



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

2004-2005 Estimates

A Report on Plans and Priorities

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Minister of Industry

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SECTION I: MESSAGES

Minister's Portfolio Message

As Minister of Industry, I am proud to report on Industry Portfolio initiatives to foster the creation and growth of a thriving, innovative economy. Through the programs of Statistics Canada and the other federal departments and agencies that make up the Industry Portfolio, we have encouraged progress on a number of priorities for Canadians, including improving Canada's business environment, continuing investment in the creation and commercialization of knowledge, building a skilled workforce, strengthening our communities, increasing health research and advancing sustainable development.

Canada is gaining recognition as a world leader in the knowledge economy. This is due in part to our significant investments in advanced research and ground breaking developments by Canadians in new technologies. By increasing our focus on research and development and working in partnership with Canadian firms, post-secondary institutions and not-for-profit organizations, we have stimulated innovation and have improved the productivity and competitiveness of Canadian businesses.

In the coming years we must make a concerted effort to improve Canada's performance even further by achieving greater successes in the industries that have brought Canada to where it is today. We must make it a priority for our businesses, large and small, to be leaders in developing the enabling, transformative technologies of tomorrow. As part of our commitment to building a thriving 21st century economy, we will foster the creation and growth of innovative Canadian companies by strengthening our focus on science and technology, increasing the commercialization of university research, and improving access to early-stage financing.

We are committed to supporting small business access to markets, promoting leading-edge technologies with emphasis on the health and environmental sectors, and information and communications technologies (ICTs) sectors, and promoting the development of value-added industries, particularly those related to the resource sectors. We will make our expertise available to the small businesses that drive the social economy, and we will collaborate with key stakeholders to widen the scope of programs currently available to small and medium-sized enterprises to include social enterprises.

These initiatives will build upon the excellent work that has been achieved to date by the Department and its Portfolio partners. Their work will continue to drive Canada's economic growth in the future and allow us to seize opportunities that present themselves, enabling us to leverage and showcase Canadian creativity and expertise in the global marketplace.

It is my pleasure to present the *Report on Plans and Priorities* for Statistics Canada. This report describes Statistics Canada's anticipated achievements and results over the next three years as we embark on building an economy for the 21st century. Some of the highlights of Statistics Canada plans and priorities include that Statistics Canada is one of the first statistical agencies in the world to provide security for data collected over the Internet. As well, the Agency will be using for the first time a Census Internet application for both the 2006 Census of Population and Census of Agriculture. Lastly, the report also notes the positive results from the Treasury Board Secretariat Expenditure and Management Review of Statistics Canada's exemplary management practices.

We are on our way to ensuring that Canada remains a nation with unique strengths that supports a growing economy and values social enterprise, a country where we can continue to build a better standard of living with quality jobs and competitive wages. We must create opportunities and overcome the economic and social challenges that will arise. In short, we must commit ourselves to the pursuit of excellence, leveraging the ingenuity and creativity of our people.

David L. Emerson
Minister of Industry

MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATION STATEMENT

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the 2004-2005 *Report on Plans and Priorities* (RPP) for
Statistics Canada

This document has been prepared based on the reporting principles and disclosure requirements contained in the *Guide to the preparation of the 2004-2005 Report on Plans and Priorities*.

- It accurately portrays the organization's plans and priorities.
- The planned spending information in this document is consistent with the directions provided in the Minister of Finance's budget and by TBS.
- Is comprehensive and accurate.
- Is based on sound underlying departmental information and management systems.
- The reporting structure on which this document is based has been approved by Treasury Board Ministers and is the basis for accountability for the results achieved with the resources and authorities provided.

Name: _____

Title: Chief Statistician _____

Date: _____

SECTION II: STATISTICS CANADA: RAISON D'ÊTRE

In this ever-changing world, which is becoming more difficult to understand and describe, statistical information provides clear reference points by which to clarify essential facts and to shed illumination on emerging social and economic trends in society.

Official statistics are an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society.

Statistics Canada is at the core of an integrated and efficient statistical system, serving all sectors of Canadian society.

Raison d'être

- *The timely production and provision of relevant, high-quality information needed by a changing society*

Relevant, timely, high-quality statistical information is needed, and used, by governments, institutions, businesses, media, universities, as well as by policy-makers, scholars, and private individuals. Its uses are many and varied – to form policy and evaluate its outcomes; to conduct research and shed empirical light on evolving issues; to aid in public understanding and decision-making; and to foster informed debate on events shaping and touching all who live and work in society.

Statistics Canada's raison d'être, derived from the Statistics Act, is to produce and to provide objective, relevant, timely, high-quality statistical information to serve the changing needs of society -- its decision-makers and its population. An activity that is especially important in an open, democratic society, because it provides objective information to Canadians and their elected representatives to illuminate public debate on the evolution of Canadian society and the economy.

2.1 Benefits for Canadians

Statistics on Canada's economic and social conditions keep Canadians informed. They help them to make informed decisions on where to live, health related choices, careers to pursue and investments to make. In addition, they also support Canada's democratic way of life by helping Canadians make informed decisions on actions designed to influence governments.

By keeping in touch with its clients and stakeholders, the Agency ensures its programs are relevant to emerging information needs. Statistics Canada works in partnership with all sectors of government, business and society to identify and fulfill the information requirements of today and tomorrow.

All the Agency's programs begin with an information need—like child-care requirements or the social and economic implications of an aging population, or the competitiveness of Canadian industries.

The information produced by Statistics Canada is wide-ranging covering important aspects of Canadian life and the economy.

Behind the numbers in the evening newscast lies the Agency's state-of-the-art computing technology and expertise in survey methodology and statistical methods and a dedicated contingent of professionals. Statistics Canada is a world leader in pioneering innovative statistical methods and concepts.

2.2 Public Commitments and Values

While an increasing share of the Agency's information comes from existing administrative data, most is still collected through businesses and from household surveys.

That makes survey respondents Statistics Canada's most valuable asset to ensure that survey results become reliable information. We make two fundamental commitments to them:

First, to protect the confidentiality of information provided to us. Second, to find innovative ways to reduce the time spent completing the surveys and, ideally, to use the Agency's existing information to minimize the number of surveys.

Public confidence and credibility is the foundation of any statistical organization and Statistics Canada employees are very conscious of this reality. The values and guiding principles behind the work of all employees and decisions of the Chief Statistician, are:

- ensuring **objectivity, openness and professionalism**
- protecting **confidentiality** and respecting **privacy**
- continuing vigilance on information **relevance and quality**
- provide all possible means for **access** to the institution and its data
- courteous and prompt **service to clients**.

SECTION III: PLANNING OVERVIEW

As stipulated in the Statistics Act, it is the Agency's responsibility to collaborate with other federal departments in assuming its leadership role of producing timely, relevant and accurate information. In addition, the Agency must coordinate plans for the integration of statistics pertaining to the whole of Canada and to each of the provinces. These responsibilities directly impact on how the Agency delivers its statistical programs and have led to the creation of many partnerships at the federal and provincial levels.

Treasury Board Secretariat Expenditure and Management Review of Statistics Canada

Following the 2003 Budget Speech, Statistics Canada was selected to take part in the first round of Treasury Board Secretariat (TBS) Expenditure and Management Reviews. These reviews were to be both horizontal, issues cut across more than one department and vertical, dealing with specific departments or agencies. These reviews were aimed at ensuring that government programs continue to improve how government resources are allocated and managed to deliver programs that reflect government priorities and the current needs of Canadians.

The Statistics Canada Expenditure and Management Review was formally launched in June and was completed in November 2003. The results of the review were very positive. Statistics Canada was rated very highly for its overall management practices. The report recommended that "Agency's practices – human resources; strategic and operational planning and budget reallocation processes; program evaluation – be shared as best practices/possible models for the TBS Management Accountability Framework implementation".

The report underlined Statistics Canada's high relevance to Canadians, indicating that the "Agency has well-established processes aimed at maintaining relevance of its activities and balancing priorities of users". It also stated that because some 93% of the Agency's base budget relates to legislative, regulatory and contractual obligations, Statistics Canada has "limited flexibility for significant reallocation and/or to deliver on significant new information requests". The report also focused on Statistics Canada's relationship with other federal government departments and agencies as well as the Census of Population funding process.

The report, also covered Statistics Canada's relationship with other federal departments and agencies under three areas; cost recovery, access to micro-data and the Agency's role in research and analysis. In short, the report encouraged Statistics Canada to continue current efforts at further opening the lines of communication and consultation with other federal departments and agencies. Finally, the report dealt with the funding process for the Census of Population. The report recommended that TBS work with Statistics Canada to develop a more coherent funding process with a more timely TBS decision on interim funding as well as earlier Cabinet engagement on the scope and the overall budget of the Census.

At the time of writing this report, the final recommendations from the TBS Expenditure Management Review were still pending final completion.

3.1 Our Business: Partnerships, Challenges and Risks

Statistics Canada's main challenge lies in its continuing capability to produce high-quality statistical information. Its effectiveness, in doing this, depends on the:

- **relevance** of its programs in meeting the user's current and emerging needs
- **accuracy** of its information through sound statistical methodology
- **timeliness** of its information releases
- **accessibility** of its information (i.e. ease of access to its products and services)
- **interpretability** of its information through descriptions, technical notes and metadata
- **coherence** of its information through use of international classification standards
- **control** of its reporting burden on Canadians
- **sustainability** of its delivery infrastructure.

The gathering of information involves a partnership with all Canadians. In this partnership, Canadians both contribute and benefit. Information is provided to Statistics Canada through surveys and access to administrative records; Statistics Canada, after compiling and analyzing this information, provides, and makes available to all valuable information products using various media.

Partnerships and cost-sharing arrangements with other departments, and with other jurisdictions and external organizations, are intrinsic aspects of program delivery. These relationships are key to the development of effective plans. Statistics Canada will continue to foster these kinds of partnerships over the planning period, as they have proven to serve not only the needs of the stakeholders, but also those of the national statistical system and the Canadian research community. A list of key partners is included at Section VII-7.3.

Statistics Canada's statistical program and system was structured to provide information on the macro-economy, the micro-economy, and the socio-demographic makeup of Canada, as well as on its public institutions and their programs.

This kind of information continues to constitute the Agency's "core" program, and to be relevant. The Agency must, however, ensure it is responsive to the changing, and often complex, information requirements of continually emerging issues.

Some emerging areas requiring more information and analysis to assist public and private decision-makers in understanding the issues they face and in helping them to deal with them are:

- the increasing role of service industries in the Canadian economy
- infrastructure measurement and analysis for Canadian cities and municipalities
- the health of Canadians and supporting systems
- factors influencing improved outcomes for Aboriginals
- environment and its effect on climate change
- factors that could help families out of poverty
- developing innovation and learning in Canada
- socio-economic factors affecting competitive cities and healthy communities
- the increasing trend in the transition of Canadians from work to retirement
- demographic factors, especially the aging of the population and its impact on the Canadian society
- factors contributing to understanding crime and victimization

In this dynamic socio-economic environment and facing current policies of redistribution and program reduction, maintaining the relevance of Statistics Canada's contribution to meet information needs such as these, while safeguarding the integrity of its "core" program, are the Agency's main managerial challenge over the planning horizon under review.

The Agency continues its efforts to manage its capacity to respond to a rapid growth in demand for its information products and analysis. The growing demand for its statistical products and analysis results from a number of factors: the most important is an increasing reliance on evidence-based decision-making in policy formulation and program evaluation. Balancing these demands with its infrastructure capacities requires very judicious management of the Agency's operations and resources. The Agency must ensure that these capacities continue to provide for optimum performance in responding to and meeting new information demands.

Without doubt, the recognition of the importance of sound information on which to formulate policy and make decisions has become widespread in a regime of "getting government right" and "managing for results". In fact, such information and analysis underpins the development of public policy and the monitoring of policy and program outcomes

The strategies chosen to direct the Agency's operating activities over the planning period will be key in contributing to its future success. To the extent it can, the Agency will take steps to nurture and protect its professional and operational capacities underlying the national statistical system – its knowledge infrastructure – the foundation of the Agency's current and future statistical relevance, organizational flexibility, and professional strength.

3.2 Statistical Program and Analytic Challenges

Some of the more daunting program-driven work initiatives, and the issues related to them, to which the Agency must pay close management attention over the planning review period are:

2006 Census of Population and Census of Agriculture

- Major changes in the way the Censuses are fundamentally conducted (ranging from data collection methods to the means by which information is treated) are planned for both the 2006 Census of Population and Agriculture.

