



Statistics Canada

1997-98
Estimates

A Report on Plans and Priorities
Pilot Document

The Estimates Documents

The Estimates of the Government of Canada are structured in three Parts. Beginning with an overview of total government spending in Part I, the documents become increasingly more specific. Part II outlines spending according to departments, agencies and programs and contains the proposed wording of the conditions governing spending which Parliament will be asked to approve. The Part III documents provide additional detail on each department and its programs primarily in terms of the results expected for the money spent.

Instructions for obtaining each volume can be found on the order form enclosed with Part II.

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Approved

Minister of Statistics



**REPORT ON PLANS AND PRIORITIES
1997-1998 to 1999-2000**

Foreward

The Improved Reporting to Parliament Project (IRPP) was established within the Treasury Board Secretariat to improve the Expenditure Management information provided to Parliament, and to update the processes used to prepare this information. This is part of a broader initiative to increase the results orientation and increase the transparency of information provided to Parliament known as “Getting Government Right”.

During the period from August 1995 to December 1996, extensive consultations were held with members of Parliament and other key stakeholders to examine options to improve the information provided to Parliament. A clear requirement was identified to improve performance information and to provide planning information that is results oriented, longer term and more strategic in focus, and clearly communicated.

The IRPP has unfolded in three phases. In March, 1996, six departments tabled revised Part III of the Main Estimates documents. These documents responded to requirements to provide a better focus on planning and performance information.

In June 1996, the House of Commons gave its concurrence to expand the pilot project and to test the tabling of separate planning and performance documents. In October, 1996, sixteen departments tabled performance reports as phase two of the IRPP. These performance reports have been evaluated and found to provide relevant and timely information, with broad support for providing separate performance reports on an ongoing basis.

The Report on Plans and Priorities is being tabled by the same sixteen pilot departments as phase three of the IRPP. These documents, and the separation of planning and performance information will be assessed, and if Parliament agrees, all departments and agencies will move to a spring Report on Plans and Priorities, and a fall Performance Report, with the first complete package of separate performance reports beginning in the fall of 1997.

These documents are available electronically from the Treasury Board Secretariat Internet site:
<http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/tb/key.html>

Comments or questions about this document, or the Improved Reporting to Parliament Project, can be directed to the TBS Internet site, or to:

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Minister's Message

The Industry Portfolio Building Jobs and Growth through Partnerships and Innovation

Statistics Canada is a member of the Industry Portfolio. The agency collects and disseminates statistical information on the socio-economic and general conditions of the country and its citizens. It is also mandated to provide leadership in the development of the country's statistical system. Statistics Canada is the "core" of a centralized statistical system that is frequently cited as a model by observers of the international statistical community and by members of the international business press.

Through the coordinated efforts of its member organizations, the Industry Portfolio is playing a vital role in helping to improve economic growth, and employment and income prospects for Canadians. The Industry Portfolio brings together the key departments and agencies responsible for science and technology, regional development, marketplace services and micro-economic policy. In doing so, the Government of Canada has created a new capacity for partnership and innovation, both within the Portfolio itself and externally, with the private sector and other stakeholders.

As Minister responsible for the Industry Portfolio, I am focussing the Portfolio's activities to help Canadians move confidently into the 21st century. Through the Portfolio, I am working to ensure that our businesses and industries have the best tools and the right conditions to innovate, grow, compete and generate jobs.

The technology-driven global economy which has emerged in the 1990's holds much promise, as well as many challenges. To maintain traditional strengths and markets while building new ones, Canadians must innovate. We have to develop and use leading edge technologies and skills needed in the knowledge-based economy. We need to increase the abilities of firms and industries to export. We must also enlarge Canada's share of international investment. And we must work to ensure all Canadians, especially our youth, are able to participate fully in the new economy. To achieve these goals, business, governments and individual Canadians have to work together, in partnership.

The Industry Portfolio is ...

- Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency
- Business Development Bank of Canada
- Canadian Space Agency
- Competition Tribunal
- Copyright Board of Canada
- Federal Office of Regional Development (Quebec)
- Industry Canada
- National Research Council
- Natural Sciences Engineering Research Council
- Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council
- Statistics Canada
- Standards Council of Canada
- Western Economic Diversification

The Industry Portfolio is playing its part by focussing on three areas of activity -- each crucial for our economic success -- now and into the next century:

- promoting innovation through science and technology;
- assisting business to grow by providing information, advice and financing support; and
- ensuring a fair, efficient and competitive marketplace.

Innovation is the key to success in the global economy. Creative thinking and adopting new technologies and processes keep traditional industries competitive while launching new industries for emerging and expanding markets. The Industry Portfolio is taking a new, risk-sharing approach to investing in science and technology through partnerships with the private sector. We are also making strategic investments to expand Canada's intellectual resources and advance knowledge.

The Portfolio assists Canadian businesses to increase their competitive advantage and their capacity to expand. Our actions are particularly directed at strengthening the backbone of Canada's economy -- small- and medium-sized enterprises.

The Industry Portfolio has a vital role to ensure an open and efficient marketplace by setting clear and fair rules of the game. In this way, we are supporting business activity while protecting consumer and investor interests.

Through its wide range of activities, the Industry Portfolio is contributing to economic growth, increased employment and higher living standards for Canadians in every region, both today and into the new century.

The Honourable John Manley
Minister of Industry

Table of Contents

Plans and Priorities	1
A. Summary of Key Plans, Priorities and Strategies	1
B. Departmental Overview	4
B1. Purpose and Challenges	4
Purpose	4
Challenges	4
B2. Mandate and Responsibilities	6
Mandate	6
Other statutory responsibilities	6
B3. Objectives, Priorities, and Strategies	7
Objectives	7
Priorities	7
Key Strategies	7
B4. Stakeholders and Uses	9
Stakeholders	9
Uses	10
B5. Change Management Issues	11
B6. Organization and Program Composition	12
Organization Structure and Program Activities	12
Program Activities	13
C. Program Activities	14
C.1 International and Domestic Economic Statistics	14
Major Continuing Initiatives	14
Key Projects and Initiatives Planned for 1997-98 and Forward Years .	15
Performance Targets	16
C.2 Socio-economic Statistics	17
Major Continuing Initiatives	17
Key Projects and Initiatives Planned for 1997-98 and Forward Years .	17
Performance Targets	18
C.3 Census and Social Statistics	19
Key Projects and Initiatives Planned for 1997-98 and Forward Years .	19
Performance Targets	19
C.4 Institution Statistics	20
Major Continuing Initiatives	20
Key Projects and Initiatives Planned for 1997-98 and Forward Years .	20
Education	20
Health	21
Culture	21
Performance Targets	21
C.5 Technical Infrastructure	22
Major Continuing Initiatives	22
Classification Systems	22
Computing Services	23
Information Programs and Custom Services	23
Key Projects and Initiatives Planned for 1997-98 and Forward Years .	23
Information Programs and Custom Services	23
Marketing of Standard Products	23
Survey Operations	24

C.6	Corporate Management Services	25
	Major Continuing Initiatives	25
	Human Resources	25
	Key Projects and Initiatives Planned for 1997-98 and Forward Years ..	25
	Management Practices - Internal Audit	25
	Financial Services	26
Supplementary Information		27
Appendix 1		27
•	Statistics Canada Overview	
Appendix 2		28
•	Planned Expenditures by Activity for the Planning Period	
Appendix 3		29
•	Planned Expenditure Detail by Activity for 1997-98	
Appendix 4		30
•	Gross and Net Departmental Expenditures by Activity	
Appendix 5		31
•	Details of Revenues by Activity	
Appendix 6		32
•	Presentation by Standard Object	
Appendix 7		33
•	Major Subject Areas, Selected outputs, Level of Service -- International and Domestic Economic Statistics	
Appendix 8		34
•	Major Subject Areas, Selected outputs, Level of Service -- Socio-economic Statistics	
Appendix 9		35
•	Major Subject Areas, Selected outputs, Level of Service -- Census and Social Statistics	
Appendix 10		36
•	Major Subject Areas, Selected outputs, Level of Service -- Institution Statistics	

Plans and Priorities

A. Summary of Key Plans, Priorities and Strategies

Relevant and insightful statistical information is one of Canada's most important commodities. Statistics Canada is at the core of an integrated and efficient statistical system, serving all sectors of Canadian society. Through the development of statistical information on the economic, social and demographic conditions of Canada, the Agency continues to earn praise for its effectiveness, relevance and the quality of its products.

