Statistics Canada

2019–20

Departmental Plan

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

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Minister's message

The Honourable Navdeep Bains
Minister of Innovation, Science and
Economic Development

It is my pleasure to present the 2019-20 Departmental Plan for Statistics Canada. We are working across the Innovation, Science and Economic Development Portfolio to support and develop the innovation ecosystem, strengthen science to support evidence-based decision making, champion the tourism sector, and help small businesses start up and scale up.

As part of the Innovation, Science and Economic Development portfolio, Statistics Canada has been working hard to improve the quality of publicly available data in Canada. It will continue providing statistical information to develop government programs, measure their results and evaluate their performance. The agency is also modernizing to keep pace with today's data-driven economy and society, aiming to provide more timely, detailed and high-quality data and insight.

The agency will prepare for the 2021 Census, play a key role in supporting gender-based analysis, and continue to publish and share its core set of statistics on life in Canada. Statistics Canada will continue to be a trusted source of data on all aspects of our country's economy and society.

Ultimately, the Portfolio's work will create the right environment to generate ideas, commercialize those ideas, and give Canadians the skills to access the jobs and opportunities presented by today's economy.

Together with Canadians of all backgrounds, regions and generations, we are building a strong culture of innovation to position Canada as a leader in the global economy.

Chief Statistician's message

Statistics Canada has earned its reputation as a world-renowned statistical agency that provides high-quality, timely and credible data that responds to the information needs of Canadians.

In today's digital reality, the need for more targeted, timely and detailed data and evidence-based policy making continues to grow. As a result, we are continuing to modernize our infrastructure, engage in experimentation and pilot projects, invest in talent management, and refine methodology and legislative frameworks to better meet the country's data and statistical needs. As it has been for over 100 years, ensuring the security and confidentiality of Canadians' information is a mainstay of the organization.

Canadians have entrusted us with their personal information for a century. We are working hard to better engage Canadians and ensure greater transparency as the agency modernizes its activities to provide the high-quality, trusted and detailed data required in today's fast-paced economy and society. The agency will continue to monitor and adapt its modernization initiative through engagement with stakeholders and the public.

In preparation for the 2021 Census of Population, we have undertaken extensive consultations to ensure that census content continues to be both relevant and an important source of high-quality information for important decisions made by all Canadians. We will further consult with all stakeholders to inform and engage them on the future of the census and we are counting on strong participation in the census test to be conducted in May 2019.

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

Anil Arora
Chief Statistician of Canada

Plans at a glance and operating context

As the national statistical office, Statistics Canada ensures Canadians have the key information on Canada's economy, society and environment they require to function effectively. Statistics provide Canadians with vital information to help monitor inflation, promote economic growth, plan cities and roads, adjust pensions, and develop employment and social programs. The agency provides data and insights to help governments, businesses and individuals make informed decisions.

Statistics Canada's operating context is evolving rapidly: demand for more granular, timely and higher-frequency information is increasing. Statistics Canada has a critical role to play in today's data-driven economy and society in providing reliable and relevant information to Canadians and high-quality data to the analytic community. Not only do Canadians and businesses want to be informed, but they want high-quality, real-time statistical information to make evidence-based decisions. Our priority is to address these increasing data needs without increasing the response burden and still maintaining privacy and confidentiality protections, which leads to the use of new data collection methods.

To remain relevant and respond to the needs of both data users and respondents, Statistics Canada conducted extensive consultations with Canadians throughout 2018. A broad range of data users asked us to increase timeliness and detail while maintaining the quality they have come to expect from Statistics Canada. We will continue to experiment and pilot a number of innovative methods while protecting privacy and the confidentiality of personal information. We will also continue to respond to the needs of Canadians for informed and independent statistics in today's fast-paced economy and society. Our work in the areas of housing, tourism, cannabis and a low-carbon economy has demonstrated the widespread value of using novel methods to bring a better understanding of the issues, challenges and opportunities faced by Canadians.

The agency continuously invests in robust infrastructure—both technological and methodological—to ensure the reliability, timeliness, scalability and security of its statistics. The agency is working towards integrating alternative data sources, microsimulation, modelling and small area estimations, artificial intelligence, and machine learning into its statistical processes; enhancing access for users through virtual data labs; and developing new collection methods where necessary. Statistics Canada continues to explore innovative approaches and experiments to respond to users' needs for reliable data by offering agile and responsive data strategies to understand societal and economic priorities, while prioritising privacy and transparency to maintain the strong trust that Canadians have in the agency.

A modernized Statistics Canada is well placed to support a whole-of-government approach on collecting, using and sharing data. Budget 2018 announced funding to support numerous government priorities and address data gaps in a variety of sectors, such as: international trade in

services, including international trade in digital services and products; disaggregated data on gender, race and other intersecting identities; and the evaluation of innovation-related programs. The agency's statistical expertise will also play an informative role in supporting the Action Plan for Official Languages 2018–2023. In addition, through the Indigenous Statistical Capacity Development Initiative, Statistics Canada will work with Indigenous peoples to better understand their information needs and assist them in building their own data and research capabilities. Furthermore, the agency will provide timely information on opioid abuse, further enhance labour market information, and conduct an intellectual property awareness and use survey to meet information needs and support the development of evidence-based policy. These initiatives will provide benefits both within the government and across Canada and inform policy development and decision making.