***Challenge:** will be continuing to plan, manage and test carefully the large number of logistical and system changes, in preparation for a complete dress rehearsal to be conducted in May 2004.*

Socio-Economic Information on First Nations

- Aboriginal issues and policies have been the subject and focus of the Reference Group of Ministers on Aboriginal Policy (R.G. M.A.P.). One of these issues is the lack of comparable socio-economic information for First Nations people living on reserves. Current Statistics Canada household surveys do not generally include reserves in their scope.

***Challenge:** Statistics Canada is exploring the creation of a framework plan and blueprint to provide data on an ongoing basis for reserve population to fill many of the existing information gaps.*

Health Information

- Statistics Canada has improved the amount and quality of health information available in recent years through investments that have begun to provide evidence for greater accountability and for managing the health system to improve the health of Canadians. This has included for the first time ever, information from the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) on mental health and well-being, and comparable health indicators for provincial and local jurisdictions pursuant to the First Ministers' Health Accords of 2000 and 2003. In the next year, it will provide the first national information on nutrition in Canada in 30 years.

Although a great deal of health knowledge can be learned through survey interviews and administrative data, key information that is relevant to the present and future health of Canadians can only be obtained through measurements of certain physical characteristics. There is broad consensus, including Health Canada, major Non-Government Organizations such as the Heart and Stroke Foundation, and leading health researchers that a key priority is periodic physical measures data such as Canadians' nutritional status, obesity, blood pressure, heart disease and diabetes risk factors, physical fitness and environmental contaminants. Initial developments, with research partners, has begun for a new

Canadian Health Measures Survey to provide actual physical measurements which were last collected in the 1978-79 Canada Health Survey.

Challenge: *will be to respond to new demands from jurisdictions the National Health Council, and others for new information to address a continuing diverse array of information needs with the most efficient approaches while respecting the privacy concerns of Canadians.*

Trends and Conditions in Canada's Urban Communities

- Competitive cities and healthy communities have become a priority for the Canadian Government in the last Speech from the Throne. Indeed, it is recognized that the manner in which cities develop has a long-term effect on the economic growth of Canada as a whole and the social well being of its citizens.
Challenge: *will be to develop a report on Trends and Conditions in Canada's Urban Communities, addressing a range of social and economic themes. Urban communities have not traditionally been the focus of most statistical programs at Statistics Canada, but interest in such data is increasing rapidly.*

Innovation

- The Information System for Science and Technology Project, which the Agency conducts as part of the Policy Research Initiative, will continue to provide insights on innovation and its impact on the Canadian economy and society.
Challenge: *will be to pursue this initiative to provide more insights on innovation in selected service industries, following the analysis of a new survey.*

Business and Agriculture Surveys On-Line

- Statistics Canada is gradually implementing the use of electronic data reporting (EDR) for these surveys and, within this approach it has taken measures to guarantee respondents' confidentiality and privacy.
Challenge: *will be to actively offer the EDR option to respondents and to generate significant take-up rates for those selected business and agriculture surveys for which the option will be available.*

Economic Outcome of Immigrants

- Statistics Canada is undertaking a series of analytical projects designed to better understand and inform Canadians regarding the economic outcomes of immigrants:
Challenge: *will be to determine why recent immigrants to Canada are increasingly having more trouble adjusting economically to life in Canada.*

Labour Force Survey Redesign

- Every ten years, after the decennial population census, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) undergoes a sample redesign to reflect changes in population characteristics and new definitions of geographical boundaries. The current LFS sample is based on information from the 1991 Census, and reflects the population size and distribution, and the geographic boundaries as of 1991. Since then there has been significant population growth and change in population characteristics, as well as

extensive realignment of municipal and economic region boundaries. In order for the LFS to continue to meet its many key roles (e.g. economic performance, employment insurance estimates, household survey infrastructure), the sampling frame must be up-to-date and flexible, and the estimates must be sufficiently reliable to support policy decision making and the transfer of large sums of money within the Employment Insurance Program. Without a sample redesign, the quality of the estimates becomes weakest where growth is highest. As a result, fiscal, monetary and social policy decisions will be made based on an aging frame and less reliable data. As well, there has been an increasing discrepancy (slippage) between demographic projections and population estimates produced from the LFS. The aim of this redesign is to align the LFS sample frame to the new Census 2001 information.

Given the critical importance of the redesign to the LFS and the entire household survey program, and the absence of external funding, a self-funded option will be pursued however the solution to self fund would mean a 6% sample reduction.

Challenge: *Statistics Canada will undertake efforts to ensure that the improvements resulting from the redesign of the Labour Force Survey will offset the temporary reduction in data quality as a result of sample reduction during the time of the redesign project which is estimated at three years.*

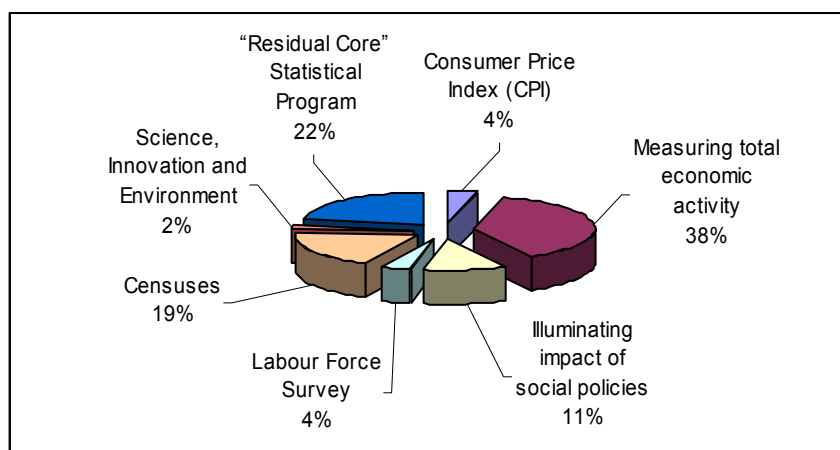
Developing a New Framework for Justice Statistics

- Statistics Canada is undertaking to develop a new framework for justice statistics and analysis. The new framework is intended to provide the scope and focus for future information development that will improve national capacity to address key policy questions and promote evidence-based policy development. The framework will focus primarily on the development of information that will contribute to a better understanding of how policies, programs and procedures are operating, what is working and what is not working, for whom and why.
Challenge: *continued funding and partnership will be needed to develop information on justice outcomes through enhanced analytical capacity and the development of new data to address information gaps.*

3.3 An Overview of Agency Spending

The Agency has some 360 statistical programs and releases more than 1,000 products each year. The following chart provides a breakdown of its spending by major statistical program and by economic and social indicators. While not reflected in the chart, almost one-quarter of the Agency's gross expenditures was funded through the collection of responsible revenues (*more detailed information is in Section VI, Financial Information*).

Agency Spending by Major Statistical Programs and Indicators



The following table highlights some of the uses of the Agency's major statistical programs and indicators.

Major Programs and Indicators are:	Uses and Users of Selected Indicators are:
Measuring total economic activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for fiscal and monetary policy development and monitoring used for federal and provincial budget-making and forecasting, and for monitoring economic performance example – Gross Domestic Product
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> key indicator of Canada's economic health for economic policy analysis Bank of Canada and Department of Finance use in setting government monetary and fiscal policy
Labour Force Survey (LFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> only source of monthly estimates of total employment and unemployment used to plan and develop macro-economic and fiscal policies and assess their effects on the economy
Science, Innovation and Environment	<p>Science and Innovation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for formulating and monitoring of science and technology policy in Canada indicators of science and technology activities, linkages and outcomes <p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for environmental analysis, policy-making and monitoring Environment Canada uses for monitoring and reporting on waste management in Canada

**Illuminating impact
of social policies**

Health

- information on the health of Canadians and the health systems
- used to support health planners and decision-makers at all levels of government
- examples – Canadian Community Health Survey, National Public Health Survey.

Education

- information on education and training in Canada relevant to policy issues and the management of education
- used to support policy decisions and program management and inform the public
- example – Post Secondary Transition Survey

Justice

- information on each sector of the criminal justice system for Canada and for each province and territory
- information contributes to changes in the Criminal Code of Canada and the justice system reform

Culture

- information on the culture institutions and industries in Canada
- used to support policy decisions and program management of governments and culture sector

**Censuses (Population
and Agriculture)**

Population:

- detailed statistical data on the demographic, social and economic condition of the population
- used to calculate federal-provincial fiscal transfers

Agriculture:

- wide range of data on the agriculture industry and on physical and financial characteristics of farms
- input to the System of National Accounts for income, monthly GDP by industry, and financial flows

**“Residual Core” statistical
program**

- “Core” economic and social statistics programs are highest and most widely shared priorities for information
 - most output of these programs is required by legislation
 - broad array of ongoing statistical series and major cyclical programs
 - examples – Income and Expenditure Accounts, Balance of Payments, Annual Retail Trade Survey
-

3.4 Assessing Statistical Performance

The Agency's fundamental purpose as a national statistical office is the production of statistical information. Its effectiveness in this role depends on its objectivity and credibility, its ability to produce relevant, timely, accessible and accurate information to attain high professional standards and to control the reporting burden on respondents.

A balanced and open approach to the measurement of its own performance can only serve to strengthen a National Statistical Institution's reputation for objectivity and impartiality. Statistics Canada has followed this principle in setting up and in using its performance assessment system to monitor its operations internally and to report on its performance externally to others. This system has stood it well.

The performance of a national statistical agency is multidimensional. Different audiences are interested in different dimensions of performance. Statistics Canada recognizes its responsibility to report on dimensions of performance not visible from outside the Agency.

Four major dimensions of performance can each be linked to a particular stakeholder group with an interest in its performance:

- The **quality** of information, where quality is broadly defined as fitness for use, is of major interest to users of Statistics Canada's information products
- The **financial performance** of the Agency, including efficiency, good management, and proper use of taxpayers' money, is of concern to Statistics Canada's funders: the government and citizens of Canada
- The **response burden** imposed on respondents, how the Agency interacts with them, and the care taken to protect their information is of concern to them
- The **management of human resources** is of concern to the Agency's employees

Statistics Canada defines information quality as 'fitness for use'. Six aspects of information quality are pertinent to the use of information: relevance, accuracy, timeliness, accessibility, interpretability, and coherence. Some of these aspects can be quantified in numerical indicators; some are best described qualitatively; others can be assessed only through the processes followed by the Agency (*see Section VII, Table 7.1*).

The dimensions of quality are overlapping and interrelated. There is no effective model for bringing all the characteristics of quality together into a single indicator. Each dimension has to be adequately managed if information is to be fit for use. Failure in any one dimension can destroy the usefulness of the information.

Financial Performance is monitored at a broad level through financial management information systems to provide information on expenditure and program efficiency, and on costs by program, organizational unit, and function. These systems are supported by a

framework of financial policies and procedures, cost recording systems, and internal financial performance measures.

Respondent burden and respondent relations more generally are monitored in a variety of ways. These include direct measurement of the number of respondent hours required to complete Statistics Canada surveys, identifying and exploiting alternative information sources (e.g. administrative data), developing alternative means of reporting and collecting information (e.g. data reporting through user-friendly electronic means), and through feedback obtained from respondents.

Human Resource Management is monitored through regular employee feedback from internal and public service-wide surveys, exit and turnover rates, knowledge transfer, exit interviews, as well as through Biennial (every second year) and Quadrennial (every fourth year) Program Reports from every program.

SECTION IV: PLANS AND PRIORITIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME

The Agency plays a crucial role in public policy development by providing a reliable statistical base to enlighten and contribute to public policy discussion. Many of the current domestic issues of the day are discussed and assessed using Statistics Canada data and analyses. The *Speech from the Throne* identified issues, such as health, child poverty, life chances for Aboriginals, environment and climate change, innovation and learning, competitive cities and healthy communities, partnership between government and citizens, Canada and the rest of the world – every one of which has been, and continues to be, illuminated by the Agency’s information products.

The bulk of the Agency’s program is of a continuing nature involving the regular, monthly, quarterly or annual collection and publication of a wide range of social, economic and environmental indicators, more detailed tabulations, and analytic studies. The planning activities highlighted in the following table under the heading “Plans and Related Activities” concentrate on those program areas where significant program changes are envisaged in the coming period. All of these will be subject to review and reporting using Statistics Canada’s Quality Assurance Framework.