Statistics Canada is the core of Canada's national statistical system and serves all sectors

This Report describes the strategies and initiatives which Statistics Canada will pursue over the next few years in order to continue providing quality information that Canadians need and deserve.

Whether it is for the development of government policy, business decisions, or the decisions of individual Canadians, Statistics Canada must deliver information which is relevant and sheds light on the issues Canadians now face.

**THE GOAL
to shed light on the critical issues facing
Canada**

That information must reflect the rapid changes taking place in Canada's economic and social structures. Although the existing program of Statistics Canada is still relevant, new issues continue to emerge. More or improved information is needed on the effects of globalization, the functioning of Canada's economy, the factors affecting Canada's competitiveness in world markets, the impact of science and technology, the outcomes of government programs and the status of the Canadian population.

Program relevance and efficient operations are Statistics Canada's primary goals. To achieve these goals, the Agency is pursuing four main strategies:

- **making the most of existing information**, whether this is information it has already collected or information collected by others for administrative purposes;
- **making the most of existing resources**, which means not only getting the most out of every dollar by improving the efficiency of the Agency's operations, but also making sure that it maintains a highly skilled and motivated staff;
- **attracting new resources** through external partnerships and cost-recovery; and
- **capitalizing on a strong professional and technical infrastructure.**

Monitoring how these strategies contribute to the Agency's goals, as well as the program adjustments being made to meet reduced resource levels, will continue to be a high priority.

Ensuring program relevance in the face of economic, social and demographic change requires constant attention. As a client-oriented organization, the Agency has, over the past decade, established a wide range of both formal and informal processes to ensure feedback from its clients and continuous review of its information programs and the products and services they deliver, as well as the effectiveness of the technical activities which support them.

The following table provides a summary of the primary benefits and effects of Statistics Canada's programs.

STATISTICS CANADA produces International and Domestic Economic statistics, Socio-economic statistics, Census and Social statistics and Institution statistics	
to provide Canadians with:	as demonstrated by:
Statistics for designing, monitoring, analysing, and evaluating policies and programs by all levels of government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adjustments to fiscal, monetary and foreign exchange policies; • improved allocation of funds required to support scientific and technological initiatives in light of their estimated social and economic effects; • adjusted Acts and regulations which constitute the broad legal framework for the economy; • modifications to policies and programs for regional economic development; • adjustments to policies and programs to promote domestic and international competitiveness; • economic and social policies and programs to address the specific needs of target population groups in society; • adjustment of immigration policies and programs; • the redesign of health care policies and programs; • education policies and programs and the establishment of a National Education Information System focusing on measuring factors that determine outcomes of various educational programs; and • indicators of effectiveness and efficiency of the justice system and the development of legislation and programs aimed at reducing the incidence of crime.
Certified data for Federal-Provincial program operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • equalization payments and other federal-provincial fiscal transfers based on certified data.
A factual basis for international trade and investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • international tariff and trade negotiations including international reviews of trade in services and of foreign direct investment; and • new agricultural policies and programs particularly in the area of farm income support within the framework of NAFTA.
Support for public and private sector policy and decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adjusted inflation-indexed contracts and entitlements; • new tourism strategies and policies; • new factually-based small business policies; and • market research studies.
through:	as demonstrated by:
A strong centralized Agency which maintains a program and organizational structure with the attributes which make it a model for others and provides leadership for the country's statistical system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sound scientific standards and practices; • high standards of service through minimizing response burden and timely release of information; and • program relevance ensured through client feedback and quality assessments.

B. Departmental Overview

B1. Purpose and Challenges

Purpose: Statistics Canada continually strives to develop and make widely accessible, objective information that anticipates critical data needs, sheds light on issues of strategic interest, and leads to a better understanding of their underlying causes and effects. This information enables businesses, government, and individuals to make better decisions in promoting the economic and social well-being of the country.

Preserving the relevance of statistical information is, therefore, an overriding goal of Statistics Canada and existing programs must be continually assessed against the need for new types of information.

The following table indicates the planned expenditures of Statistics Canada for 1997-98.

Department Spending Authorities

A. Summary of Authorities Contained in Part II of the 1997-98 Main Estimates				
Financial Requirements by Authority				
Vote	(millions of dollars)		1997-98	1996-97
			Main Estimates	Main Estimates
Statistics Canada				
110	Program Expenditures		225.0	388.5
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans		37.3	34.4
Total Agency			262.3	422.9
Votes - Wording and Amounts				
Vote	(dollars)		1997-98	
			Main Estimates	
Statistics Canada				
110	Statistics Canada - Program expenditures and authority to spend revenue received during the year			225,028,000

Challenges: Globalization and the integration of the North American economy, technological change, environmental pressures, changing demographics, and debt reduction are among the major forces driving economic and social change in Canada.

A non-exhaustive list of policy research areas for which information is needed includes:

- the economic performance of Canada, particularly in relation to the most important trading partner and competitor, the 'United States';
- implications of an ageing population;
- impact of immigration on economic performance and social cohesion;
- the environment;
- enhanced information for macro-economic policies;
- productivity trends;
- factors promoting a knowledge-based economy;
- effects of changes in time allocation patterns of Canadians;
- characteristics of successful life transitions for children and youth into the labour market and older workers into retirement;
- factors affecting income differentials and their economic and social consequences; and
- measurement of, and relationships between, social cohesion and economic well-being.

B2. Mandate and Responsibilities

Mandate: "Census and statistics" are a federal responsibility carried out by Statistics Canada as the "core" of Canada's integrated, central national statistical system, serving the information needs of all sectors in society.

The *Statistics Act* requires Statistics Canada to collect, compile, analyse, and publish statistical information on the economic, and social conditions and activities of the country and its citizens; and to provide professional coordination and leadership for the country's national statistical system.

Its leadership responsibilities for Canada's statistical system are inseparable from and reinforce its information-providing responsibilities. They lead to:

- improved data quality through the common use of concepts and classifications;
- elimination of data overlap and inefficiency through federal-provincial cooperation;
- reduced response burden through use of administrative records instead of surveys; and
- the development of more efficient statistical methods and systems through joint-research studies and projects.

Other statutory responsibilities: In recent years, Agency data are increasingly used in a statutory or regulatory mode: to distribute federal funds to provinces (*Federal Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act*), to share federal - provincial collections (Harmonized Sales Tax), to index both federal payments to beneficiaries and the income tax credits (*Income Tax Act*), to determine areas of application of supplementary benefits (*Employment Insurance Act*), to determine the distribution of parliamentary seats among provinces and to design federal electoral districts (*Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*), to designate federal bilingual service areas (*Official Languages Act*), to monitor the performance of federal intentions with respect to employment equity (*Employment Equity Act*).

