled to fix a miscalculation that was found during the data verification stage.

Sub-program 3.2: Census of Agriculture

Program description

This program conducts the quinquennial Census of Agriculture, and produces and publishes economic series on the agriculture sector that flow to the System of National Accounts (SNA) to form the agriculture component of the gross domestic product (GDP) and thereby satisfy requirements of the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations*. Information from this program is used to improve the register of farms for the purpose of conducting surveys and censuses to ensure proper survey coverage using samples that are as small as statistically possible and thereby minimizing response burden. This program provides a comprehensive picture of the agriculture sector at the national, provincial and sub-provincial levels and is mandated by the *Statistics Act*. Small area and benchmarking data produced quinquennially from the Census of Agriculture are critical to industry structural analysis, crisis management, environmental programs, pesticide management, carbon credits, water-use planning and protection, rural development and traceability. No other comprehensive source of these data currently exists and coverage of farms of all sizes is important. In some sectors and regions, small farms are significant to the economy and data are required for policy and program development.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2013/2014 Planned Spending	2013/2014 Actual Spending	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
1,820,335	5,137,668	3,317,333

Human Resources (FTEs)

2013/2014 Planned	2013/2014 Actual	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
17	50	33

- The difference is mainly due to the funding received in-year through Supplementary Estimates for the 2016 Census of Agriculture.

Performance Indicators—Census of Agriculture

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
Government policy makers use Census of Agriculture data to make informed decisions	Percentage of key policy makers that have been consulted to understand their evolving data needs	100	100
	Percentage of major statistical outputs publicly released as planned	100	94
	Percentage of intended key users (federal departments, provinces and territories, international organizations and others) using the data regularly	100	100

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Census of Agriculture

Census of Agriculture data are used by government policy makers to make informed decisions.

2013/2014 activities

- Statistics Canada continued to produce statistical information and analyses and to provide services that measure changes in the agricultural sector.
- Release of all remaining 2011 Census of Agriculture products: Statistics Canada analyzed and released data from the Agriculture-Population Linkage Database, released articles in the *Canadian Agriculture at a Glance* series, and benchmarked the farm financial data series using the 2011 Census.
- Prepare recommendations on the use of income tax data for future censuses of agriculture: The plans for the 2011 Census of Agriculture included a strategic investment project to assess the feasibility of using tax data to replace the financial data currently collected from respondents. Statistics Canada prepared specifications and began modifying collection and processing systems and operational processes to accommodate tax data replacement for certain financial questions on future censuses of agriculture.
- Other administrative data for the Census of Agriculture: In partnership with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Statistics Canada undertook to further examine ways to reduce the burden on respondents by consulting key stakeholders from federal departments, the provinces and the industry on potential sources of administrative agricultural data held by them or others. The objective was to investigate whether these sources could be used to supplement or replace farm data collected by Statistics Canada in the Census of Agriculture and in agricultural surveys. The investigation found that while administrative data will not eliminate the need for a Census of Agriculture, a few administrative sources could replace part of a future census or be used in ongoing agriculture surveys.

These findings will be taken into account in planning and further developing these programs in the years ahead.

- Percentage of major statistical outputs released as planned: The target for this indicator was 100% and the actual result was 94%. The difference is due to the postponement of two of the six planned analytical articles for the *Canadian Agriculture at a Glance* series. The two remaining articles will be released by the end of October 2014.

Program 4: Statistical Infrastructure

Program description

Statistical infrastructure comprises activities and services that are administered to support a strong statistical system. Professional and Statistical Services include the development of sound statistical methodology, standardized concepts and classifications (including geographic concepts), the development and provision of information about the Agency's surveys and statistical programs, the development and maintenance of registers of enterprises and addresses for statistical purposes, and the provision of advice with respect to the *Statistics Act* and data-sharing agreements. Operational Statistical Services provide support to data collection activities for Statistics Canada's surveys, such as data capture, coding, editing, interviewer hiring and training, and the provision of advice to clients regarding statistical products. The production of Statistics Canada's catalogued publications, on-line databases and the dissemination of Statistics Canada's official release vehicle *The Daily* form part of statistical infrastructure. These latter activities comprise Other Statistical Support Services. Research and development activities related to statistical methodology, data collection, and operational activities are also undertaken.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2013/2014 Main Estimates	2013/2014 Planned Spending	2013/2014 Total Authorities Available for Use	2013/2014 Actual Spending (authorities used)	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
127,380,733	127,380,733	158,343,771	135,719,900	8,339,167

Human Resources (Full-Time Equivalents [FTEs])

2013/2014 Planned	2013/2014 Actual	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
1,201	1,069	-132

- The difference between planned spending and the total authorities available for this program is mainly the result of in-year increases for unused budget carried forward from the previous year, additional funding received during the year to compensate equivalent salary expenditures to meet the employer's legal obligations, for example, parental leave, as well as permanent internal budget realignments.
- The difference between actual spending and the total funding available reflects unused amounts planned to be carried forward to 2014/2015 to support the Agency's Integrated Strategic Planning Process.

Performance Indicators—Statistical Infrastructure

Program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
An infrastructure of statistical services and activities is administered to support an effective statistical system	Percentage of programs using methodology services	60	80
	Percentage of programs using statistical infrastructure services	100	100
	Percentage of programs using operational statistical services	65	81

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Statistical Infrastructure

An infrastructure of statistical services and activities is administered to support an effective statistical system.

2013/2014 activities

- Statistics Canada continued to deliver high-quality statistical infrastructure services.
- Consultations were held with users to inform them of improvements to *The Daily*.
- A higher percentage of programs than expected use methodology services, which helps the Agency to meet its objective of having a standardized methodology approach.
- Programs are using statistical infrastructure services as expected. This shows the importance of the infrastructure and its effective support to the statistical system.
- A higher percentage of programs than expected use statistical operation services, which helps to ensure high-quality data by the standard use of infrastructure.