Government Themes and Priorities			
The Strength of Canadian Communities	Economic Opportunities and Innovation in Canada	The Canadian Environment	The Health of Canadians
<p>Strategic Outcomes</p> <p>Inform Canadian citizens, governments, and businesses on various aspects of Canada’s evolving economy and society, with objective and impartial statistics and products, services, and insightful analyses which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Relevant to policy formulation and decision-making• Responsive to emerging issues• Of high quality <p>And which contribute to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meeting Canada’s information needs• Honouring its citizens’ right to open, easily accessed, understood information• Fulfilling legal requirements• Keeping Canadians informed on, and of, current and emerging economic and social issues affecting their lives and well-being			
Departmental Strategic Objectives and Priorities			
Planning Priorities		Major Plans, Activities and Overall Results	
A. Relevance Produce information needed to support informed policy formulation, decision-making, and discussion Produce information required to meet emerging issues and new challenges		See Section 4.1 and 4.2	
B. Information Quality Ensure information is timely, reliable, objective, accurate, and of high quality		See Section 4.3	
C. National Knowledge Infrastructure Preserve an innovative, adaptive national statistical knowledge infrastructure, sound data collection systems, and a professional flexible work force		See Section 4.4	
Financial Information Summary The Agency’s budget in its 2004-2005 Main Estimates was: Total Authorities \$545.1 million Vote-Netted Authorities \$130.0 million Net Authorities \$415.1 million			

4.1 Information to support informed policy formulation and decision-making

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. For the planning horizon, Statistics Canada will undertake a number of activities to reinforce its core program in the following areas which continue to be important to key stakeholders in policy formulation and decision making.

1. 2006 Census of Population

The next Census of Population is scheduled for May 16, 2006. A number of significant changes are planned for the next Census, addressing Canadians' expectations for increased privacy and confidentiality protection along with the presence of an on-line option for responding. At the same time, the Agency is investigating longer term cost efficiencies while trying to maintain the high level of quality, timeliness and content relevance for decision makers who rely heavily on Census results.

In order to exercise the substantial changes in advance of the Census in 2006, a large Census Test is scheduled for May 2004 in three parts of the country-comprising some 300,000 dwellings. Statistics Canada is currently engaged in the numerous systems, procedural, quality and evaluation framework development activities in advance of the Test, designed to serve as a dress rehearsal prior to the Census, which will impact an estimated 31 million Canadians in over 13.2 million dwellings in May 2006. Some of the systems development activities involve an external contractor. The Government of Canada's Secure Channel initiative will provide the security layer for the Census Internet application. To date, Statistics Canada has completed an extensive consultation process with major data users on the content for the next Census, established the Census test questionnaire based on consultation feedback, quantitative and qualitative questionnaire testing, developed operational procedures for the Census test, and is in various stages of developing and testing collection, processing and software systems, along with securing and fitting-up physical offices for the collection and processing activities. An end-to-end integration test is scheduled for mid-March 2004, prior to the Census test in May 2004.

Current funding for the Census extends to March 2005, and funding for the outsourcing project only extends until the end of the Census test in September 2004. It is imperative that funding be secured for the balance of the Census, including the necessary funds and approvals for the outsourced components and Secure Channel. A heavy emphasis will be placed on the evaluation of the Census test and the necessary scaling-up and modifications required prior to 2006.

Planned activities:

Statistics Canada in partnership with the Treasury Board Secretariat will secure funding for the Census and evaluate the Census test and make the necessary modifications.

2. 2006 Census of Agriculture

The Census of Agriculture uses the same infrastructure as the Census of Population. As such, it too has been undergoing major transformations which will be tested in May 2004.

Planning for the May 11, 2004 Dress Rehearsal is on schedule. The test questionnaires have been printed, and the Census of Agriculture team is working alongside the Census of Population team to put the collection processes in place.

Plans for the 2006 Census of Agriculture:

➤ ***The Dress Rehearsal is scheduled for May 11, 2004***

The Dress Rehearsal serves as a test for collection procedures and the selected sample size of this test (16,000 voluntary respondents) will provide an excellent foundation for evaluating the efficacy of the combined processes and the proposed content of the questionnaire itself before it goes for Cabinet approval. The Internet version of the questionnaire will also be included in the 2004 test, as part of Statistics Canada's efforts to integrate online surveys into its programs and reduce respondent burden.

The Census of Agriculture brings an advantage to the amalgamated processing system: 2006 will be the first time intelligent character recognition (ICR) will be used to capture data from both censuses. The Census of Agriculture pioneered ICR use in 2001 paving the way for its use on both the Census of Population and Census of Agriculture in 2006.

Planned activities:

Over the planning period, the Agency will complete the design, development and testing of the various automated systems and processes involved in the 2006 Census in preparation for a dress rehearsal in May 2004.

3. Post Censal Surveys

Aboriginal Peoples Survey

- The Aboriginal Peoples Survey is a post-censal survey with a wide variety of social and economic information collected in 2001 from over 117,000 Aboriginal people across Canada. The initial data findings were released on September 24, 2003 and analysis and dissemination work is continuing.

Analysis over the next year will focus on specific populations of Aboriginal people such as the Métis and Inuit populations. A public use micro-data file will be created for wider analysis outside of Statistics Canada. Further electronic data products will become available on the Statistics Canada Website and less technical products such as fact sheets that would appeal to a larger audience will be disseminated. Work also continues on providing custom data to national Aboriginal organizations who participated in the development and success of the survey.

Statistical capacity building activities will also continue, with two new courses planned to be developed and piloted over the year in response to needs identified.

4. Customs Blueprint

Canada Customs and Revenue Agency (CCRA) officially launched the Customs Self-Assessment Program in early December 2001. It is expected that, over the next few years, the majority of the larger Canadian enterprises will be reporting their trade statistics using the information that resides in their own business accounting systems. In order to maintain the integrity of international trade data, Statistics Canada needed to adjust its data processing system. This entailed alterations to reporting procedures, concepts and quality assurance methodologies. All of the required changes, modifications and additions to the processing of the import trade data have now been documented and the majority of the modules have been programmed. By March 31, 2004, the User Acceptance Testing and the training for the new systems will be completed and implementation is scheduled for the end of the fiscal year. The effectiveness of the new systems will be monitored during the first year after implementation.

The final component of the Blueprint project is the development of a more efficient method for communicating data quality problems to CCRA. The initial discussion between Statistics Canada and CCRA for establishing a framework for eliminating data errors has been completed. During the next fiscal year, new procedures will be articulated and implemented.

Planned activities:

During 2004-2005, the procedures and process will be put into place to complete the Blueprint Project with the new Data Quality Assurance Procedure.

The effectiveness of the new modules resulting from the Blueprint Project will be monitored.

5. Trends and Conditions in Canada's Urban Communities

Governments at all levels are putting increased emphasis on the social and economic issues at the city level. It is recognized that the manner in which cities develop has a long-term effect on both the economic growth of the nation, and the social well being of its citizens. Canadian cities can succeed or fail in a range of activities, including the attraction of new industries and jobs, becoming centres of innovative economic activity, and developing the capacity to produce a competitive labour force. Similarly, the social environment in cities obviously affects the well-being of Canadians. This will include issues related to low-income neighbourhood, environmental issues, health issues, the availability and use of cultural activities, how well particular populations integrate in cities, notably recent immigrants and the aboriginal population, and a host of other social topics. The project will rely heavily on the 2001 Census of Population data as well as other sources.

Planned activities:

Statistics Canada will develop a report on Trends and Conditions in Canada's Urban Communities addressing a range of social and economic themes.

6. Economic Outcomes of Immigrants

Some recent immigrants are increasingly having a difficult time adjusting economically in Canada. Their ability to find employment and earn a substantial wage has been decreasing through the late 1980s and 1990s. Given this situation, and the major role that immigration plays in many of Canada's major urban centres, Statistics Canada is undertaking a series of analytical projects designed to better inform Canadians regarding the economic outcomes of immigrants.

Planned activities:

The Agency will undertake a series of analytical projects on the economic outcomes of immigrants.

7. *Measuring Social Capital*

The 2003 General Social Survey will be the first Statistics Canada survey to focus on Social Capital. The work of world-class leading Social Capital researchers, international organizations including the World Bank and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) have suggested a number of topics as making up the essentials of Social Capital. In 2001, the OECD published a major report on social and human capital entitled *The Well-Being of Nations*. This report defined social capital as: *Networks together with shared norms, values and understandings that facilitate co-operation within or among groups*.

This survey utilizes the OECD definition and will produce indicators of (a) community participation, (b) informal networks, and (c) trust, as well as some other key factors including the causes and consequences of social capital.

The literature theorizes that the social behaviour of individuals and their propensity to trust have an aggregate outcome in the community as measured by its economic, political and institutional performance. Using community profiles, researchers expect to link selected type of community information to the survey results for analysis.

Planned activities:

The first release of this survey information will occur in the summer of 2004.

8. *Financial Markets and Economic Behaviour*

Over the course of the nineties, several events in the financial markets such as the Mexican Peso crisis, the Asian liquidity crisis, and the stock market valuation bubble had distinct ramifications on the economy. The Agency's existing data systems were limited in assisting to identify the factors behind such events and thus help anticipate or analyze this chain of events. Innovation in financial markets is rapid and the dynamics of transferring funds from lenders to borrowers to facilitate the creation of wealth is increasingly complex. Several projects are proposed or are already underway to address these issues.

- **Quarterly Market Value Balance Sheets**

In June 2003, the National Balance Sheet Accounts and the International Investment Position programs were converted to a quarterly frequency as planned. By June 2004, estimates for portfolio instruments (debt and equity securities) will be converted from book value (historical cost, acquisition cost) to market value, thus further enhancing the analytical aspect of the national accounts. By June 2005, estimates for other types of equity investment will be converted to market value. The resulting new quarterly product will at a minimum encompass the four major sectors of the economy (corporations, households and unincorporated businesses,

governments and non-residents), by asset and liability type. The project focuses on equity investments where the biggest valuation differences exist. Future work in this area includes developing the “Other Changes in Assets Account” so that, among other things, capital gains and losses by sector and by asset can be clearly identified. Other future enhancements could include increasing the sector detail and efforts to improve the valuation of non-financial assets. Canadians will thus have a more complete set of national accounts with increased analytical potential.

Planned activities:

By June of 2004, the Agency will convert marketable debt and equity in the current National Balance Sheet Accounts and the International Investment Position programs to a market valuation. In June 2005 intercompany equity investment and other non-listed shares will be converted to market value.

- **First Nations Public Sector Statistics**

Statistics Canada has started to conceptualize a new public sector statistics program for First Nations communities, as part of the Aboriginal Data Initiative (ADI). Phase one of the pilot project aims at soliciting the cooperation of the communities. This involves meeting and discussing the proposal with the aboriginal communities. Phase two will focus on assessing the potential source data, in effect “seeing what sort of data are available” in the First Nations communities. The goal of the third and final phase will be to work with the communities to help them to conceptually align their financial records so they can be used to produce comparable statistics. An additional goal of the project is to build up a clear picture of the First Nations public sector universe, including its various government bodies and business enterprises.

Planned activities:

By March of 2005, a report on the pilot project will be presented to Treasury Board.

- **Infrastructure Measurement and Analysis**

Officials in Infrastructure Canada, a new federal department established in the fall of 2002, have asked Statistics Canada to collaborate with them in developing a program of statistical development and analysis in the broad area of government infrastructure. A formal memorandum of understanding is being drafted under which Infrastructure Canada and Statistics Canada will collaborate in statistical development and analysis work related to Canada’s infrastructure capital. The work program may include new tabulations of capital investment and stocks for the municipal government sector, by province and territory, research studies investigating the historical role of infrastructure in facilitating productivity growth in Canada and a new survey of infrastructure investment characteristics for municipalities.

Planned activities:

A memorandum of understanding between Infrastructure Canada and Statistics Canada will be prepared. This will be followed by the development of detailed plans.

9. The Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating (CSGVP)

The Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating (CSGVP) encompasses all dimensions of individual contributory behaviour and is the most comprehensive survey of charitable giving, volunteering and participating in Canada. Within the framework of the Voluntary Sector Initiative, it is directed by a partnership of federal government departments and voluntary sector organizations, including Human Resources Development Canada, Heritage Canada, Health Canada, Volunteer Canada and the Canadian Centre for Philanthropy.