Another key role of the Agency is to provide objective information to Canadians and their elected representatives -- at all levels of government -- about the evolution of our society and economy: a fundamentally important role in an open democratic society.

And, of course, the Agency's information resources are exploited by businesses, unions, and non-profit organizations in their daily work - hopefully resulting in better informed decisions.

B3. Objectives, Priorities, and Strategies

Objectives: From Statistics Canada's mandate are derived its two primary objectives:

- To provide statistical information on, and an analysis of, the economic, social structure, and functioning of the country and its citizens, as a basis for development, operation, and evaluation of public policies and programs; to strengthen public and private decision making for the general benefit of all Canadians.
- To promote the quality, coherence, and international comparability of Canada's statistical information by collaborating with other federal departments and agencies, the provinces and territories, and by adopting sound scientific standards and practices.

Priorities: To meet these objectives, the Agency must consider and balance many -- often competing -- demands before it can set the priorities on how its statistical program and operational activities will be carried out. These priorities are influenced by the need to:

- **maintain** data required by legislation;
- **develop** and **maintain** other key statistical series which are essential for government policy development and monitoring ;
- **serve** all users in order to contribute to a democratic society and in order to enhance the effectiveness of the private sector;
- **preserve** cooperative relations with the provinces in areas of shared federal-provincial jurisdictions; and
- **balance** the competing public good of information needs and privacy.

Statistics Canada's priorities will place emphasis on:

- **producing** information that is not only relevant, and objective, but that is also complete, timely, consistent, accurate, and comparable across Canada and internationally;
- **balancing** competing demands for new statistical information, while managing the impact of budget reduction on the existing information base;
- **improving** the cost-effectiveness of operations by reducing costs for, and respondent burden of, collecting required statistical information;
- **preserving** an up-to-date technical infrastructure on which its ability to produce cost-effective information depends;
- **maintaining** a highly competent, motivated, skilled professional workforce essential to innovative and high quality products and services;
- **improving** users' access to, and use of, statistical and analytical products and services;
- **upholding** high standards of service with clients, as well as with those who supply information; and
- **maintaining** effective relationships with the provinces and territories, and with international scientific and intergovernmental organizations.

Key Strategies: To give effect to these priorities, Statistics Canada is pursuing four key strategies:

- **making the most of existing information** already collected by Statistics Canada, by other

departments and agencies, as well as by respondents in the private sector, through:

- more issue-related analysis to add value to its data, so they can more easily be used and understood and, thus, reach a far larger group of users;
 - greater harmonization and integration of data from different sources to enable a better understanding of key issues, such as the competitiveness of Canadian industries; and
 - developing improved information management tools to enable clients and internal analysts, to determine more easily what information is available and where to retrieve it.
- **making the most of existing resources** by getting the most out of every dollar through improving the efficiency of the Agency's operations, and by making sure it maintains a highly skilled and motivated staff;
 - **making the most of outside resources** by developing partnerships with major clients to collect needed statistical information and through the cost-recovery of products and services provided to clients for their exclusive use; and
 - **preserving** a strong, professional and technical infrastructure which is essential to the success to the first three strategies. Finely honed subject matter, methodologies, systems, and operational skills are necessary for the Agency to be able to maintain its record of constantly improving productivity in both survey and administrative operations.

B4. Stakeholders and Uses

Stakeholders: The operations and priorities of Statistics Canada must satisfy a very broad range of interests - key federal and provincial users, a multiplicity of other users, respondents, and other agencies whose administrative data are a major information resource. The Agency's specific stakeholders include the following:

Government: Policy and program development needs lead to new demands for statistical information, and budgetary and administrative decisions affect the Agency's capacity to respond to demands;

- Most federal departments and agencies are major users of Statistics Canada data and several are also important suppliers of administrative data to the Agency. Intensive bilateral arrangements are in place to ensure an effective flow of information.
- Provincial and territorial governments, like the federal government, are heavily dependent on Statistics Canada data over the entire range of subjects covered by the Agency; they are also major suppliers of data on health, education and justice.

Meetings of the Federal-Provincial Consultative Council on Statistical Policy are held regularly to facilitate effective, co-operative working relations between Statistics Canada and its provincial and territorial counterparts. The Council's 12 sub-committees, covering sectors such as agriculture, business, labour, transportation, energy and social statistics, review information requirements, concepts and outputs to ensure the continued relevance of all programs and, through data-sharing, the avoidance of program duplication. In addition, in the three domains of provincial interest - justice, education, and health - the Chief Statistician directly interacts with the appropriate provincial or federal-provincial committees of deputy ministers.

- **Businesses and Labour Unions:** Businesses and labour unions are important users of the Agency's information and the burden of surveys on the business community is an important factor in program design. A multiplicity of communication channels is maintained, including close collaboration with the small business sector;

Academic Sector: For both research and pedagogical purposes, the academic sector is an important user of Statistics Canada data and is also a prime source of consultation for the Agency;

Public and Media: Statistics Canada's basic information on Canadian society - economic growth, employment, inflation, balance of payments, population, family income, health, education, justice, and a host of other subjects - is communicated to the public largely through the media;

- **Foreign and International Bodies:** Statistics Canada maintains extensive contacts with international scientific and intergovernmental organizations, to share professional expertise and to promote common concepts, standards and practices. Canada's

membership in international organizations, such as the United Nations and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, requires that the Program's outputs meet international standards to ensure the continuing comparability of Canadian data on social and economic phenomena with those of other countries; and

Other Client Groups: There are many other users of Statistics Canada's data whose interests have to be borne in mind; for example, regional and local governments, public libraries, professional associations, research institutes and special interest groups.

In addition, representatives of various stakeholder groups serve on a number of **Advisory Bodies**. The National Statistics Council, which was established by the government in 1986, and a series of formal advisory committees covering major subject areas provide a mechanism for user input to Statistics Canada on policy issues, program priorities and technical considerations.

Uses: The relevance of the Agency's statistical information to stakeholders is shown by the uses made of it to:

- **analyse** economic performance;
- **develop** fiscal, monetary, and foreign exchange policies;
- **shape** international tariffs and trade negotiations;
- **develop** policies and programs to assist small businesses;
- **support** policy development and evaluate government programs on economic and social well-being;
- **improve** allocation of government program funding by determining their social and economic effects;
- **support** the regulatory and legislative requirements of government;
- **draw** electoral boundaries;
- **determine** equalization payments and other federal-provincial fiscal transfers;
- **adjust** inflation-indexed contracts and entitlements;
- **develop** programs to promote domestic and international competitiveness;
- **support** new immigration policies and programs;
- **support** tourism strategies and programs;
- **assess** the cost-effectiveness of health care and education programs; and
- **monitor** the justice system's effectiveness and efficiency.

B5. Change Management Issues

The effectiveness of the statistical program depends on the continued relevance and utility of the statistical information it provides to users. To maintain that relevance, the Agency's outputs must be continually assessed to ensure that they reflect changing economic, social and demographic realities.

To identify needed program change, the Agency has established, over the past decade, a wide range of both formal and informal processes to ensure feedback from its clients and continuous review of its information programs and the products and services they deliver, as well as the effectiveness of the technical activities which support them. These mechanisms include:

- the National Statistics Council which advises the Chief Statistician of Canada on the full range of Statistics Canada's activities, particularly in relation to program priorities;
- a network of Professional Advisory Committees in major subject areas which ensure the regular review of the Agency's outputs;
- the Federal-Provincial Consultative Council on Statistical Policy and its 12 federal provincial sub-committees concerned with particular economic and social sectors;
- federal-provincial arrangements in areas of specific provincial responsibility -- health, education and justice;
- bilateral relations with key federal clients, through formal committees and ongoing consultations which foster an awareness of needs and priorities;
- program evaluation, a full five-year cycle of which was recently completed; and
- regular market feedback, especially through the Agency's 10 regional reference centres, on client satisfaction with the Agency's products and services.