Sub-program 4.1: Professional and Statistical Services

Program description

The Professional and Statistical Services Program includes the development of sound statistical methodology, standardized concepts and classifications (including geographic concepts), information about the Agency's surveys and programs, the preparation and maintenance of registers of households, farms, and other businesses and organizations for the purpose of conducting surveys and censuses. This program is also responsible for acquiring statistical data from Canada Revenue Agency and other administrative sources in order to make these data available to other programs throughout the Agency. Research activities aimed at providing practical solutions related to survey and questionnaire design, the analysis of survey data and other specific topics are undertaken, as well as the provision of expert advice on survey methodology to an international audience. The program also includes the provision of Agency-specific legal services relating to the *Statistics Act* and to data sharing agreements.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2013/2014 Planned Spending	2013/2014 Actual Spending	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
17,581,907	25,708,082	8,126,175

Human Resources (FTEs)

2013/2014 Planned	2013/2014 Actual	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
189	245	56

- The difference, in both spending and FTEs, is mainly the result of an in-year increase in authorities due to a permanent internal budget realignment from sub-program 4.2, Operational Statistical Services. Also, during the year, additional funding was received to compensate for equivalent salary expenditures to meet the employer's legal obligations, for example, parental leave.

Performance Indicators—Professional and Statistical Services

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
Programs within Statistics Canada implement state-of-the-art statistical theory, survey methods, standardized concepts, statistical classifications, and registers in the production of statistical outputs	Number of programs that undergo a review of their methodology and/or statistical infrastructure	4	7
	Percentage of programs reviewed to which the methodology and/or statistical infrastructure provided approved solutions	100	100
	Proportion of the proposed solutions that were adopted by the programs	80	85

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Professional and Statistical Services

State-of-the-art statistical theory, survey methods, standardized concepts, statistical classifications, and registers in the production of statistical outputs are implemented by programs within Statistics Canada

2013/2014 activities

- Provided economic, social and census programs with business and household frames, current statistical concepts and classifications, and sound methods; provided economic and social programs with timely, high-quality tax data as direct input to estimates and for analysis; delivered the generalized systems functions to support the development and implementation of the Integrated Business Statistics Program.
- Developing a corporate approach to foster the increased use of administrative data: For details, please see Organizational Priorities in Section 1 of this document.
- Strengthening the corporate information management framework: For details, please see Organizational Priorities in Section 1 of this document.

Sub-program 4.2: Operational Statistical Services

Program description

Operational Statistical Services comprise those activities and services relating to: the collection of data from respondents; the entry of data into computer systems; the coding of data into standard categories; and the processing of data obtained from other government organizations or administrative sources rather than directly from respondents. The hiring and training of interviewers to support ongoing, ad-hoc and cost-recovered surveys are included in this program. The Advisory Services function, including the National Contact Centre, is also part of this program.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2013/2014 Planned Spending	2013/2014 Actual Spending	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
50,160,892	63,471,101	13,310,209

Human Resources (FTEs)

2013/2014 Planned	2013/2014 Actual	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
491	554	63

- The difference, in both spending and FTEs, is mainly the result of an in-year increase in funding available due to permanent internal budget realignments from the sub-program 4.3 Other Statistical Support Program, additional funding received during the year to compensate equivalent salary expenditures to meet the employer's legal obligations, for example, parental leave, and temporary reallocation made during the year to better align resources with the Agency's priorities. A portion of these increases is offset by a permanent internal budget realignment to sub-program 4.1 Professional and Statistical Services.
- FTEs always vary slightly due to variance between the average salary rates paid and the estimated average salary rates used in calculations at the planning stage.

Performance Indicators—Operational Statistical Services

Program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
Subject-matter divisions use modern and state-of-the-art statistical services to support program delivery	Percentage of Collection Operation Service Agreements (COSA) components that are met (main estimates) ¹	75	90
	Percentage of clients who receive the information that they requested	80	90

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Operational Statistical Services

Modern and state-of-the-art statistical services are used by subject-matter divisions to support program delivery.

2013/2014 activities

- Statistics Canada continued to produce high-quality operational statistical services.
- Integrated Collection and Operations Systems (ICOS): The purpose of the ICOS project is to achieve efficiencies by implementing common, standard collection processes and tools for both the Census and ongoing surveys. Statistics Canada implemented an online recruitment application for Statistical Survey Operations employees; increased the online response option for data collection for business and household surveys; and implemented Web-based collection instruments for Statistical Survey Operations employees.
- New dissemination model: For details, please see Organizational Priorities in Section 1 of this document.
- Open Data Portal Project: For details, please see Organizational Priorities in Section 1 of this document.

¹ Replaces the indicator presented in the 2013/2014 *Report on Plans and Priorities*: Percentage of service level agreement components that are met.

Sub-program 4.3: Other Statistical Support

Program description

Other Statistical Support comprises all other Statistical Infrastructure activities not listed above under Professional and Statistical Services or Operational Statistical Services. This sub-program includes those activities associated with the release of the Agency's information to the public. Examples include the production of Statistics Canada's catalogued publications, on-line databases and the dissemination of Statistics Canada's official release vehicle *The Daily*.

Other Statistical Support also includes research and development activities relating to a number of areas such as statistical methodology, data collection, and operational activities; and it includes assisting large complex business enterprises with data collection requirements and enabling access to microdata for research purposes.