In addition to the initiatives described above, the agency will continue to deliver its core set of economic and social statistics, and actively prepare for the 2021 Census. In the coming year, Statistics Canada will conduct a series of tests to validate changes to questions, key processes, systems and planning assumptions. The findings from these tests and subsequent evaluations will assist in preparing recommendations for the content of the 2021 Census of Population. In full alignment with the agency's Departmental Results Framework, the key business objectives of the 2021 Census Program are to improve efficiency and cost-effectiveness, reduce the respondent burden, remain relevant to Canadians, and deliver high-quality data.

Throughout the coming year and going forward, we will remain committed to engaging Canadians, data users and stakeholders and helping them to better understand evolving needs, build capacity and improve their data literacy. The agency will play a larger role in mobilizing data as a strategic asset and building statistical capacity among governments and Canadians. The agency is also adapting its information products to provide more insight and enriched data through visualizations and interactive communications products.

For more information on Statistics Canada's plans, priorities and planned results, see the Planned results section of this report.

Planned results: what we want to achieve this year and beyond

Core Responsibility

Statistical Information

Description

Statistics Canada produces objective high-quality statistical information for the whole of Canada. The statistical information produced relates to the commercial, industrial, financial, social, economic, environmental and general activities and conditions of the people of Canada.

Planning highlights

Statistics Canada develops a broad range of economic measures that form a trusted, relevant and comprehensive source of information on all aspects of Canada's economy. The agency provides data and analysis that contribute to informing the public debate on economic issues; support economic policy development, implementation and evaluation; and guides business decision making. The agency also produces a wide range of social surveys that support academic research and policy development in all socioeconomic fields, including health, education, immigration, labour, tourism and justice. To ensure that statistical information is available and accessed, the agency provides information on its website[i] in various formats, including data tables, infographics, interactive maps and other data visualizations. In 2019–20, Statistics Canada plans to offer over 37,300 data products on its website, as well as 7,150 data tables through the Open Government Portal[ii].

The use of analytics and data visualization is leading to an expanded range of new and interesting user-centric data products and analyses. Visualization products provide information on a number of topics. The agency is also using web portals to transform complex data into easy-to-understand visuals to meet the specific information needs of Canadians. These data hubs facilitate access to all information on a particular subject and combine data visualization elements to increase the appeal and general understanding of the subject. They provide relevant

Interact with data

Data visualizations: to understand the story behind the data

Infographics: to quickly grasp statistical findings about Canada and Canadians

Thematic maps: to view the spatial distribution of specific data themes for standard geographic areas

Videos: to learn about Statistics Canada, survey results, statistical concepts, etc.

data for expert data users, support evidence-based policy making and increase the data literacy of the general public. The agency is planning to launch four new subject-matter portals in 2019–20, some of which will be developed in partnership with government departments to advance government priorities.

The users of Statistics Canada's ongoing programs and cost-recovery services vary greatly and include federal government organizations, provinces and municipalities, businesses, academics, interest groups and individuals. A significant proportion of agency programs support legislative requirements and regulatory instruments, as well as international reporting requirements. In addition to its suite of ongoing base-funded programs, the agency also plays an important role in catering to the more specialized information needs of a wide range of users through its cost-recovery program.

To meet Canadians' current and emerging data needs efficiently and effectively, Statistics Canada continuously monitors its internal and external environment to develop risk mitigation strategies. The agency's key risks include the loss of relevance and responsiveness, as well as the potential for statistical errors and breaches in the confidentiality of information. In response, the agency will continue to adapt and evolve its governing instruments and oversight frameworks, as well as proactively engage with Canadians using clear, transparent and proactive communication. It must also continue to invest in robust infrastructure—both technological and methodological—to ensure the reliability, timeliness, scalability and security of its statistics.

In addition to the key priorities highlighted below, the agency will continue to publish and disseminate its core set of statistics and work to support government priorities. It is planning to maintain capacity to continue its program of economic and social indicators. These information products help Canadians better understand our country—its population, resources, economy, society and culture—and make informed decisions as a result. A few examples of essential programs and services include: consumer and industry price indexes; quarterly gross domestic product (GDP); monthly surveys on manufacturing, trade and retail; and the Labour Force Survey. The agency will address the

> ## Ongoing programs
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> **We will continue to produce a wide range of economic and environmental indicators that allow Canadians to make better spending and investment decisions with greater confidence, encourage longer-term investments in Canada's economy, drive sustainable economic growth, and contribute to sustained job creation and greater productivity.**
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> **We will also continue to produce statistics for a broad range of social domains to support and inform evidence-based decision making. The agency continues to respond to emerging social topics, such as gender diversity, social housing, the health implications of cannabis, poverty and quality of work measurements, and pathways through the postsecondary education system.**

needs of governments, businesses and individuals for trusted data to inform and develop policies and programs that will help improve the well-being of Canadians. Furthermore, lessons learned will be integrated into all planning activities.