The CSGVP will be conducted as a stand-alone survey program, with national geographic coverage and an expanded sample to improve cross-sectional estimates for smaller provinces, census metropolitan areas and key sub-populations. The survey will be instituted on a permanent basis on a three-year cycle providing for collection in 2004, 2007 and every third year thereafter. The CSGVP will be conducted in all provinces and the Canadian Territories in the fall of 2004.

Planned activities:

New data from these surveys are expected to be released in the fall of 2005.

10. Canadian Vehicle Survey – Fuel Use Module

On the basis of the success of pilot tests conducted in 2002-2003 for Transport Canada, the reporting logs for the Canadian Vehicle Survey were modified to extend the current record of fuel purchased for a period long enough to estimate the fuel consumption rates by vehicle type. Canadian operators of on-road vehicles (excluding buses) who are selected to reply to this survey will be asked questions starting in the first quarter 2004, with data results expected by early 2005.

The Canadian Vehicle Survey fuel use data will be the only source of current on-road fuel consumption ratios for road vehicles from which to validate the performance of the road vehicle fleet compared to ratios determined in manufacturers' laboratory tests as reported to Transport Canada. The survey results will also be used by Natural Resources Canada to monitor their transportation energy conservation programs.

The fuel use information will also be used by Natural Resources Canada for their Transportation Energy Demand Model (TEDM). The model is designed to monitor and forecast fuel demand in the Canadian transportation sector, and to estimate vehicle emissions. Statistics Canada will have the ability to link fuel use to trip purpose, and other departments and agencies will gain insight into estimates for fuel savings as a result of diversion of travel to alternate modes to private motor vehicles.

Planned activities:

The Canadian Vehicle Survey will be conducted in the first quarter of 2004 with data results expected by early 2005.

4.2 Information needed to meet emerging issues and new challenges

The dynamic nature of Canadian society requires the Agency to be continually responsive to new information requirements in order to be in a position to provide Canadians, and their policy institutions, with information to understand better changes taking place, and their magnitude and underlying causalities. The Agency will pursue a number of initiatives to respond to new information needs in the following areas.

1. Develop the Survey Research Program in response to information needs to meet emerging and new policy challenges – Data Gaps II

Issues identified by the Policy Research Initiative will continue to be a key focus of Statistics Canada over the next few years. Under the Policy Research Initiative, the program of surveys currently being conducted will be completed in fiscal year 2003-2004. In the coming year, the Agency will continue a number of data gap initiatives in response to the information demands in the areas of the *knowledge-based economy, economic growth, social cohesion, human development, and global challenges and opportunities*. These priorities have been approved by the interdepartmental Policy Research Data Group continuation of funding approval was being sought at the time of writing this report.

Knowledge-based economy

Economic growth

Social cohesion

Human development

Global challenges and opportunities

Activities in support of the Knowledge-Based Economy and Society information needs

• **Workplace and Employee Survey**

In business and government today, there is a pressing need for better and more current information on highly competitive, changing business environment that Canadian companies and their employees now face in the world. The creation of the North American free trade zone and business globalization trends generally have heightened awareness of this competitive environment.

The Workplace and Employee Survey (WES) was introduced in 1999 to collect information on the workplace and on how it is changing, and its effects on workers. Specifically the aim of this annual survey is to investigate the relationships among competitiveness, innovation, technology use and human resources management on the employer side, and technology use, training, job stability and earnings on the employee

side. This unique survey has provided valuable information for policy research in this area and more information will be published in the coming year.

Planned activities:

As of July 2003, three years of data have been released, with two more years in the works. Following extensive consultation, a redesign and content assessment of the WES is currently underway, with a planned implementation in 2005. The intent of this review is to maximize the relevance of the survey and ensure that it is capable of adapting to the changing landscape of workplace and employee issues.

Activities in support of Economic Growth information needs

Economic growth is central to wealth and job creation. Yet many aspects of it are not clearly understood, particularly in the areas of the determinants of productivity growth and slowdown and the relationship between productivity growth and the environment.

Projects planned to fill data gaps in this area will be:

- **The Information System for Science and Technology Project**

Science and technology activities are central to creating jobs and economic growth, to improving quality of life, and to advancing knowledge. Although effective exploitation of science and technology is fundamental to individual and societal well being, many questions on this issue cannot be answered with the statistical information available a number of years ago.

This project provides integrated information on three aspects of science and technology in Canada: the activities of research and development, commercialization, innovation, and related human resource development; economic and social impacts of technological and related organizational change; and the diffusion of technologies and ideas in a knowledge-based economy. These measurements will serve to provide a coherent picture of the Canadian system of innovation and its relation to the knowledge-based economy.

Planned activities:

The Policy Research Data Group has decided to continue (with Treasury Board approval) this activity for four years starting in 2004-2005 and as such, new project deliverables will be negotiated with the lead client, Industry Canada.

- **Socio-Economic Indicators of “Connectedness”**

The purpose of this project is to provide information on factors influencing Canada’s ability to achieve its objective of making Canada’s knowledge infrastructure accessible to all Canadians. It is also aimed at determining the use, or planned use, of information and communication technologies by households and other sectors of the economy, as well as on their readiness to engage in electronic commerce and other activities in the knowledge-

based economy. Measuring electronic commerce is a key part of the project. Project staff work with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and bilaterally with experts in other countries to ensure comparability of the indicators and to influence international developments.

Planned activities:

The Policy Research Data Group has recommended to continue (with Treasury Board approval) this activity for four years starting in 2004-2005 and as such, new project deliverables will be negotiated with the lead client.

Activities in support of Social Cohesion information needs

Among the challenges in the area of Social Cohesion are issues related to polarization and Canadian identity. A research framework has been developed and, while there is a broad range of information from existing surveys, major information gaps still exist. A multi-faceted strategy is proposed, combining specific initiatives to meet short-term data needs, and to develop flexible data collection and analysis vehicles to address new questions that emerge from the ongoing research program. Areas to be covered by this initiative are:

- **General Social Survey**

The two primary objectives of the General Social Survey (GSS) are to gather data on social trends in order to monitor changes in the living conditions and well-being of Canadians over time, and to provide immediate information on specific social policy issues of current or emerging interest.

In 2003, the GSS collected for the first time, information on Social Capital, including information on social networks and civic participation. Social Capital is understood as a means or process for accessing various forms of resources and support through networks of social relations. The analysis of these data, which will be released in 2004/05, will inform policy development in the areas of economic participation and social inclusion as well as health outcomes, immigrant integration and diversity.

As well, in 2004 the GSS will collect for the third time, data on victimization, enabling users to track trends in victimization rates and examine the factors related to spousal assault.

Planned activities:

The Policy Research Data Group has recommended to continue (with Treasury Board approval) this activity for four years starting in 2004-2005 and as such, new project deliverables will be negotiated with the lead client.

- **Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada**

The Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada is designed to improve researchers' understanding of how immigrants adjust to life in Canada. The same respondents are interviewed at three points in time, after arriving in Canada: six months (Wave 1); two years (Wave 2); and four years (Wave 3). This design facilitates detailed analysis of the factors influencing changes in the life of the immigrants over time. The study focuses only on issues related to short-term adjustments and integration. The results of this survey will guide the determination of which services are most effective in helping newcomers settle into Canadian society and will provide information on how new immigrants use the resources available to them. The target population of the survey is permanent residents 15 years of age and older arriving from outside Canada over a specified period of time. The primary unit of analysis for the survey is the individual immigrant.

Planned activities:

The Policy Research Data Group has recommended to continue (with Treasury Board approval) this activity for four years starting in 2004-2005 and as such, new project deliverables will be negotiated with the lead client.

- **Canadian Segment of the World Values Survey**

This project aims to improve Statistics Canada's understanding of value change by supporting Canadian participation in the next round of the World Values Surveys (WVS) -- the largest international collaborative survey research project ever undertaken. The first round in 1981 was conducted in 22 countries. The second round in 1990 included 42 countries, and the third round, conducted in 2000, included 68 countries representing approximately 76% of the world's population. It is the primary research tool for understanding global value change and is a resource now used routinely by government and academic researchers around the world. The success of previous rounds of the project suggests that support for the collection, technical documentation, and archiving of Canadian data in round four in 2005 would be a good investment for future research needs.

Planned activities:

The design stage for 2005, currently underway, involves close cooperation with all principal investigators of the WVS in the rest of the world.

Activities in support of Human Development information needs

Human Development covers numerous aspects of the human experience: childhood, work, learning, ageing, caring for others, and participation in the community. The following statistical projects will be undertaken to meet the needs identified as gaps by the Human Development Network initiative over the first several years of its research agenda.

- **Post-secondary Transition Survey**

The purpose of the Post-Secondary Transition Survey is to provide information to understand better factors affecting the transition of Canada's young people in moving between post-secondary education and the world of work. This will help in the development of youth policies and programs to achieve successful transitions into the labour market. Results will also identify concerns about social integration and social disenfranchisement.

The survey will reveal if there are major inefficiencies in the early stages of post-secondary education, and if "leavers" might benefit from alternative educational pathways. Information is critically needed to assess the magnitude of persons leaving the country upon graduation, to understand the factors involved and to develop policies on the issue of the "brain-drain" - a growing policy concern relating to Canada's competitiveness in the global economy.

Planned activities:

In May 2002, Statistics Canada surveyed the 2000 class of graduates of Canada's post-secondary educational institutions (universities, community colleges and trade/vocational schools). The survey's primary objective was to obtain information on the labour market experiences of graduates entering the labour market, focusing on employment, occupations and the relationship between jobs and education/training. The two provincial governments funded additional sample in their jurisdictions to meet their information needs. For the first time, the survey included graduates who moved to the United States. Survey results were released in the fall of 2003. The same graduates covered in this survey will be re-interviewed in 2005 to assess how their labour market outcomes have evolved over a longer period.

- **Adult Literacy and Lifeskills Survey**

The Adult Literacy and Lifeskills Survey (ALL) was conducted in 2003. The survey results will allow some comparisons with an earlier survey conducted in 1994, called the International Adult Literacy Survey. However, ALL goes much further, since it assesses skills in numeracy, problem solving and some aspects of information technology literacy. The project was developed with the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development.

Planned activities:

The results of the Adult Literacy and Lifeskills Survey will be available in 2004.

- **Enhanced Student Information System**

The goal of Enhanced Student Information System (ESIS) is to produce enrolment and graduate counts across the full spectrum of public and not-for-profit post-secondary institutions. ESIS will also follow student pathways through post-secondary institutions, providing information, for example, on numbers of students changing programs, shifting from one type of institution to another, from one province to another, and so on. ESIS is replacing several surveys that are collecting information from universities, community colleges and trade-vocational programs. ESIS will also provide more information on program of study than is currently available, including more detail on emerging fields. The ESIS project has been underway for four years.

Planned activities:

The first ESIS results will be published in the spring of 2004. ESIS will also become the foundation for future rounds of the National Graduate Survey so that post-secondary outcomes from the NGS can be analyzed in the light of a student's pathway through post-secondary.

Activities in support of Global Challenges and Opportunities information needs

- **Exporter Registry**

The Exporter Registry provides estimates of the number of exporters and the value of exports delineated by industry group, exporter size, province of residence, destination of export and (for the latest data year) employment size. Export documents are grouped and linked to establishments/enterprises on the Statistics Canada Business Register. For the small component of export documents that are not linked, an estimation methodology is applied to obtain a total annual count of exporting establishments. The exporter data has been released in a publication titled "A Profile of Canadian Exporters". The most recent release covered the years 1993 to 2000. In addition multidimensional spreadsheet tables are available at the establishment level. Team Canada (a consortium of Federal Departments) assisted in funding this project and is a primary consumer.

Planned activities:

Export data for 2002 will be available in March 2004. Several research papers have been proposed on this topic and several provincial departments have requested more detailed data.

Environment Statistics Program

The objective of the Program is to provide Canadians with consistent, comprehensive and pertinent information with which to study the relationship between the environment and human activities. The mandate is carried out through two main activities:

- integration of environmental information with Statistics Canada's socio-economic data
- collection of data on environmental protection directly from businesses, households, and governments, through four on-going and ad-hoc surveys on the production and consumption of environmental goods and services. Surveys include the Environmental Protection Expenditure Survey, the Waste Management Industry Survey: Business and Government Sectors, the Environment Industry Survey and the Household Environment Survey.