Other Statistical Support also includes the co-ordination of the aspects of the Agency's Integrated Strategic Planning Process that ensure the continuity and quality maintenance of programs.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2013/2014 Planned Spending	2013/2014 Actual Spending	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
59,637,934	46,540,717	-13,097,217

Human Resources (FTEs)

2013/2014 Planned	2013/2014 Actual	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
521	270	-251

- As planned in the Agency's Integrated Strategic Planning Process, to ensure funding is available to meet the upcoming continuity and quality maintenance requirements of its programs, the budget was carried forward from 2013/2014 to 2014/2015. This mainly explains the difference in both spending and FTEs. The difference is also explained by permanent budget realignments to sub-program 1.2 Industry Statistics, and sub-program 4.2 Operational Statistical Services.

Performance Indicators—Other Statistical Support

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
Canadians use the Statistics Canada website to meet their information needs	Percentage of website visitors that found the information they were looking for	75	72
The continuity and quality of Statistics Canada's ongoing programs is being maintained through the integrated strategic planning process	Percentage of the investments in the Continuity and Quality Maintenance Investment Plan (CQMIP) implemented as planned	80	90

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Other Statistical Support

The Statistics Canada website is used by Canadians to meet their information needs; and the continuity and quality of Statistics Canada's ongoing programs is being maintained through the integrated strategic planning process.

2013/2014 activities

- Statistics Canada continued to produce high-quality other statistical support services.
- Network Transformation Initiative: All resources associated with the delivery of email, data centre and network services were transferred from Statistics Canada to Shared Services Canada (SSC) in 2011/2012. Since then, Statistics Canada has been working with SSC to ensure the ongoing protection of confidential statistical information, in compliance with the *Statistics Act*. In 2013/2014, Statistics Canada began integrating its existing email services, where sensitive statistical information is processed or stored, within this government-wide shared service. It also began working with SSC on how to best plan and integrate Statistics Canada programs into a government-wide infrastructure, while ensuring that the confidentiality provisions of the *Statistics Act* are met.
- Percentage of website visitors who found the information they were looking for: While the result for Statistics Canada was just below the target, it was an improvement over the previous year (70%).

Strategic Outcome 2

Strategic Outcome: Specific client needs for high-quality and timely statistical services are met		
Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
Volume of cost-recovery contracts conducted by Statistics Canada	235	312
Value of cost-recovery contracts conducted by Statistics Canada	92,200,000	86,066,406

Program:

- Cost-recovered statistical services

Note on presentation of information for Cost-recovered Statistical Services:

Budgetary information for Cost-recovered Statistical Services is reported at the program-level only. This is because the dollar amounts at the sub-program level are all zero. This is in accordance with government-wide presentation standards.

Program 5: Cost-recovered Statistical Services

Program description

This activity produces high quality cost-recovered statistical services that meet the needs of specific federal and provincial institutions and other clients. The projects are grouped according to type, with the groupings comprising projects involving Economic and Environmental Statistics, Socio-economic Statistics, the Censuses, Statistical Infrastructure and Internal Services.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2013/2014 Main Estimates	2013/2014 Planned Spending	2013/2014 Total Authorities Available for Use	2013/2014 Actual Spending (authorities used)	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
0	0	0	-279,336	-279,336

Human Resources (Full-Time Equivalents [FTEs])

2013/2014 Planned	2013/2014 Actual	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
872	584	-288

The Agency's statistical program receives funding from two sources: direct parliamentary appropriations and cost-recovery activities. In recent years, spendable cost-recovery revenues have generally contributed more than \$100 million annually to the Agency's total resources. A large portion of these spendable revenues comes from federal departments to fund specific statistical projects.

All numbers in the Financial Resources table are presented net of spendable revenue based on government-wide presentation standards, which takes planned revenues less equivalent expenditures for a net authority of zero. The small difference of \$279,336 is mainly due to the timing of receivables at year end.

All numbers in the Human Resources table include FTEs funded by spendable revenue. The difference between the planned and actual FTEs is explained by an estimation of revenues at the maximum authority level of \$120 million (872 FTEs), while actual revenues were at \$92 million (584 FTEs). FTEs also vary slightly due to a variance between the average salary rates paid and the estimated average salary rates used in calculations at the planning stage.

For information on the Cost-recovered Statistical Services Program, please refer to the Departmental Spending Trend chart in Section 1, Figure 1.

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

Program description

This activity produces high quality cost-recovered economic and environmental outputs that meet the needs of specific federal and provincial institutions and other clients. This program designs, implements, analyses and disseminates the results of large-scale or complex surveys for external clients to provide useful information to the broadest possible spectrum of users. Examples include the surveys of small and medium-sized enterprises, the digital economy, construction wage rates, Internet use, household energy use and household interaction with the environment. Cost-recovered analytical projects and research, and micro-simulations are also included in this program.

Performance Indicators—Cost-recovered Services related to Economic and Environmental Statistics

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
Government policy makers use Statistics Canada's cost-recovery services related to economic and environmental statistics	Volume of cost-recovery contracts for economic and environmental statistics	100	100
	Value of cost-recovery contracts for economic and environmental statistics	23,400,000	14,865,230
	Percentage of cost-recovery clients that have used Statistics Canada's cost-recovery services previously	50	87

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Cost-recovered Services related to Economic and Environmental Statistics

Statistics Canada's cost-recovery services related to economic and environmental statistics are used by government policy makers.

2013/2014 activities

- Statistics Canada continued to produce high-quality, cost-recovery outputs related to economic and environmental statistics. It conducted impact studies for the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency and the Economic Development Agency of Canada for Quebec regions; it conducted surveys in the areas of energy, agriculture, manufacturing, culture, science and technology; it updated and refined the input-output model to incorporate recent changes into the SNA structure; and, it completed feasibility studies on the Culture Satellite Accounts and on provincializing the human resources module of the Tourism Satellite

Accounts. It also extended access to the Canadian Centre for Data Development and Economic Research to the academic and research community.