Census Program

Through its Census Program, Statistics Canada provides information on the Canadian population and on the country's demographic and economic characteristics. This information is the foundation for public and private decision making, research, and analysis in areas of interest to Canadians. Census results are used to develop, monitor and fine-tune major government

programs and policies. The Census of Population is the primary building block for establishing population estimates that govern the annual allocation of health and social transfers and equalization payments to provinces and territories and for determining the number of electoral districts to ensure fair representation. The census is also crucial to the integrity of the national statistics system, as it is currently the only official data source providing users with quality population and dwelling counts at low levels of geography, as well as consistent and comparable information on various populations of interest for small geographic areas—information that is essential for meeting various legislative and program requirements.

History of the Census Program

Censuses have been conducted in Canada since 1871 and have been held every five years since 1956. The *Constitution Act* and the *Statistics Act* require that a Census of Population and Census of Agriculture be conducted in 2021.

The 2021 Census of Population will, for the most part, use the methods from the 2016 Census. As in past censuses, extensive consultations were undertaken to help policy makers decide on the content of the 2021 Census to ensure it remains relevant and meets new information requirements associated with emerging social, environmental and economic issues, while maintaining its overall quality, accessibility and efficiency. For example, changes to the way in which the Census of Population captures sex, gender and minority language educational rights are being considered. Furthermore, the program is very active in the international census community; various consultation activities are conducted with key countries on census transformations and methodologies.

To confirm the census approach and planned infrastructure, Statistics Canada will conduct a series of tests in the coming year to validate changes to questions, key processes, systems and planning assumptions. The findings from these tests and subsequent evaluations will assist in preparing recommendations for the content of the 2021 Census of Population. The agency will also work closely with Shared Services Canada to meet IT infrastructure service requirements for census systems and set up regional census centres.

Preparing for the 2021 Census of Population

Statistics Canada will conduct a series of tests and consultations to prepare recommendations for the content of the 2021 Census of Population.

Statistics Canada will continue to make progress on its long-term research project to explore alternative methodologies for the Census Program, while maintaining the quality and relevance of census outputs and preserving the trust of Canadians. Approaches considered for the new Census of Population model will be assessed and tested in parallel to the tests conducted for the 2021 Census as well as in 2021 during the census. Several rounds of consultations with data users and stakeholders will take place between now and the next census to inform them of and get their feedback on the future of the census.

As has been done since 1956, the 2021 Census of Population and Census of Agriculture will be conducted jointly to streamline procedures and ensure accurate coverage. The Census of Agriculture is the only source of data to provide a comprehensive and integrated profile of the physical, economic, social and environmental aspects of Canada's agriculture industry for small geographic areas. The data produced by the Census of Agriculture are used by the federal and provincial governments to provide vital information to manage agriculture spending. They are also used to guide government and business decisions and support government programs.

Support for government priorities

As Canada's national statistical office, Statistics Canada is legislated to provide statistics for the whole of Canada and each of the provinces and territories. The current federal government has made a strong public commitment to evidence-based decision making, as clearly demonstrated in the federal budget, where it has allocated funding to improve data on the monitoring of financial systems risks, clean technology, open government, transportation, tourism, health, climate science and housing.

As announced in Budget 2018, the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat and Statistics Canada are working together to improve performance and impact assessments for innovation-related programs. Statistics Canada will use data-driven approaches to create consistent and comparable performance and impact measures of government innovation programs. The greater availability of economic microdata has driven the advancement of robust statistical methods for quantifying program impact. For example, economic indicators such as revenue and job growth can be used to compare the performance of firms that received program support with statistically similar firms that did not receive support. Conclusions on the direct economic impact of a program can be drawn from these comparisons.

Budget 2018 also included funding for Statistics Canada to enhance Canada's program on international trade and economic globalization statistics. To develop and support appropriate international trade, foreign investment and fiscal policies, the government requires enhanced statistics and measures on international trade in services, investment and economic globalization. These measures will help improve overall policy development and support the monitoring of policy outcomes. Enhancements are required to address key data gaps, which will improve the quality of Canada's leading macroeconomic measures (e.g., gross GDP and the balance of international payments), the government's ability to develop appropriate international trade and investment policy, and the ability of Canadian businesses to compete in the international marketplace. As a result, Canadians will get a set of

> **Expanding international trade statistics**
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> **Statistics Canada will address key data gaps in the areas of international trade, global value chains, foreign investment and economic globalization. Overall, the initiative will produce many new reports, enhanced data tables and more timely data.**

cross-border economic and financial statistics that is more complete, accurate, timely and relevant. This will give policy makers the information they need to make sound decisions and enable positive outcomes for the economy and all Canadians.