These mechanisms, together with the broad informal consultations with users which form an integral part of Statistics Canada's activities, provide essential input to the Agency's highly structured and transparent planning process. Through this process, the Agency annually reassesses and updates its multi-year strategies and program plans, and adjusts specific program resources for the coming years to reflect changing priorities.

In addition, the Agency has long recognized that program relevance has three special attributes which can be closely monitored, namely the timeliness, quality and comparability of its information. Measures of performance in these three areas, together with other measures relating, for example, to respondent burden, the accessibility of Statistics Canada's information to users, the cost effectiveness of programs, and the development and management of its human resources, enable the agency to assess how its strategies and activities are contributing to the achievement of its primary goals.

B6. Organization and Program Composition

Organization Structure and Program Activities: The Minister of Industry is responsible to Parliament for Statistics Canada. The Agency is headed by the Chief Statistician of Canada who is supported by six Assistant Chief Statisticians (ACS): three are responsible for statistical programs and three for technical and management operations.

The organization is different from the program structure. It was designed to regroup most infrastructure functions to achieve efficiencies, to maintain centres of technical expertise, and to increase the Agency's flexibility in implementing program changes.

Table 1 shows the relationships between the six activities of Statistics Canada's statistical program and the Agency's organization structure. It also provides a breakdown of 1997-98 resources by organization and activities.

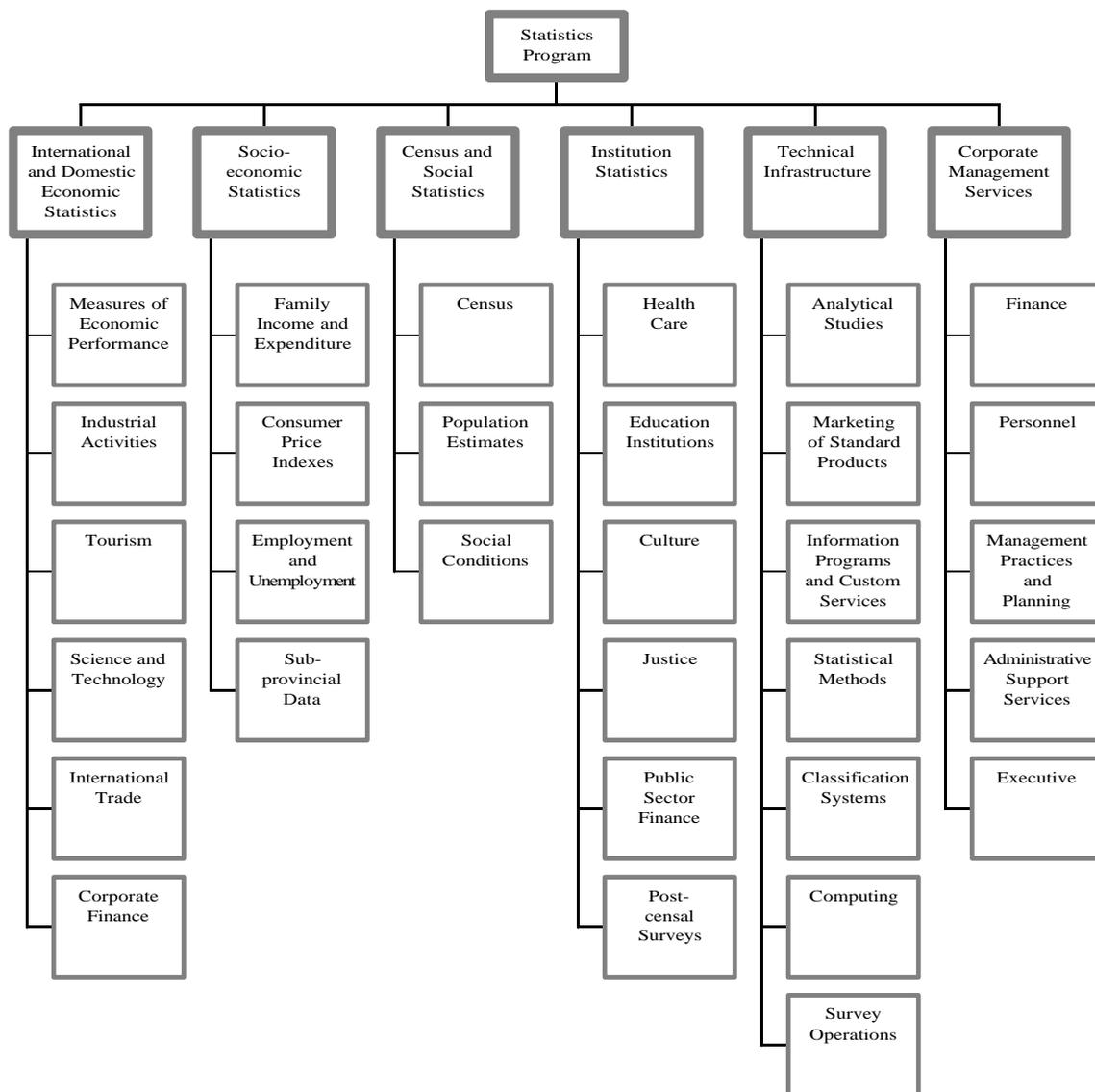
Table 1: 1997-98 Resources by Organization and Activities (\$Millions)

Activities	<div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin: 0 auto; width: 150px;">Minister of Industry</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin: 0 auto; width: 150px;">Chief Statistician</div> </div>						Total \$M	Vote Netted Revenues \$M	Total \$M
	ACS Social Institutions and Labour Statistics	ACS Business and Trade Statistics	ACS National Accounts and Analytical Studies	ACS Communi- cations and Operations	ACS Informatic s and Methodo- logy	ACS Manage- ment Services			
International and Domestic Economic Statistics	0.8	42.6	15.1	14.2	7.8	0.0	80.5	0.0	80.5
Socio- Economic Statistics	12.0	2.7	0.0	14.1	6.1	0.0	34.9	0.0	34.9
Census and Social Statistics	15.8	0.0	0.0	11.5	9.7	1.2	38.2	11.6	26.6
Institution Statistics	19.4	0.0	3.4	2.1	2.5	0.0	27.4	0.0	27.4
Technical Infrastructure	0.3	0.0	4.5	31.1	30.5	60.9	127.3	62.4	64.9
Corporate Management Services	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.0	0.9	21.8	28.0	0.0	28.0
Program	48.3	45.3	23.3	78.0	57.5	83.9	336.3	74.0	262.3

Program Activities: The first four program activities involve the planning, developing and implementing of statistical information that leads to the Agency's outputs. The technical infrastructure program activity provides the centralized services and technical leadership essential to all statistical activities; among them are survey methods, questionnaire design, classification systems, data collection and informatics. It also provides special statistical products and services on a cost-recovery basis, research and analysis, and marketing and information services. The corporate management services program activity provides departmental management, planning and programming, finance, personnel, program evaluation and internal audit services.

Table 2 shows the Agency's program structure and reflects what the Agency is doing and how it is working to meet its stated goals and objectives.