2. *Environment*

In addition to the Policy Research Data Group (PRDG) initiative on Environment Statistics, Statistics Canada is currently conducting other activities in this area:

- **Natural Resources Stocks Values**

Statistics Canada produces estimates of the wealth associated with Canada's stocks of natural resources. At the moment, these estimates are not as timely as those for other components of national wealth (e.g. produced capital). As a result, a complete and timely estimate of national wealth is not possible. To correct this, the Agency will develop a method for making more timely estimates of natural resource stocks values based on leading indicators of production and exploration activity in the natural resource sector. Initial estimates based on this new method will be produced and tested for quality. It is planned that they be eventually integrated into the regular estimate of national wealth compiled as part of the System of National Accounts.

Planned activities:

A method to prepare more timely estimates of natural resource stock values was developed and preliminary estimates were prepared for reference year 2001. Work will be carried out in 2004-05 to compare these estimates with those based on complete information for 2001 to see if the methodology generates accurate results.

- **Water Use, Water Quantity and Water Quality**

Work will continue on the development of accounts for water use, water quantity and water quality. With respect to water use, a methodological review of the existing Industrial Water Use Survey conducted jointly by Environment Canada and Statistics Canada will be undertaken. Based on this review, work will begin on a new survey design to reduce costs and improve the quality of sub-national estimates. With respect to water quantity, new evapotranspiration data from Natural Resources Canada will be incorporated into the

existing climatic water use balance to provide improved estimates of the rate of renewal of water resources by sub-sub watershed basin. Work will commence on the development of a surface water balance. As a starting point, all existing hydrometric data will be incorporated into the new hydrologic framework developed jointly by Natural Resources Canada, Statistics Canada and others. With respect to water quality, an investigation will be carried out on the feasibility of using municipal water treatment plant records as a source of data on water quality in Canada. A limited number of municipalities will be asked to provide such data. If they are able to do so and the data prove useful, a data collection vehicle will be designed to obtain similar data from all municipalities in the country.

Planned activities:

A methodological review of the Industrial Water Use Survey was conducted jointly by Environment Canada and Statistics Canada in 2003-04 and the two departments will consider options for a new survey in the coming year. With respect to the surface water balance, historical stream flow data are being compiled for watersheds across the country; this work should be complete by mid 2004-05. Water quality data for water treatment plants were obtained from selected municipalities in 2003-04. The next step is to determine the extent to which similar data can be obtained nationwide and to consider options for doing so.

- **Flows of Scrap Materials**

Work will continue on the development of methods for estimating flows of scrap materials. The method for estimating flows of scrap metals will be finalized and the first results will be published in a research paper. Research will be subsequently conducted into extending the method to other materials (e.g. paper, wood, and glass).

Planned activities:

The method for estimating flows of scrap metals was finalized in 2003-04 and the first results were presented at an international input-output conference in Montréal. The Agency will publish a research document on the methodology in 2004-05. Research on the extension of the method to other materials has been postponed until additional resources can be secured.

3. Health

- **Health Accord Indicators**

First Ministers entered into a second health accord in February 2003. A key component of the accord is a commitment by all federal, provincial and territorial jurisdictions to publish a series of indicators for their respective publics. There have been a number of additions to the range of indicators identified in the first accord (these were published in September 2002). The new indicators are areas that were the focus of the second accord: access and quality of primary health care and catastrophic drug coverage.

Over the planning period, Statistics Canada will be heavily involved in the development of these indicators, and in supplying the data for about half of the new set of indicators. This is both a challenge and an exciting opportunity, in utilizing the widening range of health data to fashion statistical indicators that are likely to play an important role in the ongoing monitoring, and to provide Canadians the means to judge the performance of Canada's health system.

Planned activities:

The second round of indicators is slated to be published in November 2004.

- **New Survey on Nutrition**

Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) is designed to provide indicators, every second year, for 125 health regions and is based on a very large sample. In the intervening years the CCHS focuses on some selected topic area. The first of these, Cycle 1.2 shed light on Mental Health and Well-being and was released earlier in 2003.

For the 2004 collection cycle, the focus is on nutrition. As the largest segment of this new survey, respondents will be given a 24 hour dietary recall questionnaire. Since the specific food items eaten are often quite variable from day to day, about one-quarter of these respondents will be re-contacted a week later to obtain a second 24 hour dietary recall.

Moreover, given the widespread interest in the growing prevalence of obesity, Statistics Canada's interviewers will be bringing along scales and tape measures in order to get direct measures of respondents' heights and weights. This will provide a valuable check on the obesity data that Statistics Canada has been collecting in other surveys, based on respondents' self-report.

One of the challenges of this survey will be the complexity of obtaining sufficient detail of the foods Canadians have been eating, in order to estimate components such as dietary fat and vitamins. Other challenges will be the logistics of the repeat questionnaire and of adding direct measures of height and weight to the interviewers' usual tasks.

Planned activities:

The survey was launched at the beginning of 2004 and will be conducted throughout the year.

- **New Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS)**

In addition to the Canadian Community Health Survey, which was made part of Statistics Canada's base budget this past year, Statistics Canada has received new funding for a major health survey that not only asks questions, but will also take a wide range of physical measures. These include height and weight, as well as blood pressure, physical

activity and physical fitness. The plans are also to measure cholesterol and markers for diabetes by taking a sample of blood.

The final list of measures has not been decided. Statistics Canada is being aided by an excellent expert advisory committee in these choices, as well as working very closely with Health Canada. Statistics Canada has also been benefiting enormously from the experiences of the United States National Centre for Health Statistics, who have been running a similar survey for several decades.

The logistics of such physical sampling pose major challenges, as do ethical issues and the problems of gaining the cooperation of respondents.

Planned activities:

The planning, costing, and refining the logistics of the survey will be done during 2004, with a pilot scheduled for 2005, and the full survey in 2006.

4. Education

- **Pan-Canadian Education Indicators**

The third edition of the pan-Canadian education indicator report was published in November 2003. This report is important in several respects. First, the project is a joint federal/provincial/territorial project. It is a product of the Canadian Education Statistics Council, which is composed of Deputy Ministers of education and the Chief Statistician. Second, every effort is made to reconcile data coming from administrative systems across the country. This process raises awareness about issues of data coherence and creates an incentive to harmonize. Third is the breadth of the indicator program: it covers all stages of the life cycle from early childhood education to lifelong learning, drawing on over 40 data sources. Now that the report has been released, a challenge for Statistics Canada will be to update the indicators when new data become available. The indicators and underlying data tables are available without charge on Statistics Canada's Website.

Planned activities:

Statistics Canada will establish a program of regular updating of the indicators, to ensure they are as timely as possible. In addition, the Agency will address outstanding issues of comparability of education finance statistics through a federal/provincial/territorial task force.

- **International Student Assessment**

Two major innovative surveys, recently conducted to assess skills are the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) and the Adult Literacy and Lifeskills Survey (ALL). Both initiatives are international in scope, providing benchmarks against which to measure the skills of Canadians. PISA (an OECD project, done in partnership with ministries of education and HRDC) was first conducted in 2000, with 30,000 15 year olds in Canada. It measured skills in reading, mathematics and science, but the main focus was on reading. The survey was held again in 2003, with a new group of 15 year old. The main focus was on math. The survey will be repeated in 2006, highlighting science skills. The 2000 version of PISA is linked to the Youth in Transition Survey; that group of students will be interviewed at two-year intervals into adulthood. Information on their skills as they approach compulsory school leaving age will help to understand the role that skills play in determining educational and labour market outcomes. A challenge for the Agency will be harmonizing and even integrating this assessment with other provincial assessments. Some exploratory work to this effect has begun.

Planned activities:

PISA was repeated in 2003, with the focus on math and data to be released in 2004. The next data collection will be in 2006 with a focus on science.

5. Justice

- **Developing a New Framework for Justice Statistics and Analysis**

A new framework for justice statistics and analysis provides the scope and focus for future information development that will improve national capacity to address key policy questions and promote evidence-based policy development. The framework focuses priority on the development of information that will contribute to a better understanding of how policies, programs and procedures are operating, what is working and what is not working, for whom and why. This information is fundamental to ensuring the justice system functions effectively and efficiently. Understanding outcomes that have occurred, such as crime, victimization and re-offending, and why they have occurred requires an information system that takes into account both justice and partner system interventions, including those of the education, social-welfare and health sectors, as well as individual, family and community influences. This framework will also include the introduction of new data in the Statistics Canada Research Data Centres.

Planned activities:

Consultation on the framework has taken place over the past year with both justice-system stakeholders and members of the academic community. In 2004, Statistics Canada will discuss the framework and initial hypothesis that might formulate the first outputs with Deputy Ministers responsible for justice. This will be followed by consultations on strategic planning for the National Justice Statistics Initiative in 2004-2005.

- **Improving Capacity to Understand Crime**

It is through information on criminal incidents reported by police that Statistics Canada understands characteristics of accused and victims and key details of criminal incidents, such as weapon involvement and victim injury, and the location and time at which a crime took place. This detailed information contributes to a better understanding of crime trends in communities and enables studies of repeat offending behaviour. Detailed information also makes possible studies that help to understand how individuals flow through the justice system through linkage to court sentencing and correctional services programming information. This information is key to understanding the effectiveness of the justice system and the safety of communities.

In 2004-2005, the RCMP will begin participating in the incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2). RCMP participation, which is expected to be completed by 2005-2006, will improve coverage of the UCR2 from 60% to about 90% of all criminal incidents in Canada and will greatly enhance capacity to understand rural crime. Further, with funding from Solicitor General Canada, the UCR2 survey is undergoing an extensive revision to provide information on emerging forms of crime including, organized crime, internet-based crime, hate crime and information on the location of crime. The information will enhance Statistics Canada's understanding of how crime is changing within Canadian society and the programs and policy interventions needed.

Planned activities:

The revised incident-based UCR survey (2.2) is currently under development and is expected to be available to police services beginning in January 2005.

Implementation of the incident-based UCR survey in RCMP detachments will take place from 2003-04 to 2005-06.

6. *Aboriginal Data Initiative*

The Aboriginal Data Initiative is a two year project that consists of the development of a "blueprint" for a comprehensive Aboriginal statistical program. Various activities of the federal government have recently brought to the fore the need for timely, comparable, consistent and on-going data on the Aboriginal population. This new initiative will assess the feasibility of providing integrated social and economic statistics, First Nations public sector statistics and outcome measures in areas such as education, work and income, health, community involvement and support, and housing.

If implemented, the Aboriginal Data Initiative projects would produce information similar to what is available for the non-aboriginal population and would also provide training and skill development to First Nations (FN), Inuit and Métis people in the area of statistics.

Options for the implementation and funding of a comprehensive Aboriginal statistics program will be developed for Cabinet consideration in the spring of 2005.

Planned activities:

Work for the two fiscal years is divided into four major activities:

- ***wide ranging discussions on the proposed new statistical activities with Aboriginal people and organizations, federal and provincial and territorial governments;***
- ***development of statistical activities and ongoing liaison mechanisms with Aboriginal people and organizations;***
- ***design of tools and methodologies for on-going survey vehicles, First Nations public sector statistics and Aboriginal population estimates; this work includes the development of a survey data framework that would yield data on a number of key indicators and the development of a geographic hierarchy of First Nations communities; and***
- ***testing of the proposed designs and methodologies.***

7. Transitions to Retirement

• Studies on Transitions to Retirement

The various transitions experienced by adults during their last working years will constitute a major growth sector for public and private policies and the development of related programs in the coming decades. Already, governments in several countries are studying policy issues related to the transition to retirement. Statistics Canada will conduct a series of studies in this field. For the first time, a multivariate index will be developed to identify individuals who are making these transitions. Then, major trends will be examined in terms of the distribution of historical cohorts in Canada among various transition paths to retirement. The studies will target the most important variables required to predict which type of path will be chosen by a person who is considering retirement, and will highlight, in particular, variables that are policy-sensitive.

Planned activities:

A multidimensional indicator will be developed. Trends will then be analyzed and the important variables identified.

4.3 Information Quality

The quality of statistical information produced by Statistics Canada is continually monitored using the Quality Assurance Framework (See Section VII, Table 7.1). However, managing information quality remains a day-to-day challenge and a planning priority for the Agency.

The following provides a high level review of how the Agency monitors its performance vis-à-vis the Quality Assurance Framework. It is on the basis of these same indicators that Statistics Canada reports on progress in the annual Departmental Performance Report.