Statistics Canada is also supporting Health Canada and other partners on a horizontal initiative to address opioid abuse, which is a major public health challenge. The agency's role is to advance evidence-based measures by renewing the Canadian Coroner and Medical Examiner Database, which compiles aggregate information on the deaths investigated by coroners and medical examiners. It is the centralized repository of unnatural deaths across Canada and is used to support evidence-based decisions, monitoring and analysis. It is also used to produce comprehensive socioeconomic profiles to develop and evaluate public policies and programs and improve decision making for federal and provincial programs.

Another increasingly important theme is the "sharing" or "digital" economy, in terms of both its economic contributions and its social implications. Research will be conducted to better understand how and where the digital economy fits into the greater Canadian System of Macroeconomic Accounts and how it can be measured. Statistics Canada will develop economic accounts to not only measure the digital economy, but expand the boundary of GDP and attempt to capture the increasing number of goods and services available to households from the sharing economy (e.g., information and entertainment services).

Capacity building for GBA+

The Gender, Diversity and Inclusion Statistics Hub will make it easier for users to find and analyze a wealth of statistical information related to the evaluation of programs, policies and initiatives from a gender, diversity and inclusion perspective. In turn, the centre will establish partnerships to build government-wide statistical literacy.

As a national statistical office, Statistics Canada plays a key role nationally and internationally in supporting gender-based analysis plus (GBA+)—not only in providing data, but also in understanding data gaps and leading data development. Through Budget 2018, Statistics Canada is exercising leadership in supporting federal departments in their commitment to GBA+ through data development and capacity building for GBA+, as well as analysis of diversity and inclusion. Over the coming year, Statistics Canada will make improvements to the Centre for Gender, Diversity and Inclusion Statistics[iii], based on user consultations. The Gender, Diversity and Inclusion Statistics Hub serves as the focal point for data produced by the new centre, which aims to address gaps in the availability of information by gender, sex and other intersecting identity factors, such as disability, Indigenous status (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) and other ethnocultural characteristics. The centre will establish partnerships to build and enhance statistical knowledge and literacy and develop government-wide standards for collecting, communicating and disseminating data on gender, ethnicity and other intersecting identities.

Budget 2018 also set aside funding for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which is a horizontal initiative led by Employment and Social Development Canada. Statistics Canada plays a key role in the methodological development of robust global indicators. The agency is a key member of the United Nations Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), which developed a global indicator framework of 232 global indicators universally endorsed by members of the United Nations General Assembly. Once the Canada-specific SDG targets and priorities have been set, Statistics Canada, in consultation with other departments, will examine existing indicators to assess their suitability for Canada's national strategy and will collaborate to fill any indicator gaps. Indicators developed will be statistically robust and methodologically sound. Statistics Canada will examine existing data sources to report on these indicators through the Sustainable Development Goals Data Hub[iv].

Experimentation and innovation

Statistics Canada has set forth an ambitious agenda to modernize programs, practices and methods to meet evolving information needs. The modernization of Statistics Canada supports a vision for a data-driven economy and society by increasing access to data, mobilizing data as a strategic asset, and building statistical capacity among governments and Canadians. This transformation allows us to adopt new methods and tools and use new types of data to provide Canadians with innovative ways of accessing much richer data in order to grow and better understand ourselves.

The agency's modernization agenda mitigates the corporate risk of remaining relevant and responsive. The agency will continue to monitor and adapt this modernization initiative through its governance structure, engagement with stakeholders and the public, and clear and transparent communication. Statistics Canada is undertaking these experimentation and innovation activities with a continued commitment to privacy and confidentiality.

In addition to the need for more detailed, timely and high-quality information, citizens and businesses across the country advised the agency to be mindful of the burden that survey questionnaires can create and to continue to reduce duplication and increase coordination with existing data sources. Technological advancements are enabling statistical agencies across the world to extract relevant features and patterns from data that were not possible before. Administrative records are being used for statistical purposes to complement or support more efficient survey collection and provide new statistical and analytical insight. Initiatives currently being explored in the agency are modernizing the statistical methods

> **Collecting and linking data responsibly and efficiently**
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> **The agency's focus is shifting towards acquiring alternative data sources and developing new cost-effective methods to integrate data while continuing to provide the necessary privacy and confidentiality protections. Surveys will be used when direct collection is more appropriate.**

used to generate estimates, while maintaining privacy and confidentiality. The use of scanner data, web scraping, machine learning and crowdsourcing is being looked at to eventually replace traditional collection methods in many of the economic statistics programs.

Since last year, we have learned valuable lessons from our four pathfinder projects: the Canadian Housing Statistics Program, Measuring Growth in International Visitors to Canada, Towards Measuring Cannabis and the Transition to a Low-carbon Economy. These projects are helping us further define and refine the modernization plan and develop new techniques in other statistical programs to foster innovation and a change in culture. Through these projects, the agency will continue to improve its data collection tools and explore strategies for enhancing statistics quality and reducing data gaps. Our pathfinder projects attest to and, in a tangible way, demonstrate our commitment to innovation by providing more timely, detailed and high-quality data to Canadians.