- Value of cost-recovery contracts for economic and environmental statistics: The program met its volume target for cost-recovery contracts and surpassed its target for repeat cost-recovery clients. The value was in line with previous years, but fell short of targets due to optimistic assumptions about potential cost recovery work that never materialized.

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

Program description

This activity produces high quality cost-recovered socio-economic outputs that meet the needs of specific federal and provincial institutions and other clients. This program designs, implements, analyses and disseminates the results of large-scale or complex surveys for external clients to provide useful information to the broadest possible spectrum of users. Examples include surveys on public service employment, employment insurance and labour market, young Canadians, literacy and education, Aboriginal peoples, community-related activities such as resiliency, and health including tobacco use. Cost-recovered analytical projects and research, the Longitudinal Immigration Database, population projections for specific sub-populations or based on customized sets of assumptions, demographic projections and micro-simulations are also included in this program.

Performance Indicators—Cost-recovered Services related to Socio-economic Statistics

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
Government policy makers use Statistics Canada's cost-recovery services related to socio-economic statistics	Volume of cost-recovery household surveys and other data development and analytical projects conducted by Statistics Canada	90	175
	Value of cost-recovery household surveys and other data development and analytical projects conducted by Statistics Canada	50,600,000	52,799,962
	Percentage of cost-recovery clients that have used Statistics Canada's cost-recovery services previously	50	81

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Cost-recovered Services related to Socio-economic Statistics

Statistics Canada's cost-recovery services related to socio-economic statistics are used by government policy makers.

2013/2014 activities

- Statistics Canada continued to produce high-quality, cost-recovery outputs related to socioeconomic statistics. It conducted surveys and microdata linkages in the areas of health, justice, education, labour, social and economic statistics; and it conducted microsimulation modelling and projections in the area of demographic statistics.
- Other: Information for a number of important cost-recovery programs results was released. This included results from the Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies, the Programme for International Student Assessment, the National Graduate Survey and the Canadian Survey of Economic Well-being. New cost-recovery projects were also started to respond to emerging user needs.

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

Program description

This activity produces high quality cost-recovered outputs related to the Censuses that meet the needs of specific federal and provincial institutions and other clients. This program designs, implements, analyses and disseminates the results of large-scale or complex surveys for external clients to provide useful information to the broadest possible spectrum of users. Examples include linking of the Census database to other surveys or administrative databases for analytical purposes as well as production of statistics at detailed geographical levels.

Performance Indicators—Cost-recovered Services related to the Censuses

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
Government policy makers use Statistics Canada's cost-recovery services related to the censuses	Volume of cost-recovery projects and analytical projects conducted by Statistics Canada related to the censuses	5	8
	Value of cost-recovery and analytical projects conducted by Statistics Canada related to the censuses	8,900,000	12,379,808
	Percentage of cost-recovery clients that have used Statistics Canada's cost-recovery services previously	50	86

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Cost-recovered Services related to the Censuses

Statistics Canada's cost-recovery services related to the censuses are used by government policy makers.

2013/2014 activities

- Statistics Canada continued to produce high-quality, cost-recovery outputs related to the censuses.

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

Program description

This activity produces high quality cost-recovered outputs related to statistical infrastructure that meet the needs of specific federal and provincial institutions and other clients. Examples include imaging/data capture of the E311 Travel Declaration Cards for Canadians for the Canadian Border Services Agency; imaging and indexing of human resources records for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and medical coding for the provinces. This activity also produces high quality cost-recovered programs to provide access to Statistics Canada's public use and confidential microdata, including the Data Liberation Initiative providing access to public use microdata files in post secondary institute libraries. This program also includes the RDC¹ program, currently supplying secure access to detailed microdata files in 26 universities and one research institute across Canada, as well as the Real Time Remote Access program, providing access remotely in more or less real time to researchers who submit code and receive back automatically-vetted output.

Performance Indicators—Cost-recovered Services related to Statistical Infrastructure

Sub-program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
Government, institutions and private sector clients use the services for data capture and imaging, coding and access to Statistics Canada's microdata files, customized to meet their needs	Percentage of Collection Operation Service Agreements (COSA) components that are met (cost recovery) ²	80	89
	Number of universities and federal departments receiving access to microdata files	85	92
	Number of microdata files and public use microdata files available in Canadian universities, research data centres and other institutions	2,190	2,279

¹ Research Data Centre.

² Replaces the indicator presented in the *2013/2014 Report on Plans and Priorities*: Data capture and coding meet predefined requirements outlined in service level agreements including quality, delivery dates and cost.

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Cost-recovered Services related to Statistical Infrastructure

Services for data capture and imaging, coding and access to Statistics Canada's microdata files, customized to meet their needs, are used by government, institutions and private sector clients.

2013/2014 activities

- Statistics Canada continued to produce high-quality cost-recovery outputs related to statistical infrastructure.
- International Statistical Fellowship Program: This five-year initiative is led by Statistics Canada and is funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development to strengthen national statistical systems in developing countries. In 2013/2014, Statistics Canada delivered training seminars to participating countries in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean; followed up with past participants to support their plans and governance practices to improve elements of their statistical system; and provided technical assistance.
- Co-operation with China: The focus in 2013/2014 was to continue supporting China on improvements to their corporate business architecture and establishing conditions for an enhanced quality management framework. This work was supported by a memorandum of understanding and co-operation missions in both Canada and China.
- Restructuring the Research Data Centre (RDC) information delivery system: A mid- to long-term goal of the RDC program is to move to a centralized, thin-client IT infrastructure, which will ensure better control over confidential data and be consistent with activities in other countries, such as the United States and New Zealand. To do this, a number of aspects of the operation need to be centralized and standardized first. In 2013/2014, the Agency developed a data registry and a master repository, using standard naming conventions. It also developed the base version of the Centralized Data Repository Core Services and Management Tool, and information elements to support research or maintain linkages with other systems or standards.