1. Relevance of Information

The relevance of statistical information reflects the degree to which it meets the needs of clients. Available information must shed light on the issues of most importance to those who use it. Maintaining the relevance of Statistics Canada's programs by meeting information needs will always be a primary goal for the Agency. To ensure relevance of its products, Statistics Canada relies on a variety of partners and ongoing feedback mechanisms. A complete list of key partners is provided in Section VII, 7.3. A regular cycle of program reviews ensures that every program is examined for relevance every two years, with a more detailed review every four years.

2. Accuracy of Information

The accuracy of statistical information is the degree to which that information correctly describes the phenomena it was designed to measure. It is usually characterized in terms of statistical estimate errors and is traditionally decomposed into bias (systematic error) and variance (random error) components. It may also be described in terms of the major sources of error that potentially cause inaccuracy (e.g. coverage, sampling, non-response and erroneous response). There are, however, limits to the degree of accuracy that can be achieved at a realistic cost. All statistical data, regardless of the source, are subject to some degree of error. Statistics Canada continually manages and controls errors by using a wide range of statistical methodology design and quality assurance practices, and by informing users of the reliability of its information.

3. Timeliness of Information

The timeliness of statistical information refers to the delay between the end of the reference period to which the information pertains and the date on which the information becomes available. Adherence to pre-announced release dates for regular series is the Agency's main performance measure of timeliness of information. These dates are clearly advertised for the coming year in Statistics Canada's Website at www.statcan.ca.

4. Accessibility of Information

The accessibility of statistical information refers to the ease with which it can be obtained. This includes the ease as well as the suitability of the form or medium in accessing the information.

As the national statistical agency, Statistics Canada serves the information needs of a broad range of users—businesses, labour unions, academic institutions, the media, the general public and all levels of government. The Agency's overall objective is to make its statistical information widely available in a way that keeps the Canadian public well informed about the social, economic and general conditions in which they live and fosters the public debate on issues that is a foundation of Canadian democracy.

Most information users fall into two broad categories: the first category, by far the largest number acquire their statistical information through the media or are occasional users. For these users, the Agency strives to offer free, user-friendly information. The second category of users consists of either businesses or governments that require large-volume, specialized information. The Agency charges them accordingly for this service.

Statistics Canada provides free 'public good' information of broad interest through a variety of channels, including the Daily (the Agency's official release publication), the Internet (at www.statcan.ca), public libraries, regional reference offices, publications and other products, and special programs for the education sector.

Most users of detailed and large-volume information need it for their businesses, whether in government or in the private sector. These users are charged prices that cover the cost associated with meeting their special needs. Cost-recovery practices are applied for personal copies of publications, CD-ROMs and other standard products and services such as "CANSIM" (a multi-subject database providing statistical information on labour, transportation, population, finance, international trade, manufacturing, prices and more), as well as custom products and services which involve the integration of statistical data from several sources and special packaging and analyses. (see Table 6.4 on External Charging)

In addition, the Agency's responsibilities regarding www.statcan.ca include ensuring that Statistics Canada meet Government of Canada policies and Treasury Board standards on accessibility. In a recent self-assessment prepared for Treasury Board, Statistics Canada's Website was deemed almost fully accessible. The Agency is currently looking at ways to resolve the remaining issues, the most challenging of which is the accessibility of data tables for the visually impaired. To this end, a visually impaired systems analyst has recently been recruited. The analyst's role will be to develop processes and practices to make Statistics Canada's Web pages, publications and applications accessible (or accessible in alternative formats), with fixed and dynamic data tables.

5. *Interpretability of Information*

The interpretability of statistical information depends on the availability of the supplementary information and metadata necessary to interpret and utilize it appropriately. This information normally covers the underlying concepts, variables and classification used, the methodology of data collection and processing, and indications of the accuracy of the statistical information.

Statistics Canada continuously enhances the interpretability of its products by ensuring that official releases in *The Daily* clearly enunciate the findings of the release in language that illustrates their relevance and can be easily used by the media in publicizing the results. The Integrated Meta Data Base (IMDB) is also a key source of information to users on data quality and survey methodology. The IMDB is the Agency's central repository for metadata on its statistical programs. Statistics Canada continues to pursue its work of expanding the content of the IMDB available to users through its Website. The focus in the coming year will be on improving the coverage and quality of the information on underlying concepts, variables and classifications used.

6. *Coherence of Data*

The coherence of statistical information reflects the degree to which it can be successfully brought together with other statistical information within a broad analytic framework and over time. The use of standard concepts, classifications and target populations promotes coherence, as does the use of common methodology across surveys.

The use of standard classification systems by surveys ensures rigour and consistency between surveys, thus making them coherent with one another. Various national and international classification systems are used at Statistics Canada, such as the Standard Geographical Classification 2001, the National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2001 and the North American Industry Classification System 2002; such classification systems are subject to continuous revisions and improvements. New classification standards are also being developed and adopted, most notably with the recent adoption of a standard classification of accounts for financial reporting by businesses.

4.4 The maintenance of a national statistical knowledge infrastructure

Statistics Canada must continually strive to ensure that the information it produces is relevant, timely, accurate and coherent. Of equal importance is the need to ensure that the means by which Canadians communicate with the Agency, as respondents and information users, are as practical and user friendly as possible. The Agency will pursue its initiatives aimed at controlling the burden it places on respondents, by exploring new ways of making use of information holdings, and by developing and testing modern methods and technologies to alleviate burdensome reporting. The Agency will also continue to offer a wide variety of services to Canadians while ensuring that these services reflect their needs and expectations. Finally, the Agency will pursue best practices in all management domains as it will develop and implement an action plan on modern management practices in the context of the government-wide Modern Comptrollership Initiative.

The following summarizes some of the Agency's plans in this area in the next three years.

1. *E-Service Delivery*

- **Dissemination of Statistical Information**

The transformation of services to maximize on-line availability has been a key strategic-planning focus for Statistics Canada since 1995 when the Agency launched its Website, www.statcan.ca. The Agency is a leader in achieving the Government's objective of giving Canadians secure, reliable on-line access to federal services.

On-line publishing and dissemination have enabled the Agency to increasingly make timely information available to more Canadians than had ever been possible through traditional channels. The Agency's website is updated daily with newly released data and analyses and its content has been steadily expanded. The site's principal modules include:

- a Canadian Statistics module that has grown from 44 to 473 tables,
- all of the Agency's published output as e-publications electronic databases and e-commerce services,
- a Community Profiles module including Census, health and other social data for over 6,000 cities, towns and villages,
- a Learning Resources module to ensure students and educators at all levels have access to Canadian facts for learning and research.

Since 1995 daily visitors to the site have grown from 2,500 to over 30,000, representing visitors from all parts of Canada and around the Globe. Page views have increased even more dramatically (by 40 percent in the past year), and now reach over 400,000 daily. Statistics Canada's goal is to maintain and increase where possible, these high levels of usage.

The on-going development of www.statcan.ca will continue to be driven by client research, and the site is expected to include a number of additional innovations and upgrades to further improve its effectiveness as the Agency's primary dissemination channel. These plans include:

- making all of Statistics Canada's published data holdings accessible online from CANSIM, the Agency's corporate data warehouse;
- providing services to visualize information and data for specific geographic areas by using thematic maps;
- providing over three times as much content online from the 2001 Census as was published from the 1996 program; as well as
- a variety of navigation and technological upgrades based on user research to further improve the site's ease of use.

Like other agencies, Statistics Canada's Website is participating in the E-clusters around which the Government of Canada's E-Service initiative is organized to provide Canadians with single points of entry to integrated information and services. This will further expand Canadians' access to the Agency's information.

While dissemination of Agency information on-line is well advanced the Internet's ability to increase the access, relevance and impact of Statistics Canada's holdings will continue to be a key planning focus. It will continue to provide services to its user communities through a diverse multi-channel option that includes:

- a new centralized national contact centre which provides a higher quality telephone enquiries service;
- standard outputs such as publications and CD-ROMs;
- a growing network of private sector distribution partners that provide value-added services;
- a variety of consortia formed with public sector organizations; and
- its Advisory Services Offices throughout Canada which provide a range of customized information solutions to all sector or the business community, governments, labour unions, non-profit organizations and interest groups.

In all of these service offerings Statistics Canada emphasises a strong client focused orientation to ensure the range of services and service standards are aligned with client needs and expectations.

Planned activities:

Statistics Canada will continue to improve the ease of access to its data. The Agency will continue to expand CANSIM, its central data warehouse and offer new mapping-interface services.

- **Electronic Data Reporting for Survey Respondents**

The Project for the Integration of Electronic Data Reporting (EDR) for Statistical Surveys received funding under the Government On Line Initiative until 2005-2006, to develop tools and infrastructure necessary to support EDR. The goal of the project is to deliver user friendly, flexible, secure tools, to allow respondents to complete surveys electronically.

As a result of work to date, Statistics Canada is one of the first statistical agencies in the world to establish a Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) which provides security for data collected over the Internet. Two separate mechanisms have been developed to allow respondents to report electronically within this infrastructure – a Secure Internet Response Site and a Personalized Reporting and Exchange Service Site. An EDR option is available for twenty-three surveys with a combined sample of over 30,000 respondents – 6,500 of whom have received an offer to complete their survey electronically. The early take-up rate of 25% is encouraging.

Over the next several years, Statistics Canada will take advantage of opportunities provided by EDR and expand this option to more of its 400 surveys, particularly social surveys. The longer term strategy for Business surveys is to evaluate ways of collecting electronic survey information more directly, using tools which already exist in the respondent environment (e.g. extracting information from accounting packages).

Plans are also in place to continue investment in tools, secure infrastructure and increasingly more effective reporting strategies, ensuring that EDR gains strength in the Agency and with respondents, as a collection mode which is simple, effective and delivers good quality data in a timely fashion.

Planned activities:

Statistics Canada will pursue its developments to offer electronic reporting options to a larger number of survey respondents.

2. Using Administrative Data to Reduce Response Burden

Statistics Canada is very conscious of the significant time and effort required by its survey respondents. A good way to ease response burden is to use administrative data that have already been compiled from other sources. Often, these data come from other federal departments or agencies, or other levels of government, who gather the information for their own program requirements.

The Agency will continue to aggressively pursue the use of administrative files as a replacement for survey data and be proactive in establishing agreements to share both types of data (administrative and survey) to reduce the need to conduct more surveys. Some sources, such as the T1 and T2 tax returns for unincorporated and incorporated businesses respectively, the Goods and Services Tax (GST) file and the payroll tax deduction system have been identified, analyzed and integrated at various degrees into the statistical system. These sources are often compatible with Statistics Canada surveys and as such can be used to supplement survey data and enable the Agency to better comprehend the socio-economic structure of the Canadian society. Statistics Canada will not only continue to integrate these sources and many others into its statistical program, but also will search for additional administrative sources to fill its information needs.

In particular, the coming year marks the second year of the Agency's "business tax replacement project". Statistics Canada will continue to increase the number of business units for which taxation data are used instead of sending them annual industry survey questionnaires. Similarly, the Agency will continue its efforts to replace survey data with data obtained from the GST records. This approach will be implemented in a second monthly survey (manufacturing sector) and extended to a third survey (wholesale and retail trade sectors).

By 2005, this initiative will mean a reduction approaching fifty thousand burden hours across all of Statistics Canada business surveys, this translates to approximately eight percent reduction in overall burden hours, and a ten percent reduction for small business.

Planned activities:

Statistics Canada will replace survey data with data obtained from GST records for the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing by the fall of 2004. The Monthly Wholesale Trade and Monthly Retail Trade Survey will follow.

3. Classification Standards

Improving the domestic and international comparability of statistical data continues to be an important objective for Statistics Canada. In the coming year, the development of the North American Product Classification System will be completed.

In addition, work will be started on the 2007 revision of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), taking into account the concurrent revisions in Europe of NACE (la Nomenclature générale des activités économiques dans la Communauté Européenne) and of the United Nations' International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). As a result of the extensive consultation and collaboration between the custodians of these classifications over the last few years, it is expected that these revisions will result in much greater convergence between these classifications.

Planned activities:

The Agency will pursue the development and revisions of the above classification systems over the planning period.

4. Service Improvement Initiative

The Service Improvement Initiative (SII) applies to three service-delivery areas within Statistics Canada:

- Collection, which involves survey-taking operations and survey respondents;
- Dissemination, involving distribution of data and information to clients; and
- Stakeholder Relations, comprising consultations by the Agency with various groups and organizations.