Table 2: Program Structure



C. Program Activities

C.1 International and Domestic Economic Statistics

This activity, 31% of the 1997-98 Agency budget, provides integrated information on Canada's economic activities, both domestic and international, from the System of National Accounts, as well as detailed economic information on the activities of Canadian industries, including the services sector; agriculture; travel, tourism, and recreation, including international travel from and to Canada; science and technology; international trade; and corporate financial activities and performance.

Net Planned Expenditure of this Activity for the Planning Period (millions of dollars)

Activity	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
International and Domestic Economic Statistics	89.0	80.5	78.4	78.3

Major Continuing Initiatives

Environmental Accounting: The System of National Accounts framework has been extended to incorporate environmental components. Accounts have been developed for petroleum and other minerals, forests and some aspects of wildlife. Pollution flows have been linked to economic output indicators. Work has also been done on the measurement of environmental protection expenditures.

Science and Technology Redesign Project: This project will provide information, in an integrated manner, on three aspects of science and technology in Canada namely: the basic performance of science and technology, including research, development, and innovation, in all sectors of the economy; the economic and social impacts of technological innovation; and the diffusion of technologies and ideas in a knowledge-based economy. The project aims at developing three sets of measurements under the headings of science and technology, innovation, and diffusion and appropriation. It will also serve to develop a framework to link together the resulting statistics to provide a coherent picture of the Canadian system of innovation and its relation to the knowledge-based economy.

Small Business Microdata Base: Statistics Canada, in partnership with Industry Canada, is developing a public-use micro-data base on small businesses. The data will be of great use to federal and provincial governments, financial institutions, small business associations and small businesses themselves in assessing the financial performance of a single firm or group of firms against user-selected industry norms.

Key Projects and Initiatives Planned for 1997-98 and Forward Years

- Implementation of the revised United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) 1993 and the revised IMF Balance of Payments Manual 1993 in the Canadian System of National Accounts and the Balance of Payments will be completed in the fall of 1997. The magnitude of the changes involved is described in a detailed set of Record of Issues, Discussion Notes and Decisions regarding the implementation of the SNA 1993 which was released in August 1996. At the same time, the opportunity is being taken to reconcile and harmonize the public sector universe, valuation principles and consolidation rules in the SNA and the Financial Management System (FMS) used for the Government Sector in Canada. This measure also meets the Auditor General's request to reconcile such important statistics as Government deficit/surplus and debt position published in the Public Accounts of Canada, SNA and FMS.
- Significant gains in the timeliness of publishing financial results of businesses engaged in the provision of the GST administrative files, reflecting intensive use of those files.
- Enhanced statistics on services, with additional information on goods through a much more comprehensive use of the business register.
- Preparatory work for the 2001 Census of Agriculture starting in April 1997. Workshops will be held with users to determine content, and research will be conducted into new data collection strategies including a test of Intelligent Character Recognition technology.
- The Agency will put more emphasis on reducing the undercoverage of its statistics on exports to non-US destinations and on reducing the response burden of exporters. It will also, jointly with Revenue Canada, initiate projects to improve the quality of imports data.
- A survey of actual goods sold in retail stores is being implemented starting in the first quarter of 1997.
- Although Canada depends heavily on international trade, there is a considerable amount of trade that occurs between Canadian provinces themselves part of which is a consequence of the gap in measuring the flow of goods from manufacturing to the consumer. Statistics Canada will conduct a survey on origin and destination of goods early in 1997 with results to be published in 1998.
- The efficiency by which cross-border travel surveys are being conducted will be improved through such measures as the use of direct-entry portable computers at border crossings, Customs travel information and Canadian Travel Survey data.
- The capability to meet user needs for travel data will be enhanced through such measures as harmonizing travel questionnaires, translating questionnaires into more languages than English and French, and sampling in larger numbers travellers from specific national origins when requested.

Performance Targets

Statistics Canada maintains a pre-established schedule of data releases for its major statistical series. The “Elapsed time between reference period and release dates” for selected major surveys is the performance indicator used to measure timeliness in Statistics Canada’s Performance Report. Please see Appendix 7 for information on expected targets.

C.2 Socio-economic Statistics

This activity, 13% of the 1997-98 Agency budget, provides integrated information on the effects of economic factors on the conditions of individuals and families; income and expenditure levels and patterns for individuals, families, and households; retail price changes; information on labour market activities, including employment, unemployment, labour income, and the Employment Insurance program; and detailed sub-provincial data.

Net Planned Expenditure of this Activity for the Planning Period (millions of dollars)

Activity	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
Socio-economic Statistics	38.0	34.9	33.5	33.7

Major Continuing Initiatives

A longitudinal survey of Canadian households is now operational, providing much needed information that will permit better assessment of the effects of social programs and, thus, better analysis of policy options. Additional information to be collected this year will provide vital data on the effects of family formation and dissolution, job loss, transition from school to work, and retirement on the family situation, income, and geographic mobility of individuals.

Key Projects and Initiatives Planned for 1997-98 and Forward Years

- A comprehensive redesign of the Labour Force Survey, a multi-year initiative, has achieved substantial cost reductions through automated data collection and improved survey design, as well as a significantly expanded range of labour market information through changes in content and products. New data from this redesigned survey will provide a more comprehensive picture of the nation's monthly employment situation, as well as much sought after monthly information on weekly earnings and hourly wage rates for employees, union membership, job security, and the size of companies generating or reducing employment. New information on monthly job turnover will also be available.
- Citizenship and Immigration Canada has contracted Statistics Canada to conduct a pilot test of the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada. This survey is designed to collect information on the process by which new immigrants integrate themselves into Canadian society. Information from this survey will enable government and organizations to study the factors which influence immigrants' ability to meet basic needs, achieve economic independence, communicate in at least one of Canada's official languages, participate in Canadian markets and institutions, access education and training opportunities, and exercise the rights and the responsibilities of Canadian citizenship. A pilot test will be conducted in March 1997; a full survey is proposed to begin in early 1998.
- The National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY), being conducted for Human Resources Development Canada, is a long-term initiative to provide information on critical factors affecting the development of children and youth in Canada, such as the

teacher, school, and community. Children and youth surveyed will be tracked at two-year intervals into adulthood. Data from the first survey are now public; data collection for the second survey will be completed in the spring of 1997.

Performance Targets

Statistics Canada maintains a pre-established schedule of data releases for its major statistical series. The “Elapsed time between reference period and release dates” for selected major surveys is the performance indicator used to measure timeliness in Statistics Canada’s Performance Report. Please see Appendix 8 for information on expected targets.

C.3 Census and Social Statistics

This activity, 10% of the 1997-98 Agency budget, provides information on the demographic, social, and economic conditions of the population; population estimates and projections, including population sub-groups; and measures on a variety of social occurrences affecting individuals, households, and families.

Net Planned Expenditure of this Activity for the Planning Period (millions of dollars)

Activity	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
Census and Social Statistics	180.7 *	26.6	26.8	23.6

* Includes resources to conduct the 1996 Census of population.

Key Projects and Initiatives Planned for 1997-98 and Forward Years

To disseminate 1996 Census data with the objectives of increasing users' access to data and improving service to clients.

- The population and dwelling counts from the 1996 Census will be released in April 1997. The remaining demographic and socio-economic data will be released from July 1997 to June 1998. Reference and Geography products will be made available throughout 1997.
- Edit and Imputation of the 1996 Census data will be completed in September 1997. This represents, as compared to the 1991 Census, a time savings of seven months for this phase of the Census, allowing earlier dissemination of data for small geographic areas.
- Estimates on the completeness of the 1996 Census enumeration will be released in May 1998 leading to the subsequent revision of intercensal population counts.
- Public consultation activities with all stakeholders will bring together the issues of the 2001 Census, including content and geography, as well as dissemination and marketing.
- Six analytical studies from the 1991 Census Analysis Program will be published.