Sub-program 5.5: Cost-recovered Services related to Internal Services

Program description

This activity produces high quality cost-recovered outputs related to Internal Services that meet the needs of specific federal and provincial institutions and other clients. Examples include the analysis of the Public Service Employee Survey and workforce analysis for federal departments.

Performance Indicators—Cost-recovered Services related to Internal Services

Program Expected Results	Performance Indicators	Targets	Actual Results
Government policy makers use Statistics Canada's cost-recovery services related to Internal Services	Products meet predefined requirements outlined in service level agreements including quality, delivery dates and cost	80%	There were no cost-recovery outputs related to Internal Services in 2013/2014.

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Cost-recovered Services related to Internal Services

Government policy makers use Statistics Canada's cost-recovery services related to Internal Services are used by government policy makers.

2013/2014 activities

- There were no cost-recovery outputs related to Internal Services.

Internal Services

Program description

Internal Services are groups of related activities and resources that are administered to support the needs of programs and other corporate obligations of an organization. These groups are: Management and Oversight Services; Communications Services; Legal Services; Human Resources Management Services; Financial Management Services; Information Management Services; Information Technology Services; Real Property Services; Materiel Services; Acquisition Services; and Other Administrative Services. Internal Services include only those activities and resources that apply across an organization and not to those provided specifically to a program.

Budgetary Financial Resources (dollars)

2013/2014 Main Estimates	2013/2014 Planned Spending	2013/2014 Total Authorities Available for Use	2013/2014 Actual Spending (authorities used)	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
50,780,284	50,780,284	55,230,931	56,705,219	5,924,935

Human Resources (Full-Time Equivalents [FTEs])

2013/2014 Planned	2013/2014 Actual	2013/2014 Difference (actual minus planned)
510	537	27

- The difference between planned and actual spending for this program is mainly the result of additional funding received during the year to compensate equivalent salary expenditures to meet the employer's legal obligations, for example, parental leave. This program's spending is in line with the funding it has available for use, with a minimal variance of 2.7% explained by a one-time additional investment to address corporate priorities.
- The difference between planned and actual FTEs always vary slightly due to variance between the average salary rates paid and the estimated average salary rates used in calculations at the planning stage.

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Internal Services

2013/2014 activities

- Statistics Canada continued to support the needs of its programs and uphold other corporate obligations.
- Continuously improve the multi-year investment plan to ensure the efficiency, continuity and quality of all statistical support programs: For details, please see Organizational Priorities in Section 1 of this document.
- Monitor the Agency's most significant projects using the Departmental Project Management Framework and related tools: For details, please see Organizational Priorities in Section 1 of this document.
- Align human resources capacity with program priorities and evolving organizational structure: The Agency continued to implement its three-year Human Resources Plan (2012/2013 to 2014/2015); managed the placement of priority employees (just over 80% of surplus employees have been placed indeterminately); conducted strategic recruitment while continuing review of its organizational structure; enhanced integration of human resources and financial planning tools and systems; and evaluated learning needs across the Agency. Policies and directives launched by central agencies covering disability management, workforce and performance management were analyzed, implemented and communicated to employees.
- Engage with other departments and the Treasury Board Secretariat to examine migration to common government-wide tools and processes: The Agency consulted with other departments and the Treasury Board Secretariat to prepare for the transition to Systems, Applications and Products (SAP), PeopleSoft, GCDOCS and the Government of Canada infrastructure services (email, network and data centres). This included the evaluation of the roadmap for migration and the interoperability of these common tools. The Agency also implemented the Common Human Resources Business Processes to maximize the potential for efficiencies.
- Continue implementation of the Administrative Process Review and Automation Project (APRA): The Agency launched a new delivery model for corporate services, with increased self-service, simplified administrative processes and more focus on strategic financial, human resources and procurement advice. This also included the use of the fully automated Expense Management Tool (EMT), a component of Shared Travel Services (STS), to create, submit and approve travel authorities and claims electronically.
- Network Transformation Initiative: All resources associated with the delivery of email, network and data centre services were transferred in 2011/2012 from Statistics Canada to Shared Services Canada (SSC). Since then, Statistics Canada has been working with SSC to ensure the same level of service delivery for day-to-day operations and to respond to demand for additional computing capacity to meet the needs of priority projects (e.g., Census, new dissemination, Integrated Collection and Operations System, Integrated Business Survey Processing, SAS

Grid). In 2013/2014, additional security controls and measures were applied to the use of portable devices and all desktops to strengthen the Agency's security. Statistics Canada began early preparation for the upcoming transition to the government email service in March 2015. Statistics Canada developed a multi-year work plan for the Network Transformation Initiative, working closely with SSC on how best to plan and implement the integration of Statistics Canada programs into a cross-government IT infrastructure (email, network and data centres), while respecting the confidentiality provisions of the *Statistics Act*.

Section III: Supplementary Information

Financial Highlights

Statistics Canada
Condensed Statement of Operations and Departmental Net Financial Position (Unaudited)
For the year ended March 31, 2014 (\$)

	2013/2014 Planned Results	2013/2014 Actual	2012/2013 Actual	Difference (2013/2014 actual minus 2013/2014 planned)	Difference (2013/2014 actual minus 2012/2013 actual)
Total expenses	581,977,812	600,687,024	631,137,310	18,709,212	(30,450,286)
Total revenues	92,210,731	90,908,605	91,824,507	(1,302,126)	(915,902)
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	489,767,081	509,778,419	539,312,803	20,011,338	(29,534,384)
Departmental net financial position	76,432,260	93,205,662	59,370,774	16,773,402	33,834,888

Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

The net cost of operations before government funding and transfers was \$509.8 million, a decrease of \$29.5 million (5.5%) from \$539.3 million in 2012/2013. This decrease is mostly due to reduced salary expenditures resulting from the Agency's implementation of changes announced in Budget 2012 and a decreased amount of amortization expense.