This initiative builds on Agency processes to develop service benchmarks and plans to support client-service enhancements.

Statistics Canada is a strong supporter of SII and client-service standards and research have long been reflected in Statistics Canada's management philosophy and operational practices. The Agency contributed its survey taking expertise to the research and development of SII's Common Measurements Tool (CMT). Statistics Canada's client-research activities are also regularly reported in the Government On-line Corporate Plan. The Agency's client-service divisions are also required to conduct client-satisfaction research in their regular program reviews.

Client-feedback research is a key element of survey-collection activities, since relations with survey respondents are a key determinant of data quality. As increasing numbers of Statistics Canada surveys offer an electronic reporting option, feedback-research activities have also increased. Past and future research includes:

- Research addressing respondent expectations and potential concerns,
- pre-testing of survey prototypes,
- feedback collected by client-support services, as well as
- Satisfaction research conducted following deployment of a survey.

Established service standards and the close monitoring of response burden for survey collection represent a key benchmark against which satisfaction levels are assessed. Due to the number and diversity of surveys conducted by the Agency, satisfaction measurements are more survey-specific than aggregate in nature. Given the critical need to maintain strong relations with all survey respondents, together with issues associated with surveys conducted electronically, activities assessing respondents' needs, expectations and recommendations will continue to be an integral part of the collection process.

As noted earlier, dissemination of data and information via the internet has emerged as the Agency's primary distribution channel. Established data quality standards are applied to all information published electronically. Each year, the Agency conducts an extensive client-service survey among all internet users and clients, in which interests, expectations and satisfaction levels are measured according to principles reflected in the CMT. Canadians requiring Statistics Canada information are served through program areas, centralized service groups, as well as through a network of Regional offices. Methodologies used to determine client satisfaction in these are quite diverse, reflecting the wide variety of products, services, and service channels utilized. While this diversity precludes aggregate-level satisfaction measurements, the various research activities all share common research dimensions, addressing perceptions of data quality, timeliness, ease-of-access, general satisfaction, and recommendations. Client-satisfaction research will remain an important tool enabling Statistics Canada's to fulfil its mandate to ensure highest access to and use of the largest volume and most relevant Agency data.

Stakeholder relations involve on-going consultations with a wide variety of groups and organizations for which Statistics Canada's survey-taking operations and data-publishing activities have particular interest or impact. These consultations include the Policy Research

Initiative, a National Statistics Council, 13 ongoing Advisory and six subject-matter committees, Federal-Provincial Council, extensive consultation programs with a wide range of communities to plan Census content and outputs. These constitute continuous client-feedback mechanisms focussing on the scope, value and relevance of Statistics Canada data, and the manner in which those data are collected and published.

As more and more Canadians utilize the Internet for accessing government services as well as participating in consultations with federal departments, Statistics Canada expects consultations with its stakeholders will increasingly be conducted online, provided that consultations conducted electronically can be broadly accessed and are representative of communities of interest.

Planned activities:

Statistics Canada will continue to deliver quality services and information to Canadians and measure its performance through consultation and market research.

5. Modern Management Practices

Statistics Canada initiated the Modern Management Practices project in May 2002, in preparation for a capacity assessment exercise, which took place in the fall of the same year. The firm BDO Dunwoody conducted individual interviews with all senior executives in October 2002, in addition to focus group sessions with members of Statistics Canada's management group. About one third of the Agency's management group (EXs) participated in this exercise.

The results of the capacity assessment were very positive and contributed to highlighting existing strong management practices as well as opportunities for improvement. Statistics Canada has for some time now implemented managerial practices that foster due diligence and good governance. Most notable of these management practices is the Integrated Program Reporting process. Each program must undertake a biennial self-assessment of performance based on Statistics Canada's Quality Assurance Framework. In addition, the Integrated Program Reporting process is fully integrated into the Agency's long term planning process. Each program manager receives personal feedback on these assessments from the Chief Statistician, and once every four years, the assessment is the basis of an in-depth discussion with the senior management group. These practices are a reflection of the Bureau's culture of continuous self-improvement. Furthermore, Statistics Canada is proud of its human resource management practices, notably its approach to training, development and recruitment. These initiatives have and will continue to ensure a quality, vibrant and stable workforce critical to sustaining a quality organization.

In 2003-04, a draft action plan was prepared to work on the opportunities for improvement identified by managers in the capacity assessment. Four main areas were identified as priorities:

- the need to strengthen internal audit framework,
- the need to provide managers with more timely and integrated financial information,

- the need to provide information on assets at the local level; and
- the need to integrate existing departmental practices related to risk management and to develop an integrated departmental approach adapted to the needs and the culture of the Agency.

A number of initiatives have been underway at the Agency to address all of these challenges. In 2004-2005, the Agency will complete a three-year project, the re-engineering of its administrative systems, aimed at providing managers with integrated, more timely and more accessible financial and human resource information. A new internal website a “tool box” will also be accessible to managers to obtain integrated, “easy-to-access” and practical information to demonstrate management practices, including practices in place to identify and mitigate risks.

Planned activities:

A final Action Plan will be tabled for senior management approval.

6. Statistics Canada Internal Reallocation Practices

The needs of Canadians for statistical information are diverse and disperse. Governments, institutions, businesses, media, universities, policy makers, the general public all need information for various uses. Meeting this high demand and constantly re-adjusting programs to meet emerging needs would not be possible without a rigorous planning process, an efficient and effective use of human and financial resources allocated as well as a sound performance evaluation process in place.

Statistics Canada has a number of practices to ensure that its financial and human resources are allocated wisely and efficiently. One such process is:

- the Agency’s integrated corporate planning and performance monitoring system. It was recognized as a “best practice” by the TBS Expenditure and Management Review Team and consists of a small percentage of the Agency’s budget being reallocated each year to finance new initiatives or to realign existing ones. Priorities are defined as those programs, technical or management areas most in need of attention over the planning period. Urgency of investments is assessed as a function of both the intrinsic importance of progress and the current state of repair.

In addition in 2003-04, the Agency launched a Strategic Streamlining Initiatives (SSI) program aimed at reviewing opportunities to enhance work flows and operations in different parts of the organization. SSI examinations generally focus on identifying the following: processes that add relatively little value to outputs; activities that could be performed at a less detailed or complex level; and less expensive inputs to use, such as administrative data in lieu of survey data. These funds will be reallocated to relieve internal pressures throughout the Agency such as absorbing a significant part (\$4.7 million) of the related costs of a new

collective agreement with Statistics Canada interviewers. The initiatives cut across organizational lines; as a result, they are studied by interdisciplinary teams.

An example of an approved streamlining initiative is the funding of a test to move to an increased use of the telephone for the first contact with Labour Force Survey respondents instead of the current practice of contacting respondents in person. This new practice would result in savings totalling \$500,000 annually.

Planned activities:

Statistics Canada will continue its internal reallocation process, to ensure its resources are allocated wisely and efficiently, while protecting the integrity of its programs.

7. Statistics Canada Human Resources

The period of rapid growth which Statistics Canada experienced over the past few years has drawn to a close leaving in its wake a period of fiscal restraint where promotional opportunities will be fewer and recruitment and intake will be reduced. The principal human resources challenge facing the Agency is managing sustained growth.

For some years now Statistics Canada has had in place a leading edge Comprehensive Human Resources Strategy. This proven strategy focuses on recruiting the best and the brightest and providing learning and career development opportunities within a supportive work environment which encourages career employment. The Agency has reviewed this strategy in light of the change in fiscal environment and is confident of its relevance.

With recruitment reduced to a level which addresses replacement rather than growth, the focus in human resources will be on learning and career development. Implementation of the new Policy for Continuous Learning in the Public Service is a human resources priority for Statistics Canada. Learning has long been an essential pillar within the Agency's Comprehensive HR Strategy. In light of the new Policy Statistics Canada is about to launch enhancements which will strengthen the infrastructure of the Agency's integrated approach to learning by establishing a Framework for Continuous Learning and a Network of Learning Champions who will encourage learning and nurture a culture of continuous learning.

Statistics Canada's commitment to bilingualism in the workplace is longstanding and a high level of bilingualism is required of Agency employees. To support the attainment of such a high level of bilingualism, the Agency has a number of initiatives in place, including an on-site Language Training Centre. New Official Languages Policies take effect in April 2004. A priority for the Agency will be to assess the implications of the new Official Languages Policies and to develop and implement processes which will ensure a smooth transition to the philosophy of these policies.

Planned activities:

An analysis of current HR management practices will be conducted and will have as an objective the maximization of opportunities presented by the new Public Service Modernization Act.

A Personalized Learning Plan will be developed for every employee who would like to have one.

Analysis of the new Official Languages Policies will be followed by a plan to implement changes required pursuant to the new policies.

SECTION V: ORGANIZATION

5.1 Organizational Structure and Relationships

The Minister of Industry is the Minister responsible to Parliament for Statistics Canada. The Agency is headed by the Chief Statistician of Canada who is supported by seven Assistant Chief Statisticians (ACSS): four are responsible for program areas; and three for technical and management operations in support of the operational programs.

5.2 Matrix Structure

The Agency has, by design, moved to an organization/program activity matrix structure and cost accounting mechanism to govern the way it plans its operations, and allocates and manages its resources.

This matrix structure has enabled Statistics Canada to consolidate its infrastructure functions to achieve efficiencies, to increase flexibility, and to maintain centres of technical expertise. These characteristics are vital to sustain its ability to meet new challenges and safeguard its relevance as a statistical agency in serving the needs of those it serves.

The Agency also uses ad-hoc project teams to solve technical or program challenges creatively. These project teams are multi-disciplinary and cut across functional and organizational lines. A prerequisite for the setting up of these teams is a flexible organizational structure, where management operates on a horizontal plane, as well as on a traditional vertical one. Matrix management provides this kind of flexibility.

The matrix approach ensures everyone, including managers, maintains their relevance by using “knowledge authority” rather than “hierarchical authority” to advance projects. A crucial benefit that is derived from this is knowledge transfer as knowledge authority flows both vertically and horizontally through the organization in the realization of projects while benefiting from the learning done.

Statistics Canada

2004-2005 Resources by Organization and Business Line

<div><div>Minister of Industry</div><div>Chief Statistician</div></div>										
Business Line	ACS* Social, Institutions and Labour Statistics	ACS Business and Trade Statistics	ACS National Accounts and Analytical Studies	ACS Analysis and Development	ACS Communications and Operations	ACS Informatics and Methodology	ACS Management Services	Sub-Total	Vote-Netted Revenues	Total

Another feature of Statistics Canada's management style and structure is that decision-making is delegated to the lowest appropriate level. This means functional and program managers, in addition to their program duties, are also responsible for financial control and human resources.

Statistics Canada's corporate planning system reinforces these roles. Managers and stakeholders provide input into the priorities and strategies for the Agency. The corporate planning system, by design, starts at the bottom of the organization and works its way up to the Corporate Planning Committee and senior management.

The Agency's unique organizational and managerial structure requires administrative and management information systems specifically designed to provide financial information on its statistical programs and their operational activities, and on its functional organizational structure and units.

Table 5.3: Statistics Canada – Planned Spending

	Forecast Spending 2003-2004 ¹	Planned Spending 2004-2005 (\$ millions)	Planned Spending 2005-2006	Planned Spending 2006-2007
Economic and Social Statistics	443.8	474.3	451.8	458.1
Census of Population Statistics	69.2	70.8	11.7	20.1
Budgetary Main Estimates (gross)	513.0	545.1	463.5	478.2
Less: Respendable Revenue	130.0	130.0	100.0	100.0
Total Main Estimates	383.0	415.1	363.5	378.2
Adjustments (Planned Spending not in Main Estimates)				
<i>Statistical Gaps II</i>	17.7	19.5	19.5	
<i>Canadian Biotechnology Strategy</i>	0.4			
<i>Canadian Population Health Statistics Program</i>	9.6			
<i>Modernizing Controllershship</i>	0.2			
<i>Aboriginal Statistics Program</i>	4.8			
<i>2006 Census of Population</i>	3.3			
<i>Child-centered Family Law Strategy</i>	0.8			
<i>Operating Budget Carry Forward</i>	8.3			
<i>Price Increases</i>	8.4			
<i>Customs Border Modernization Initiatives</i>			0.3	0.3
Total Adjustments²	53.5	19.5	19.8	0.3
Net Planned Spending	436.5	434.6	383.3	378.5
Less: Non-respendable Revenue	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Plus: Cost of Services received without charge	49.6	50.2	48.2	48.4
Net Cost of Program	485.3	484.0	430.7	426.1
Full Time Equivalents	5,194	5,118	4,732	4,801

¹ Reflects best forecast of total planned spending to the end of the fiscal year.