In addition to implementing the enabling infrastructure and appropriate governance, Statistics Canada is now embarking on a series of new projects, including one to establish a City Data Hub. The goal is to build a flexible one-stop shop for standardized and integrated statistics on Canadian cities. The agency will partner with municipalities, enabled by its regional offices, to explore the availability of city data, identify data gaps and find solutions to specific problems. The project will make it possible to build new statistical capacity at the municipal level by producing disaggregated statistics to address data gaps and engaging with the research community to develop new indicators. Results will include an open data hub that offers high-value city data with many functionalities, as well as a collaborative space for data access, sharing and analysis.

Building capacity in data science

In 2019-20, the Data Science Accelerator Hub will continue to increase awareness, provide expert advice to further data science projects within the agency and build capacity to process big data, with a particular focus on transitioning products from development to statistical production.

Statistics Canada is also working to remain up to date with the latest innovations in data science, artificial intelligence and machine learning. It is also experimenting with various approaches for integrating these technologies into survey programs. For example, the agency has invested in the use of data science techniques in its programs and created the Data Science Accelerator Hub. The projects underway include a variety of machine-learning algorithms (e.g., classification, outlier detection, modelling and imputation, address parsing, and unsupervised learning), robotic process automation, natural language processing, web information retrieval using web scraping, application programming interfaces, large financial and news databases, and image processing as part of remote-sensing initiatives. A centre of excellence in data science has also been created to ensure that the statistical and analytical methods required to transform data into information are of high quality.

These innovations are being implemented with the highest standards of data ethics and rigorous privacy and confidentiality protections. The Office of the Privacy Commissioner is being consulted on how Statistics Canada can further strengthen its robust processes, tools and expertise, while developing new technologies and data services. To maintain the agency's reputation, oversight and governance instruments and processes are in place. In addition, there is a strong culture and value system, coupled with training and awareness activities for employees and relevant partners on the security of classified and designated information. The agency also applies rigorous quality management practices for data validation, including performing thorough analyses and systematic validation, developing subject-matter intelligence, and implementing process-related improvements.

The drivers behind Statistics Canada's modernization have a wider application; data have the power to enable the government to make better decisions, design better programs and deliver more effective services.

Outreach and engagement

As part of the agency's centennial and focus on modernization, Statistics Canada has been doing more outreach and holding more consultations than ever before. Following a national consultation held in October 2018, with 175 in-person consultations in over 20 cities and an online survey, the agency is adapting its programs and services based on the issues raised, such as access, data gaps, the need for more partnerships and collaboration with other organizations. These outreach activities provide insight to ensure the agency continues to provide relevant statistical information. To measure the results, the agency conducts an annual client satisfaction survey and monitors the number of citations of Statistics Canada information in academic journals and the media.

International engagement

Leadership and participation in international committees and working groups ensure that Canadian statistical programs evolve alongside international standards to ensure comparability with other countries, which results in high-quality statistical information.

Engagement activities also support the agency's objective of providing high-quality statistical information. Most of the agency's programs are guided by international standards, concepts and methodologies, in partnership with other national statistical organizations and international agencies. Furthermore, the agency is active on many international committees and working groups to demonstrate leadership internationally and ensure that the Canadian perspective is considered when determining official international standards, concepts and methodologies. In 2019–20, Statistics Canada is planning to participate in at least 170 international committees. For example, the Chief Statistician is the chair of the United Nations High-Level Group for the Modernisation of Official Statistics. The agency also monitors its conformity to international standards and best practices and adapts its programs as needed.

The agency continuously seeks out new partnerships with new sectors and communities, both nationally and internationally. The agency has many formal and informal governance structures with stakeholders and data users and provides expertise to support the government in making evidence-based decisions. Increased stakeholder engagement will result in several new partnerships and data products, which will lower survey costs and reduce the burden on respondents, while at the same time improving the quality and coverage of statistical outputs. In this spirit of transparency, Statistics Canada is also committed to making more information available about the use of its authority under the *[Statistics Act](#)*[v] (e.g., data sharing agreements).

Statistics Canada also has a collective vision for its regional offices that includes increasing client service, outreach and statistical capacity building. This change will improve the agency's ability to align with the issues facing all levels of government and the private sector, which will thereby proactively serve these users better. The new Data service centres will lead outreach activities to build awareness of Statistics Canada data and services. In addition to outreach, the Data service centres offer workshops and webinars and give users advice on the tabulations and services that best suit their needs. Statistics Canada will also review all existing training programs to ensure that they are comprehensive and meet user needs based on subject, content and mode of delivery. Once reviewed, a plan will be put forward to ensure that Statistics Canada remains a leader in statistical capacity building both within Canada and internationally.