There is an increase of \$20.0 million (4.1%) from the \$489.8 million planned to the actual \$509.8 million in 2013/2014. This increase is mainly due to expenses incurred for the 2016 Census of Population Program and the Census of Agriculture Program, which were approved after the publication of the planned results.

Statistics Canada
Condensed Statement of Financial Position (Unaudited)
As at March 31, 2014 (\$)

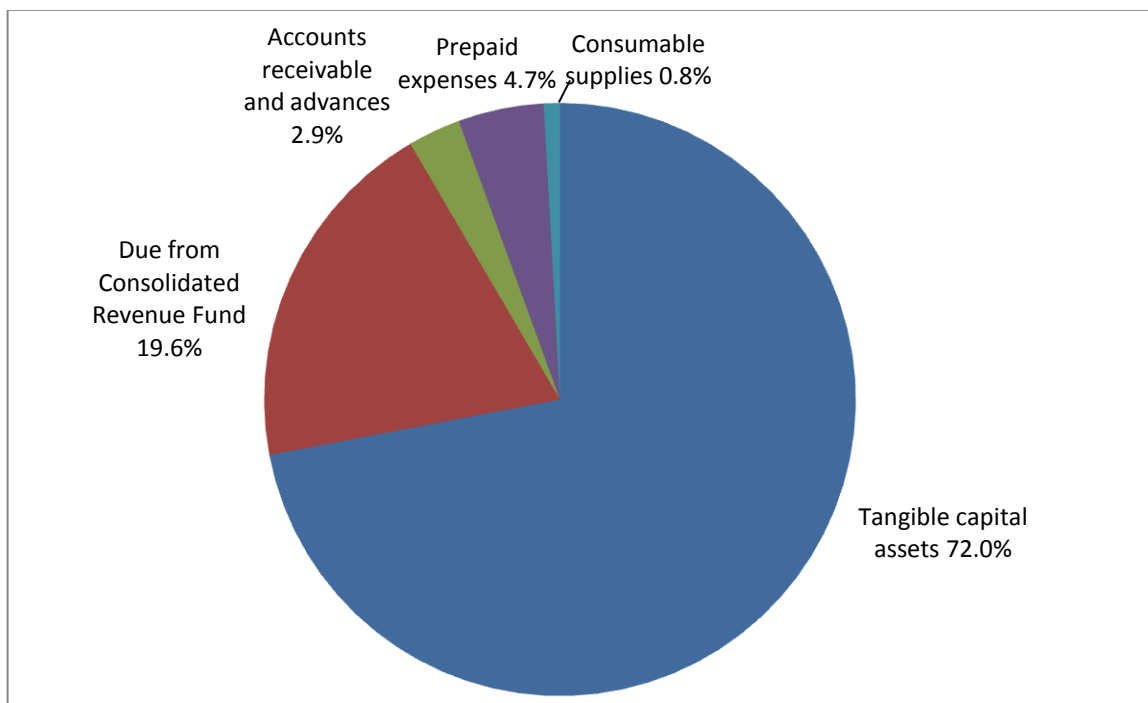
	2013/2014	2012/2013	Difference (2013/2014 minus 2012/2013)
Total net liabilities	82,994,542	107,433,302	(24,438,760)
Total net financial assets	39,541,306	40,092,560	(551,254)
Departmental net debt	43,453,236	67,340,742	(23,887,506)
Total non-financial assets	136,658,898	126,711,516	9,947,382
Departmental net financial position	93,205,662	59,370,774	33,834,888

Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

The Agency's net financial position was \$93.2 million at the end of 2013/2014, an increase of \$33.8 million from \$59.4 million in 2012/2013. This increase is mostly due to the decrease in employee future benefits, related to the signing of collective agreements.