² Adjustments are to accommodate approvals obtained since the Main Estimates and to include Budget initiatives, Supplementary Estimates, etc.

SECTION VI: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Table 6.1:

Statistics Canada

Source of Respendable and Non-respendable Revenue

Respendable Revenue

(\$ millions)	Forecast Revenue 2003-2004	Planned Revenue 2004-2005	Planned Revenue 2005-2006	Planned Revenue 2006-2007
Economic and Social Statistics	117.4	117.1	96.5	97.2
Census of Population Statistics	12.6	12.9	3.5	2.8
Total Respendable	130.0	130.0	100.0	100.0

Non-respendable Revenue

(\$ millions)	Forecast Revenue 2003-2004	Planned Revenue 2004-2005	Planned Revenue 2005-2006	Planned Revenue 2006-2007
Economic and Social Statistics Special statistical services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total Non-respendable Revenue	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total Respendable and Non-respendable Revenue	130.8	130.8	100.8	100.8

Table 6.2:**Statistics Canada****Net Cost of Program for the Estimates Year**

(\$ millions)	Planned Spending 2004-2005
Net Planned Spending	434.6
Plus: Services Received without Charge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation provided by Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC) • Contributions covering employers' share of insurance premiums and costs paid by Treasury Board Secretariat (TBS) • Workman's compensation coverage provided by Human Resources Development Canada • Salary and associated costs of legal services provided by Justice Canada 	<div>24.3</div> <div>25.6</div> <div>0.3</div> <div>0.0</div> <div>50.2</div>
<i>Less: Non-responsible Revenue</i>	0.8
2004-2005 Net Cost of Program	484.0

Table 6.3:**Statistics Canada****Summary of Transfer Payments**

(\$ millions)	Forecast Spending 2003-2004	Planned Spending 2004-2005	Planned Spending 2005-2006	Planned Spending 2006-2007
GRANTS				
Economic and Social Statistics	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Census of Population Statistics	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Grants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRIBUTIONS				
Economic and Social Statistics	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Census of Population Statistics	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Contributions	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
OTHER TRANSFER PAYMENTS				
Economic and Social Statistics	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Census of Population Statistics	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Other Transfer Payments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Transfer Payments	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0

Table 6.4:**Statistics Canada****External Charging**

Fee Activity (In thousands dollars)	Fee Type	Fee Setting Authority	Forecast Revenue 2003-2004	Planned Revenue 2004-2005	Planned Revenue 2005-2006	Planned Revenue 2006-2007	Consultation & Analysis	Service Standard	Performance Results
Statistics Canada Publications	Other Goods and Service - Fee for Post- Manuscript Product	Ministerial Authority to enter into contract	\$1,500.0	\$1,350.0	\$1,200.0	\$1,080.0	Pricing of individual publications is based on size, frequency of publication and market value	Fixed prices to clients for individual issues and/or subscription.	Continue to meet client information needs through hard copy sales and increasingly in electronic format
CANSIM	Other Goods and Service - Fee for Access	Ministerial Authority to enter into contract	\$870.0	\$845.0	\$820.0	\$800.0	Review undertaken of similar distributors in private sector. Price set covers only access to database.	Specific contracts for distributors with set prices for fixed options. Internet access at fixed prices also.	No distributors terminated contracts because of price. Internet sales continue to grow.
Special Statistical Services	Other Goods and Service - Fee for Service	Ministerial Authority to enter into contract	\$47,350.0	\$42,023.0	\$40,899.0	\$40,273.0	Negotiations with each client for deliverables and full cost disclosure.	Each unique contract has its own separate specifications and deliverables.	All deliverables met and contracts paid in full.
Total			\$49,720.0	\$44,218.0	\$42,919.0	\$42,153.0			

Statistics Canada is committed to serving its clients in a prompt, reliable and courteous manner. To this end, the Agency has developed standards of service which its employees observe in serving clients. These standards, which are published on the web site and in paper form, make commitments in the following six categories; Quality, Accessibility, Promptness, Cost, Reliability and Redress Mechanism.

SECTION VII: OTHER INFORMATION

**Table 7.1: Performance Monitoring Measures and Indicators:
Statistics Canada Quality Assurance Framework**

Performance Measures:	Performance Indicators:
<p>Relevance: Use of statistics in policy formulation and decision making The production of new statistical information in areas required to formulate policy and to make decisions The production of knowledge that contributes to an understanding of Canada's economic and social history, trends and issues The extent to which statistical information serves to address the purposes for which it was produced and fills the needs of users</p> <p>Information Quality: The timely release of high quality statistical information Statistics which adhere to recognised national and international standards Availability of quality descriptors and technical notes Statistics which are accessible to Canadians</p> <p>Maintenance of a national statistical knowledge infrastructure: Controlled Respondent Burden Maximum use of administrative data Use of modern methods and technologies Skilled and responsive staff</p>	<p>Program Relevance Support to policy decision making The production of new statistical information Program improvements resulting from user feedback</p> <p>Accuracy of Information Survey coverage (mission critical surveys*) Sampling error (mission critical surveys) Response rates (mission critical surveys) Statistical revision patterns</p> <p>Timeliness of Information Measures of elapsed time between reference period and release dates</p> <p>Accessibility of Information Access to information products and services including: Media citations Internet connections Website services Client contacts with Regional Offices Sales Partnerships Client satisfaction measurements.</p> <p>Interpretability of Information Availability of quality descriptors and technical notes The availability of meta data</p> <p>Coherence of Information Use of Classification Standards (mission critical surveys)</p> <p>Maintenance of a National Statistical Knowledge Infrastructure Calculated respondent burden Use of administrative data in lieu of surveys Alternative means of reporting and collecting data Employee Opinion Survey Employee turnover rates Investments in employee training</p>

* Mission critical surveys: The Agency has identified as "departmental mission critical programs" those that provide key current socio-economic indicators. These are: the Labour Force Survey, the Consumer Price Index, the Monthly Survey of Manufacturers, International Trade Statistics, Monthly Wholesale/Retail Trade Survey, the Quarterly Gross Domestic Product, the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (income component), the Quarterly Financial Survey and the Industrial Product Price Index.

7.2 Legislated Requirements

In addition to the *Statistics Act*, the following federal acts give the Chief Statistician or Statistics Canada responsibility for the collection or provision of specific information:

<i>Alberta Natural Resources Act</i>	1930, c.3, as amended
<i>Banks Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. B-1, as amended
<i>Canada Council Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. C-2, as amended
<i>Canada Elections Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. E-1, as amended
<i>Canada Pension Plan Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. C-8, as amended
<i>Canada Pension Plan Investment Board Act</i>	1997, c. 40, as amended
<i>Canada Student Financial Assistance Act</i>	1994, c. 28, as amended
<i>Canada Student Loans Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. S-23, as amended
<i>Canada Transportation Act</i>	1996, c. 10, as amended
<i>Children of Deceased Veterans Education Assistance Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. C-28, as amended
<i>Competition Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. C-34, as amended
<i>Constitution Act</i>	1867
<i>Constitutional Amendments</i>	1996, c. 1, as amended
<i>Corporations Returns Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. C-43, as amended
<i>Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. E-3, as amended
<i>Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Suspension Act</i>	1992, c. 25, as amended
<i>Employment Insurance Act</i>	1996, c. 23, as amended
<i>Energy Efficiency Act</i>	1992, c. 36, as amended
<i>Energy Monitoring Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. E-8, as amended
<i>Excise Tax Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. E-14, as amended
<i>Federal–Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Act</i>	
<i>Governor General’s Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. G-9, as amended
<i>Income Tax Act</i>	1948, c. 52
<i>Industrial and Regional Development Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. I-8, as amended
<i>Judges Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. J-1, as amended
<i>Marine Liability Act</i>	2001, c. 6, as amended
<i>Northern Pipeline Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. N-26, as amended
<i>Old Age Security Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. O-9, as amended
<i>Patent Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. P-4, as amended
<i>Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. M-13, as amended
<i>Pension Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. P-6, as amended
<i>Pension Benefits Standards Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. P-7, as amended
<i>Provincial Subsidies Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. P-26, as amended
<i>Railway Relocation and Crossing Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. R-4, as amended
<i>Representation Act</i>	1974, c. 13, as amended
<i>Salaries Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. S-3, as amended
<i>Supplementary Retirement Benefits Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. S-24, as amended
<i>Telecommunications Act</i>	1993, c. 38, as amended
<i>War Veterans Allowance Act</i>	R.S.C., 1985, c. W-3, as amended

7.3 Partnerships

To ensure its continuous relevance, Statistics Canada relies on many partners and ongoing mechanisms, which contribute to the assessment of the Agency's overall program. Given their nature and the breadth of their review, the impact of the advice received in the course of time affects virtually all Statistics Canada's programs. Consultation and advice is provided by the following mechanisms.

The National Statistics Council

The National Statistics Council advises the Chief Statistician of Canada on the full range of Statistics Canada's activities, particularly on overall program priorities.

Professional Advisory Committees

A network of Professional Advisory Committees in major subject areas ensures the continuous review of the Agency's statistical outputs and helps set priorities and foster program relevance.

***Ensuring
relevance
through
consultation***

Bilateral Relationships with Key Federal Departments

Statistics Canada maintains, on a continuing basis, a close bilateral relationship with key federal departments and agencies, including Industry Canada, Health Canada, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, Social Development Canada, Environment Canada, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Transport Canada, the Canadian Transportation Agency, Canada Customs and Revenue Agency, Canada Border Services Agency, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Heritage Canada, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Citizenship and Immigration and Justice Canada. These bilateral relationships foster an awareness of each department's needs and their information priorities. Several of these departments were direct funders of the 2001 Census of Population.

Federal-Provincial-Territorial Consultative Council on Statistical Policy (and its subcommittees)

This Council and its subcommittees comprise a network of 13 provincial/territorial official representatives, who collaborate with Statistics Canada to determine data requirements, consult on current statistical activities and co-ordinate the dissemination of Statistics Canada products to provincial and territorial governments.

In the last instance, three special initiatives in the areas of health education and justice statistics warrant mention.

Health: Statistics Canada priorities are developed with the assistance of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Institute for Health Information. The Board comprises senior federal, provincial and private sector representatives including the Chief Statistician.

Education: the Canadian Education Statistics Council is a joint creation of Statistics Canada and the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. The Council, comprising the

Chief Statistician and Provincial/Territorial Deputy Ministers of Education, advises the Chief Statistician on the Education Statistics Program at Statistics Canada.

Justice: The Justice Information Council comprises federal and provincial Deputy Ministers responsible for justice policies and programs and the Chief Statistician, and provides advice to the Chief Statistician on the Justice Statistics Program at the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics within Statistics Canada.

In addition to these consultation mechanisms, the Agency conducts special program reviews (featuring focus groups or special consultations during program re-designs) to monitor the continued relevance of its products and to enhance its understanding of client needs.

7.4 Schedule of Data Releases for Major Surveys

Statistics Canada maintains a pre-established schedule of data releases for its major statistical products. The following table highlights the major products and their periodicity.

Major Statistics Canada Products and their Frequency

Major subject areas	Frequency
Building Permits	Monthly
Canada's International Transactions in Securities	Monthly
Canadian International Merchandise Trade	Monthly
Composite Index	Monthly
Consumer Price Index	Monthly
Employment Insurance	Monthly
Employment, Payrolls and Hours	Monthly
Help Wanted Index	Monthly
Industrial Products Price Index	Monthly
Raw Materials Price Index	Monthly
Labour Force Survey	Monthly
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	Monthly
New Housing Price Index	Monthly
New Motor Vehicle Sales	Monthly
Real Gross Domestic Product	Monthly
Retail Trade	Monthly
Travel between Canada and Other Countries	Monthly
Wholesale Trade	Monthly
Balance of International Payments	Quarterly
Business Conditions Survey, Manufacturing Industries	Quarterly
Characteristics of International Travelers	Quarterly
Farm Cash Receipts	Quarterly
Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates	Quarterly
International Travel Account	Quarterly
National Economic and Financial Accounts	Quarterly
Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises	Quarterly
Net Farm Income	Annual
Private and Public Investment In Canada	Annual
Field Crop Reporting Survey	Seasonal

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