Over the coming months, several other educational objectives will be explored to raise the data literacy and statistical capacity of Canadian students to advance critical thinking, engagement with others and decision making using trusted statistical data. The Education Outreach Program will be modernized, while respecting provincial and territorial jurisdiction in education across the country, to create an environment where students can make evidence-based decisions and develop and improve their numeracy, literacy and problem-solving skills.

With the Indigenous Statistical Capacity Development Initiative, Statistics Canada is engaging with national Indigenous organizations and providing statistical capacity building grounded in the needs of Indigenous peoples. The Government of Canada is committed to a renewed relationship with Indigenous peoples, based on the recognition of rights, respect, co-operation and partnership. In addition, many Indigenous organizations and communities are requesting access to and ownership of relevant data to develop policies, deliver services, tell their own stories and sustain their own statistical capacity. Five new Aboriginal Liaison Advisors, including a dedicated advisor for Inuit Nunangat, joined the Aboriginal Liaison Program to increase outreach and statistical capacity building. The agency is exploring partnerships to support collection, analysis and dissemination in the North and to increase employment through the Nunavut Inuit Labour Force Analysis. Statistics Canada is also committed to supporting Inuit youth employment.

Planned results

Departmental Results	Departmental Result Indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	2015–16 Actual results	2016–17 Actual results	2017–18 Actual results
Statistical information is of high quality	Number of post-release corrections due to accuracy	0	March 31, 2020	3	2	3
	Number of international forums of which Statistics Canada is a member	170 to 190	March 31, 2020	147 (note 1)	165	168
	Percentage of international standards with which Statistics Canada conforms	90%	March 31, 2020	83% (note 1)	85%	89%
Statistical information is available and accessed	Number of visits to the Statistics Canada website	17,000,000 (note 2)	March 31, 2020	22,175,480	27,501,818	26,461,926
	Percentage of website visitors that found what they were looking for	77%	March 31, 2020	81% (note 3)	77%	76%
	Number of interactions on social media	400,000 (note 4)	March 31, 2020	552,352	2,318,835 (note 4)	559,709
	Number of statistical products available on the website	37,300	March 31, 2020	29,569	31,312	33,642
	Number of Statistics Canada data tables available on the Open Data Portal	7,150 (note 5)	March 31, 2020	5,995	6,200	7,162 (note 5)
Statistical information is relevant	Number of media citations on Statistics Canada data	70,000	March 31, 2020	26,070	63,510 (note 6)	67,539
	Number of journal citations	23,000 (note 7)	March 31, 2020	19,723	20,032	23,903
	Percentage of users satisfied with statistical information	80%	March 31, 2020	Not available (note 8)	Not available (note 8)	Not available (note 8)

1. This information was not tracked in a formal manner until 2016–17; results for 2015–16 are estimates.
2. The target for 2019–20 is lower than the target for 2018–19 because Statistics Canada changed the software that calculates this indicator from Webtrends to Adobe Analytics in June 2018. Adobe Analytics is a Government of Canada solution that aims to provide better quality data by removing traffic generated from identified robots, spiders and crawlers. The definition of a visit has also changed from "a series of pages viewed within 30 minutes" to "a visit begins when a visitor enters the site and ends within 30 minutes of inactivity or 12 continuous hours of activity." Based on the change of software and definition of a visit, the number of visits to the website is expected to decrease. The data for this indicator will no longer be comparable with previous years.
3. Results peaked in 2015–16 because of Census Program activities. The target for 2019–20 is based on a natural increase from the 2017–18 results.

4. Results peaked from 2015 to 2018 because of Census Program activities and paid advertising related to the census. Since the beginning of 2018, some social media platforms have been using new methodologies to tailor content delivery to fewer audience members. The target for 2019–20 has been lowered in consideration of these two factors.

5. The target for 2019–20 represents a 12% increase from the 2018–19 target. It should be noted that results for 2017–18 were exceptionally high, relating to the release of datasets for the census and standards. The number of datasets was streamlined in 2018–19 as a result of the agency's New Dissemination Model. While this has decreased the number of datasets on the Open Data Portal, it has resulted in a more simplified, coherent and user-friendly approach to accessing statistical information.

6. In 2016–17, Statistics Canada used new media tracking tools to provide a more complete and comprehensive assessment of media citations. They provided results two times greater than in the past. In addition to the change in tools, the 2016–17 actual results (63,510) show a significant increase because of Census Program activities. Media citations for future years could continue to increase as coverage shifts to the growing number of Internet news sites to which we have access.

7. The target for 2019–20 represents a 12% increase from the 2018–19 target, based on the long-term trend. Results for 2017–18 represent a significant increase over results for previous years, but it is difficult to know whether this is a one-time increase.

8. This indicator was not tracked formally in 2015–16 or 2016–17. Data for the 2017–18 reference period has been collected, except for the Census of Population. Data collection for this indicator for the Census of Population will be completed by March 2019. Results for both 2017–18 and 2018–19 will be available in the spring of 2019 and will be reflected in the 2018–19 Departmental Results Report.