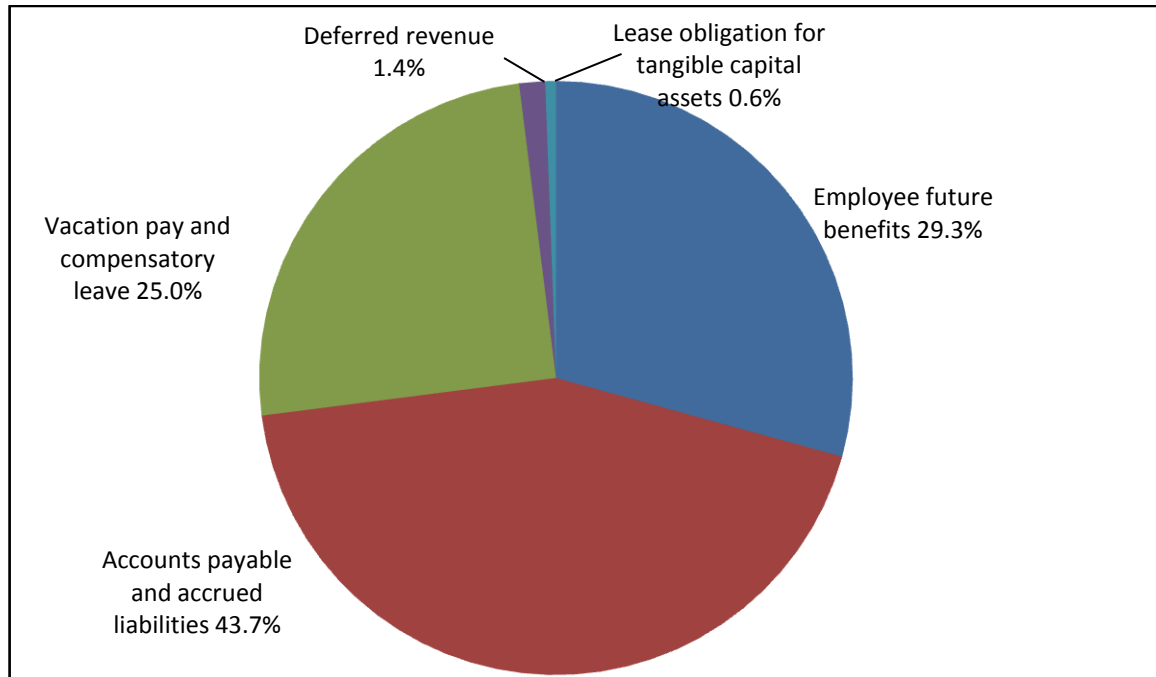
Financial Highlights Charts

Assets by type

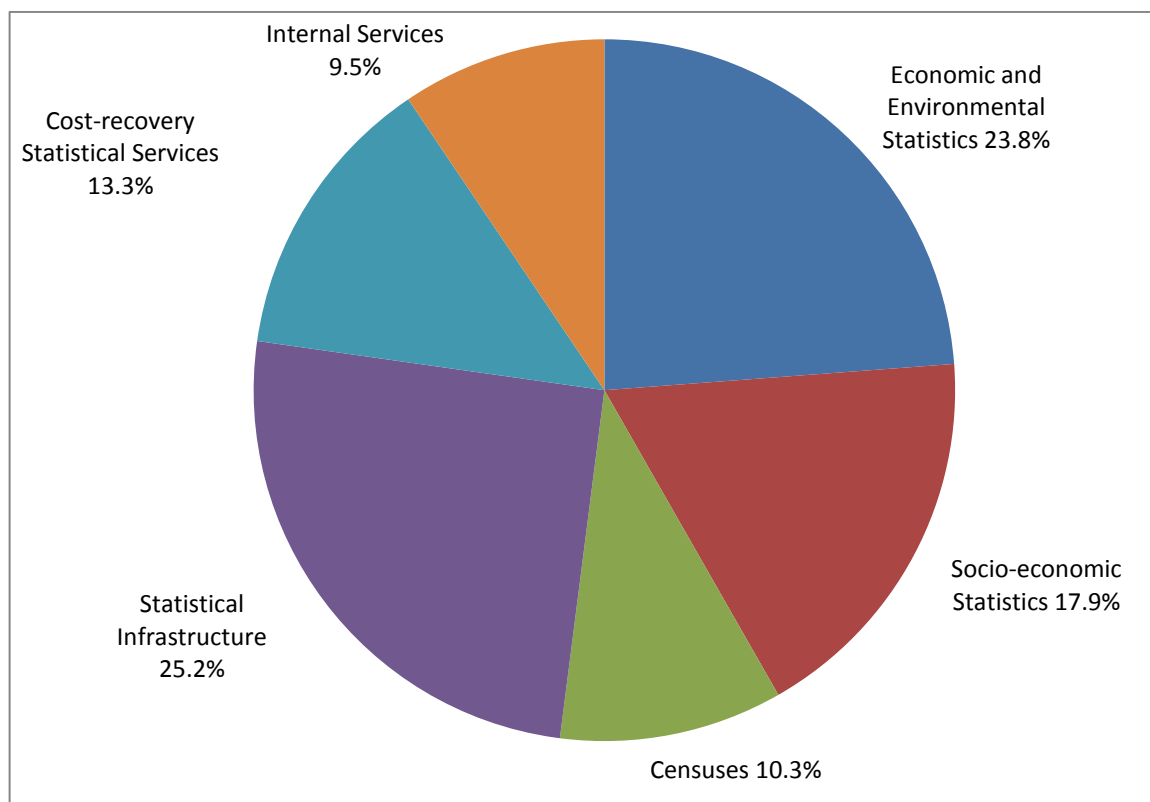


Total assets were \$176.2 million at the end of 2013/2014. Tangible capital assets represent the largest portion of assets at \$126.9 million (72.0%). It comprises informatics software (\$69.2 million), software under development (\$40.3 million), leasehold improvements (\$13.6 million) and other assets (\$3.8 million). The remaining portion is made up of \$34.5 million in amounts due from the Consolidated Revenue Fund (19.6%), \$5.1 million in accounts receivable and advances (2.9%), \$8.2 million in prepaid expenses (4.7%), and \$1.5 million in consumable supplies (0.8%).