Performance Targets

Statistics Canada maintains a pre-established schedule of data releases for its major statistical series. The "Elapsed time between reference period and release dates" for selected major surveys is the performance indicator used to measure timeliness in Statistics Canada's Performance Report. Please see Appendix 9 for information on expected targets.

C.4 Institution Statistics

This activity, 10% of the 1997-98 Agency budget, provides information on the operating characteristics of public institutions and the populations that they serve.

Net Planned Expenditure of this Activity for the Planning Period (millions of dollars)

Activity	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
Institution Statistics	27.1	27.4	26.1	26.1

Major Continuing Initiatives

Measuring the outcomes of health and education systems, as well as their activities, is a high priority. The Institute for Health Information and Statistics Canada are working together to put in place a National Health Information System. A National Population Health Survey, conducted by Statistics Canada, will yield new information by which to better understand the status of Canadians' health and the major factors affecting it. Integrating health-care and survey records on morbidity, treatment, and socio-demographic and economic factors will offer new ways to look at the effectiveness of treatment programs.

In the education sector, a broad framework of indicators and a uniform process to link student information across all institutions to give consistent, and comparable, student flows data will yield new ways to assess education results. The new Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, being conducted on a cost-recovery basis for Human Resources Development Canada, also offers new information on factors leading to academic success and factors causing student dropout.

Key Projects and Initiatives Planned for 1997-98 and Forward Years

Education

- In collaboration with the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada, a strategic plan will be developed to provide the basis for continued cooperation between the provincial ministries and Statistics Canada's Centre for Education Statistics. The strategic plan will be reviewed each year and modified, as necessary, in the light of changing priorities and information needs.
- The field of education is undergoing dramatic change at this time. School boards are being amalgamated or completely disbanded, funding mechanisms and formulae are being changed, new delivery systems are emerging, and different institutions are participating in the field. Issues on the quality, accessibility, efficiency and effectiveness of education become particularly acute in times of change. Procedures and systems used to describe education will have to become more flexible to ensure that accurate, complete and timely data can be generated for informed debates on these issues. Over the next five years, the education program will fill data gaps on these issues, introduce new methodologies to

improve the timeliness of data and expand the coverage to meet these demands.

- Feasibility studies enhancing the existing student information systems will be completed. It is expected that modifications to the post-secondary student information systems will be evaluated and implemented over the next two or three years. Individual student records for elementary/secondary students will subsequently be added to the system to provide a complete information system for analysing educational pathways.
- The Centre will assist the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada, to establish an analytical unit that will enable the Council to conduct research specifically related to policy needs of the ministries.

Health

- The first follow-up of respondents to the National Population Health Survey will be completed in June 1997, with initial results released by the end of 1997. Additional analysis of the 1994-95 survey data will be published.
- The Canadian Cancer Registry will be linked to the national mortality database for the first time, permitting the calculation of person-oriented survival rates.

Culture

- Current Culture Surveys will be updated through reviews of their systems, methods and current survey products with the major data suppliers and users, to make them more relevant to the needs of the cultural community today.
- Important data gaps, such as those on Canadian festivals, Sound Recording, and the Music Publishers industries, will be addressed. Greater harmonization of data will be undertaken among surveys in the financial, personnel, and the import and export areas.
- Research partnerships will be established with the public and the private sectors to attract cost-recovery work with a wider clientele, particularly among the provinces and federal agencies.
- Statistical research will be pursued in the areas of balance of payments, multi-media, and sport.

Performance Targets

Statistics Canada maintains a pre-established schedule of data releases for its major statistical series. The “Elapsed time between reference period and release dates” for selected major surveys is the performance indicator used to measure timeliness in Statistics Canada’s Performance Report. Please see Appendix 10 for information on expected targets.

C.5 Technical Infrastructure

This activity, 25% of the 1997-98 Agency budget, provides a technical infrastructure of centralized services including statistical methods, survey operations and regional services, computing services, classification systems, marketing and advisory services, and research and analysis.

Net Planned Expenditure of this Activity for the Planning Period (millions of dollars)

Activity	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
Technical Infrastructure	60.2	64.9	63.5	59.6

Major Continuing Initiatives

Classification Systems

On December 10, 1996 the Heads of the official statistical agencies of Canada, Mexico and the United States, signed a document marking the creation of the industrial classification system that will be adopted as the standard for the production of economic statistics in the three countries. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is the structure for which the three countries will produce comparable data. In addition, within the NAICS structure, each country has added detail to meet its own statistical needs. NAICS-Canada will replace the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (1980 SIC) as Statistics Canada's framework for its program of economic statistics for reference year 1997. The new NAICS system is planned for implementation over the next two years.

The implementation of the new industrial classification system requires major modifications to the Business Register Data Base which provides the population and sampling frame for business surveys conducted by Statistics Canada. During 1996, a new version of the system for the Business Register Data Base and all its related feeder and dissemination processes was developed. Also during 1996, several computer tools were designed and used to assess the impact of the new classification system on the various statistical programs and to manually assign the new code to businesses for which enough information is available to perform the conversion.

Classification Systems:	Revisions and Enhancements:
The Standard Classification of Goods (based on the Harmonized System) , (SCG-HS based)	During 1996-97, a complete version of the SCG incorporating the 1996 changes to the HS, and all related concordances was published. In 1997-98, the program of annual updates will recommence.
Services Classification	Development of the services classification will continue.

Computing Services

One of the success stories of this activity has been the development of Generalized Systems. Most new surveys and redesigns are now developed using this methodology and it is intended to continue this practice in the future. An objective for the next couple of years is to make the existing generalized systems work together more easily. This activity is also leading the challenge of ensuring that all Statistics Canada's system applications become year 2000 compliant within the next two years.

Information Programs and Custom Services

Through the communications component of this activity, clients and the Canadian public at large are kept informed of economic and social trends, and of Statistics Canada's programs, products and services through publications such as *The Daily*.

This activity also encompasses Statistics Canada's Technical Assistance Program which continues to provide, on a cost-recovery basis, technical assistance to developing countries and countries in transition. As a follow-up to an agreement reached during the Prime Minister's visit to China in 1994, a five-year program to assist China in the establishment of a statistical system capable of collecting information on the emerging market economy was developed and began in 1996.

Key Projects and Initiatives Planned for 1997-98 and Forward Years

Information Programs and Custom Services

- An electronic internal communications network that reduces cost while improving the effectiveness of Statistics Canada's internal communications.
- Other improvements will include the development of an electronic magazine and the continued dissemination of information via electronic modes.
- Automation of processes continues to be a key strategic thrust at Statistics Canada. It is with the aggressive application of information technology over the past decade that Statistics Canada has been able to extend and improve its products and services; to continue to realize savings from automation at the same rate in the future will prove difficult. It will demand innovative approaches to process re-engineering and the careful selection and application of standards.

Marketing of Standard Products

Clients will continue to have the option of selecting print or electronic formats including CANSIM, CD-ROM, and Electronic Facsimile Transmission. In addition, Internet and StatsCan Online were officially launched in the first half of 1996-97. The Agency continues to achieve the self-financing objective in its publishing program.

The successful "Data Liberation Initiative" (DLI) will continue. This initiative allows a consortium of universities to acquire and share public use of micro-data files.