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

2019–20 Main Estimates	2019–20 Planned spending	2020–21 Planned spending	2021–22 Planned spending
551,104,432	551,104,432	621,955,372	796,200,637

Note: Main Estimates, Planned spending and Full-time equivalents figures do not include Budget 2019 announcements. More information will be provided in the 2019–20 Supplementary Estimates and Departmental Results Report, as applicable.

Human resources (full-time equivalents)

2019–20 Planned full-time equivalents	2020–21 Planned full-time equivalents	2021–22 Planned full-time equivalents
5,501	5,823	6,102

Note: Main Estimates, Planned spending and Full-time equivalents figures do not include Budget 2019 announcements. More information will be provided in the 2019–20 Supplementary Estimates and Departmental Results Report, as applicable.

The increase in planned resources from 2019–20 to future years relates largely to the cyclical nature of the Census Program, as funding for the 2021 Census of Population and 2021 Census of Agriculture begins to ramp up. Funding for the 2021 Census was approved in 2018–19. For the delivery of ongoing statistical programs, Statistics Canada is expecting to maintain its capacity in future years, with no significant shifts in resources. Also reflected in all three years are planned resources for several new initiatives from Budget 2018. These initiatives include enhancing Canada's international trade and economic globalization statistics, placing evidence at the centre of program evaluation and design, implementing the Action Plan for Official Languages 2018–2023, implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and addressing the opioid crisis.

Financial, human resources and performance information for Statistics Canada's Program Inventory is available in the GC InfoBase.[vi]

Internal Services

Description

Internal Services are those groups of related activities and resources that the federal government considers to be services in support of Programs and/or required to meet corporate obligations of an organization. Internal Services refers to the activities and resources of the 10 distinct services that support Program delivery in the organization, regardless of the Internal Services delivery model in a department. These services are:

- Management and Oversight Services
- Communications Services
- Legal Services
- Human Resources Management Services
- Financial Management Services
- Information Management Services
- Information Technology Services
- Real Property Management Services
- Materiel Management Services
- Acquisition Management Services

Planning highlights

The agency will continue to ensure that its Internal Services are efficient and user-centric, so that the largest possible share of available resources can be dedicated to delivering statistical services to Canadians. Further opportunities to improve services continue to be identified by leveraging technology, monitoring business processes, measuring performance against service standards and frequently assessing client satisfaction to ensure that results are in line with expectations.

All Internal Services are also engaged in the agency's modernization, deploying modern comptrollership and incorporating practices that support economic policy goals, including green and social procurement. The agency is also increasing its efforts to implement data analytics within its Internal Services to provide quick and direct insight into the health of the organization.

As a strategic partner in the modernization initiative, the agency's informatics services are also modernizing to enable the digital evolution and deliver technological innovations. The Government of Canada has adopted a cloud-first strategy, which represents a fundamental shift in the delivery of information technology services. Cloud services offer the flexibility to maintain information technology services as demand for online services increases and technologies evolve. Statistics Canada is exploring the use of cloud-based technologies and will migrate its data holdings and applications in line with the assurances of data security and confidentiality.

To support the agency's modernization efforts, Statistics Canada has launched an initiative to create a modern and flexible workplace enabling employees to work more efficiently in a non-traditional workspace. A modern workplace will promote innovation, inclusivity and work–life balance in a safe environment by providing tools and spaces that promote mobility, flexibility and collaboration.

Overall, Statistics Canada is expecting to maintain its Internal Services capacity in future years, with no significant shifts in resources. Minor variances relate to temporary internal reallocations for continuous improvement initiatives to maintain the quality of Internal Services. These initiatives are expected to be completed in 2019–20, and funding will be reinvested internally towards other modernization activities that support the agency's strategic plans and maintain the quality of programs.

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

2019–20 Main Estimates	2019–20 Planned spending	2020–21 Planned spending	2021–22 Planned spending
64,345,374	64,345,374	63,073,510	63,022,923

Note: Main Estimates, Planned spending and Full-time equivalents figures do not include Budget 2019 announcements. More information will be provided in the 2019–20 Supplementary Estimates and Departmental Results Report, as applicable.

Human resources (full-time equivalents)

2019–20 Planned full-time equivalents	2020–21 Planned full-time equivalents	2021–22 Planned full-time equivalents
566	554	554

Note: Main Estimates, Planned spending and Full-time equivalents figures do not include Budget 2019 announcements. More information will be provided in the 2019–20 Supplementary Estimates and Departmental Results Report, as applicable.