Liabilities by type

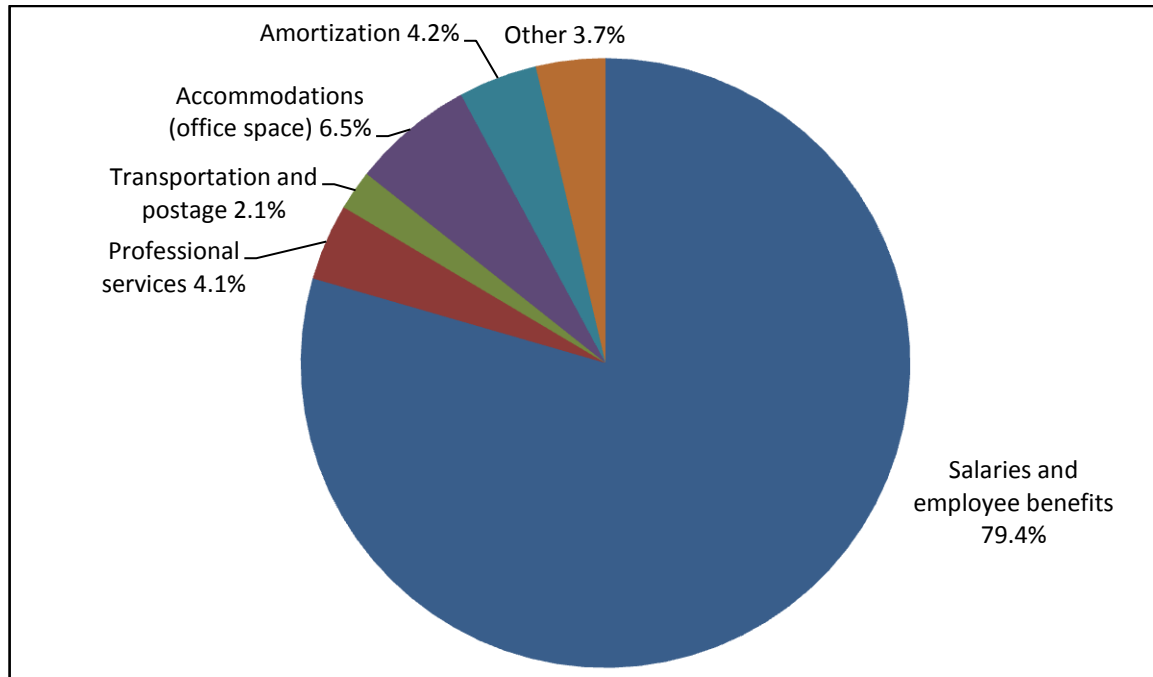


Total liabilities were \$83.0 million at the end of 2013/2014. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities made up the largest portion of liabilities at \$36.3 million (43.7%). It comprises accounts payable to external parties (\$17.1 million), accounts payable to other federal government departments and agencies (\$6.9 million), accrued salaries and wages (\$12.0 million), and accrued liabilities (\$0.3 million). Employee future benefits is the next largest portion at \$24.3 million (29.3%). Vacation pay and compensatory leave make up \$20.8 million (25.0%). The remaining portion is composed of deferred revenue and lease obligation for tangible capital assets at \$1.6 million (2.0%).

Gross expenditures by program activity

Total expenses, including spendable revenue and services provided without charge by other government departments, were \$600.7 million in 2013/2014. These expenses were \$151.5 million for Statistical Infrastructure (25.2%); \$143.0 million for the Economic and Environmental Statistics Program (23.8%); \$107.7 million for the Socio-economic Statistics Program (17.9%); \$80.0 million for the Cost-recovered Statistical Services (13.3%); \$61.8 million for the Censuses (10.3%); and \$56.7 million for Internal Services (9.5%).

Gross expenditures by type



Statistics Canada spent \$600.7 million in 2013/2014. The expenses comprise the following: \$477.4 million in salaries and employee benefits (79.4%); \$38.9 million in accommodations (office space) (6.5%); \$25.1 million in amortization (4.2%); \$24.4 million in professional services (4.1%); \$12.7 million in transportation and postage (2.1%); and \$22.2 million in other expenses (3.7%).

Financial Statements

Financial statements^{viii} can be found on Statistics Canada's website.

Supplementary Information Tables

The supplementary information tables^{ix} listed in the *2013/2014 Departmental Performance Report* can be found on Statistics Canada's website.

- ▶ Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy;
- ▶ Internal Audits and Evaluations;
- ▶ Response to Parliamentary Committees and External Audits; and
- ▶ User Fees Reporting.

Tax Expenditures and Evaluations

The tax system can be used to achieve public policy objectives through the application of special measures such as low tax rates, exemptions, deductions, deferrals and credits. The Department of Finance Canada publishes cost estimates and projections for these measures annually in the *Tax Expenditures and Evaluations*^x publication. The tax measures presented in the *Tax Expenditures and Evaluations* publication are the sole responsibility of the Minister of Finance.

Section IV: Organizational Contact Information

Email

infostats@statcan.gc.ca

Telephone

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

Fax

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

TTY

1-800-363-7629

Mail

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

Website

www.statcan.gc.ca

Appendix: Definitions

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

budgetary expenditures: Include operating and capital expenditures; transfer payments to other levels of government, organizations or individuals; and payments to Crown corporations.

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

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

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

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

non-budgetary expenditures: Include net outlays and receipts related to loans, investments and advances, which change the composition of the financial assets of the Government of Canada.

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

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

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

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

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

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

priorities: Plans or projects that an organization has chosen to focus and report on during the planning period. Priorities represent the things that are most important or what must be done first to support the achievement of the desired Strategic Outcome(s).

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

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

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

Report on Plans and Priorities: Provides information on the plans and expected performance of appropriated organizations over a three-year period. These reports are tabled in Parliament each spring.

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

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

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

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

Endnotes

- i. *Statistics Act*
<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/S-19/FullText.html>
- ii. *Corporations Returns Act*
<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-43/FullText.html>
- iii. *Corporations Returns Regulations*
<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2014-13/index.html>
- iv. Corporate Management Framework
<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/about-apercu/reports2-rapports2-eng.htm>
- v. Whole-of-government framework
<http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ppg-cpr/frame-cadre-eng.aspx>
- vi. *Public Accounts of Canada 2014*
<http://www.tpsgc-pwgsc.gc.ca/recgen/cpc-pac/index-eng.html>
- vii. Evaluations
<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/about-apercu/er-re-eng.htm>
- viii. Financial statements
<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/about-apercu/dpr-rmr/2013-2014/s03p03-eng.htm>
- ix. Supplementary information tables
<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/about-apercu/dpr-rmr/2013-2014/s03p04-eng.htm>
- x. *Tax Expenditures and Evaluations* publication
<http://www.fin.gc.ca/purl/taxexp-eng.asp>