Electronic access to Statistics Canada's micro data files will be made available to academic researchers through its Internet site with the use of a Thematic Search Tool as the primary mechanism to search through and evaluate our data holdings. There are 42 Universities which have indicated an interest to participate in the consortium. This initiative will assist research in the fields of economic and social policy.

A major component of this sub-activity is the Advisory Services function, which is responsible for sales and consulting services through reference centres in nine regional offices: Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver. Staff in the reference centres are information specialists who provide consultative services to business, government, academia and individuals.

The major thrusts for the next few years include:

- increasing documentation of its products and services to better serve Statistics Canada users;
- implementation of the strategic vision for the marketing and dissemination functions; and,
- continued migration to electronic publishing.

The Agency continues its marketing strategy to guarantee public access to general Statistics Canada information, broaden its use and ensure that revenues meet the costs of making the information available to those who need products for personal use.

Survey Operations

Statistics Canada is continuing its effort to automate data collection activities making them more effective. In 1990, traditional methods of paper and pencil data collection were used in almost all cases. Currently, 76% of data collection interviewers use computer assisted modes of interviewing. This proportion is expected to plateau at about 85% in 1997-98. All but a few surveys have now been converted to Computer Assisted Interviewing. The next major challenge in the area of automation will be in developing and promoting electronic reporting from institutional and business respondents.

C.6 Corporate Management Services

This activity, 11% of the 1997-98 Agency budget, provides management services, including management planning and audit, finance, personnel, and administrative services to support the Agency's operations.

Net Planned Expenditure by Activity for the Planning Period (millions of dollars)

Activity	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
Corporate Management Services	27.9	28.0	27.9	28.0

Major Continuing Initiatives

Human Resources

Training: The pace of technological change and the Agency's increasingly high standards for its professional work have greatly influenced the composition of its workforce. In order to keep a skilled, motivated and highly productive staff, the Agency has recently developed courses in the following areas:

- Informatics training for non-computer systems staff;
- Survey Skills Development for business surveys; and,
- Social Data Concepts.

Employment Equity: An Employment Equity project, giving emphasis to the Corporate Assignments Program for employees with disabilities, provides incentives for assignments of employees with disabilities and also offers them counselling and career planning services.

A project to pursue strategies for the recruitment and retention of Aboriginal employees has established networks to assist in recruiting and is now focusing on development and retention of Aboriginal employees.

Career Development: A new program aimed at providing those in support positions with the skills, experience and knowledge that are necessary for effective performance at the junior officer level and place employees in a better position to achieve their career goals, has been established.

Key Projects and Initiatives Planned for 1997-98 and Forward Years

Management Practices - Internal Audit

The program will complete during fiscal year 1997-98 assessments of costing methodology and financial management of cost-recoverable projects for both expenditure

management and revenue accounting. As well, risk assessments will be completed on contracting and security practices on computer workstations. Audits that will start in the new fiscal year include: follow-up audits on Official Languages - language of work; accounts payable; assessments on informing users of data quality and methodology; regional office management systems; capital asset inventories and registration of information products.

Financial Services

In 1997-98 the Agency will make major strides in the replacement of its financial information systems to improve the quality, timeliness, accountability and efficiency of its financial management operations.

A major project for this activity will also see the expansion of its electronic forms initiative to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of a number of financial, administrative and human resources processes.

Supplementary Information

Appendix 1

Statistics Canada Overview

(millions of dollars)	Planned Expenditures 1996-97	Planned Expenditures 1997-98	Planned Expenditures 1998-99 ¹	Planned Expenditures 1999-00 ¹
Gross Planned Expenditures	479.3	336.3	325.4	318.5
Less: Revenue to the Vote	56.4	74.0	69.2	69.2
Net Planned Expenditures	422.9	262.3	256.2	249.3
Less: Revenue to the Consolidated Revenue Fund	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
Plus: Cost of Services Provided by other Departments	40.8	39.6	39.6	39.6
Net Cost of the Department	463.7	300.9	295.0	288.1

¹ 1998-99 & 1999-00 Cost of Services provided by other departments are based on the 1997-98 estimates.

Appendix 2

Planned Expenditures by Activity for the Planning Period

(millions of dollars)	Planned Expenditures	Planned Expenditures	Planned Expenditures	Planned Expenditures
Activity	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
International and domestic Economic Statistics	89.0	80.5	78.4	78.3
	89.0	80.5	78.4	78.3
Socio-Economic Statistics	38.0	34.9	33.5	33.7
	38.0	34.9	33.5	33.7
Census and Social Statistics	187.8	38.2	41.5	37.4
	180.7	26.6	26.8	23.6
Institution Statistics	27.1	27.4	26.1	26.1
	27.1	27.4	26.1	26.1
Technical Infrastructure	109.5	127.3	118.0	115.0
	60.2	64.9	63.5	59.6
Corporate Management Services	27.9	28.0	27.9	28.0
	27.9	28.0	27.9	28.0
Gross Planned Expenditure¹	479.3	336.3	325.4	318.5
Net Planned Expenditure²	422.9	262.3	256.2	249.3

¹ Includes Budgetary and Non-Budgetary expenditures.

² Shaded numbers reflect the adjustments for Revenue Credited to the Vote in the amount of 74 million dollars. For further information refer to the table titled "Details of Revenues by Activity".

Appendix 3

Planned Expenditure Detail by Activity for 1997-98

(millions of dollars)					
Activity	FTE	Budgetary		Less: Revenue Credited to the Vote	Net Planned Expenditures
		Operating	Gross * Planned Expenditures		
International and Domestic Economic Statistics	1,272	80.5	80.5	0.0	80.5
Socio-Economic Statistics	463	34.9	34.9	0.0	34.9
Census and Social Statistics	641	38.2	38.2	11.6	26.6
Institution Statistics	377	27.4	27.4	0.0	27.4
Technical Infrastructure	1,326	127.3	127.3	62.4	64.9
Corporate Management Services	441	28.0	28.0	0.0	28.0
Total Planned Expenditures	4,520	336.3	336.3	74.0	262.3

* Gross planned expenditures are equal to operating expenditures as there is no capital, grants and contributions, statutory items or non-budgetary loans, investments and advances.

Appendix 4

Gross and Net Departmental Expenditures by Activity

(en millions de dollars)	Planned Expenditures 1996-97	Planned Expenditures 1997-98	Planned Expenditures 1998-99	Planned Expenditures 1999-00
Gross Expenditures by Activity				
International and Domestic Economic Statistics	89.0	80.5	78.4	78.3
Socio-Economic Statistics	38.0	34.9	33.5	33.7
Census and Social Statistics	187.8	38.2	41.5	37.4
Institution Statistics	27.1	27.4	26.1	26.1
Technical Infrastructure	109.5	127.3	118.0	115.0
Corporate Management Services	27.9	28.0	27.9	28.0
Total Gross Expenditures	479.3	336.3	325.4	318.5
Less:				
Revenue credited to the Vote				
Revenue Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund				
Census and Social Statistics	7.1	11.6	14.7	13.8
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Technical Infrastructure	49.3	62.4	54.5	55.4
	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
Total Revenue credited to the Vote and to the Consolidated Revenue Fund	56.4	75.0	70.0	70.0
Net Expenditures by Activity				
International and Domestic Economic Statistics	89.0	80.5	78.4	78.3
Socio-Economic Statistics	38.0	34.9	33.5	33.7
Census and Social Statistics	180.7	26.6	26.8	23.6
Institutions Statistics	27.1	27.4	26.1	26.1
Technical Infrastructure	60.2	63.9	62.7	58.8
Corporate Management Services	27.9	28.0	27.9	28.0
Total Net Expenditures by Activity	422.9	261.3	255.4	248.5
Cost of Services Provided by other departments¹	40.8	39.6	39.6	39.6
Total Net Cost	463.7	300.9	295.0	288.1

¹ 1998-99 & 1999-00 Cost of Services provided by other departments are based on the 1997-98 estimates

Appendix 5

Details of Revenues by Activity

Revenue credited to the Vote by Activity (millions of dollars)	Planned Expenditures 1996-97	Planned Expenditures 1997-98	Planned Expenditures 1998-99	Planned Expenditures 1999-00
<i>Census and Social Statistics</i>				
Census Cost Sharing	7.1	10.1	13.1	13.1
Sales of publications	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.3
Special statistical services	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.4
	7.1	11.6	14.7	13.8
<i>Technical Infrastructure</i>				
Sales of publications	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Special statistical services	44.3	57.4	49.5	50.4
	49.3	62.4	54.5	55.4
Total credited to the Vote	56.4	74.0	69.2	69.2
Revenue credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund by Activity				
<i>Technical Infrastructure</i>				
Special statistical services	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
Total credited to the CRF	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
Total Program Revenues	56.4	75.0	70.0	70.0

Appendix 6

Presentation by Standard Object

(millions of dollars)	Planned Expenditures 1996-97	Planned Expenditures 1997-98	Planned Expenditures 1998-99	Planned Expenditures 1999-00
PERSONNEL				
Salaries and wages	220.3	203.0	197.7	195.1
Contributions to employee benefit plans	34.4	37.2	36.3	35.7
Enumerators/Interviewers	16.6	16.1	15.8	14.7
	271.3	256.3	249.8	245.5
GOODS AND SERVICES				
Postage	14.2	4.6	4.2	4.0
Other transportation and communications	16.4	14.3	13.5	13.0
Information	8.7	6.6	6.2	6.0
Professional and special services	133.0	22.5	21.0	20.3
Rentals	11.2	8.6	8.1	7.8
Purchased repair and upkeep	5.6	6.0	5.7	5.4
Utilities, materials and supplies	14.5	13.8	13.0	12.5
Other subsidies and payments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Minor capital	4.4	3.6	3.9	4.0
	208.0	80.0	75.6	73.0
TRANSFER PAYMENTS				
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GROSS EXPENDITURES				
	479.3	336.3	325.4	318.5
LESS:				
Revenues credited to the Vote ¹	56.4	74.0	69.2	69.2
TOTAL	422.9	262.3	256.2	249.3

¹ For further information refer to the table titled "Details of Revenues by Activity".

Appendix 7

Major Subject Areas, Selected Outputs, Level of Service - International and Domestic Economic Statistics

Major Subject Areas and Selected Outputs	Level of Service	
	Frequency	Timeliness Targets*
Measures of Economic Performance		
Balance of international payments	Quarterly	60 days
Canadian composite leading indicator	Monthly	15-20 days
Financial flows	Quarterly	60 days
Gross domestic product	Quarterly	60 days
Real domestic product	Monthly	60 days
Security transactions with non-residents	Monthly	56 days
Industrial Activities		
Census of Agriculture (initial results)	5 years	12 months
Department store sales and stocks	Monthly	40 days
Farm cash receipts	Quarterly	54 days
Net farm income	Annual	149 days
Field crop reports (eight reports)	Seasonal	24 days
Industrial product price index	Monthly	28 days
Monthly survey of manufacturing industries	Monthly	48 days
New housing price index	Monthly	40 days
New motor vehicle sales	Monthly	40 days
Retail trade	Monthly	50-55 days
Sales of refined petroleum products	Monthly	30 days
Survey of Manufactures	Annual	
– first bulletin		200 days
– last bulletin		365 days
Wholesale trade	Monthly	50-55 days
Tourism		
International travel account	Quarterly	60 days
Travel between Canada and other countries	Monthly	48 days
Science and Technology		
Federal government R&D expenditures	Annual	6 months
Industrial R&D expenditures	Annual	10 months
International Trade		
Canadian international merchandise trade	Monthly	49 days
Corporate Finance		
Quarterly financial statistics of enterprises	Quarterly	60 days
Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act:		
– corporations	Annual	12 months

* Timeliness targets indicate the time elapsed between the last day of the reference period and the day on which the data are released to the public.

Appendix 8

Major Subject Areas, Selected Outputs, Level of Service - Socio-economic Statistics

Major Subject Areas and Selected Outputs	Level of Service	
	Frequency	Timeliness Targets*
Family Income and Expenditure Income distribution by size in Canada Household facilities and equipment Family expenditure in Canada	Annual Annual Four Years	11 months 6 months 12 months
Consumer Price Indexes The Consumer Price Index	Monthly	18 days
Employment and Unemployment Labour Force Survey Employment, earnings and hours Estimates of labour income Unemployment Insurance statistics Pension plans in Canada	Monthly Monthly Monthly Monthly Biennial	14 days 60 days 65-70 days 60 days 18 months
Sub-Provincial Data Migration of individuals Neighbourhood income and demographics, individuals Neighbourhood income and demographics, families	Annual Annual Annual	15 months 19 months 20 months

* Timeliness targets indicate the time elapsed between the last day of the reference period and the day on which the data are released to the public.

Appendix 9

Major Subject Areas, Selected Outputs, Level of Service - Census and Social Statistics

Major Subject Areas and Selected Outputs	Level of Service	
	Frequency	Timeliness Targets*
Census		
Censuses of population and housing:		
- Final population counts	5 Years	11 months
- 2A (short form) data release	5 Years	13 - 15 months
- 2B (long form) data release	5 Years	18 - 23 months
Population Estimates		
Demographic situation in Canada	Annual	10 months
National and provincial estimates	Annual	3 - 5 months
National and provincial estimates	Quarterly	3 months
Sub-provincial estimates	Annual	6 - 9 months
Social Conditions		
General Social Survey. Initial presentation of results based on a biennial cycle with a special focus for each round.	Biennial	6 - 9 months

* Timeliness targets indicate the time elapsed between the last day of the reference period and the day on which the data are released.

Appendix 10

Major Subject Areas, Selected Outputs, Level of Service - Institution Statistics

Major Subject Areas and Selected Outputs	Level of Service	
	Frequency	Timeliness Targets*
Health Care		
Births, deaths, marriages, divorces, causes of death	Annual	13 months
National Population Health Survey	Biannual	9 months
Education Institutions		
Enrolment	Annual	12 months
Graduations	Annual	12 months
Academic staff	Annual	15 months
Education Finance	Annual	20 months
Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs	Annual	3 months
Culture		
Book publishing	Annual	14 months
Sound recording industry	Annual	12 months
Periodicals	Annual	14 months
Film industry	Annual	15 months
Performing arts companies	Annual	14 months
Heritage institutions	Annual	18 months
Government expenditures on culture	Annual	13 months
Justice		
Crime statistics	Annual	8 months
Homicide statistics	Annual	8 months
Adult correctional services in Canada	Annual	9 months
Youth court statistics	Annual	7 months
Adult criminal court statistics	Annual	10 months
Legal aid	Annual	9 months
Public Sector Finance		
Govt Sector Series: System of National Accounts	Quarterly	60 days
Public Sector Series: Employment and Remuneration	Annual	4 months
Public Sector Series: Financial Management	Annual	6 months

* Timeliness targets indicate the time elapsed between the last day of the reference period and the day on which the data are released to the public.