Spending and human resources

Planned spending

Departmental spending trend graph

$ thousands	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21	2021-22
■ Cost Recovery (Netted Revenue)	109,822	111,657	121,382	120,000	120,000	120,000
■ Statutory	70,717	70,220	71,770	71,461	74,420	79,126
■ Voted	610,800	475,551	440,939	423,989	490,609	660,098
Total	791,339	657,428	634,092	615,450	685,029	859,224

Note: Main Estimates, Planned spending and Full-time equivalents figures do not include Budget 2019 announcements. More information will be provided in the 2019–20 Supplementary Estimates and Departmental Results Report, as applicable.
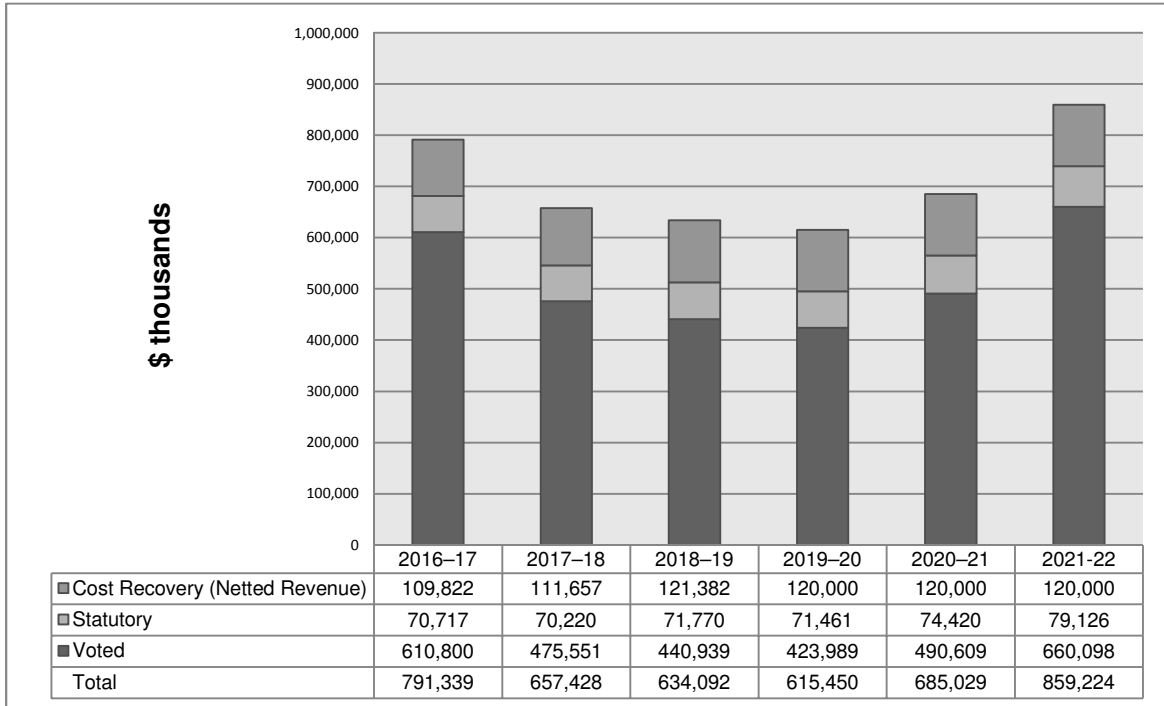
Budgetary planning summary for Core Responsibilities and Internal Services (dollars)

Core Responsibilities and Internal Services	2016–17 Expenditures	2017–18 Expenditures	2018–19 Forecast spending	2019–20 Main Estimates	2019–20 Planned spending	2020–21 Planned spending	2021–22 Planned spending
Statistical Information	713,862,461	585,363,802	563,854,677	551,104,432	551,104,432	621,955,372	796,200,637
Subtotal	713,862,461	585,363,802	563,854,677	551,104,432	551,104,432	621,955,372	796,200,637
Internal Services	77,476,859	72,064,636	70,237,097	64,345,374	64,345,374	63,073,510	63,022,923
Total Gross Expenditures	791,339,320	657,428,438	634,091,774	615,449,806	615,449,806	685,028,882	859,223,560
Respendable Revenue	-109,822,159	-111,657,283	-121,382,428	-120,000,000	-120,000,000	-120,000,000	-120,000,000
Total Net Expenditures	681,517,161	545,771,155	512,709,346	495,449,806	495,449,806	565,028,882	739,223,560

Note: Main Estimates, Planned spending and Full-time equivalents figures do not include Budget 2019 announcements. More information will be provided in the 2019–20 Supplementary Estimates and Departmental Results Report, as applicable.

Statistics Canada is funded from two sources: direct parliamentary appropriations and cost-recovery activities. Statistics Canada has the authority to generate $120 million annually in respendable revenue, related to two streams: statistical surveys and related services, and custom requests and workshops. In recent years, respendable cost-recovery revenue has contributed between $110 million and $112 million annually to the agency's total resources. A large portion of this respendable revenue comes from federal departments to fund specific statistical projects.

The graph and table above show that voted spending peaked in 2016–17 when the 2016 Census of Population and the 2016 Census of Agriculture were conducted. This is followed by a significant decrease in subsequent years as these activities wind down. Spending will begin to ramp up and peak again in 2021–22 when the 2021 Census of Population and 2021 Census of Agriculture are conducted. This pattern is typical for the agency because of the cyclical nature of the Census Program. Funding for the 2021 Census was approved in 2018–19, with the first year of funding being 2018–19.

The agency also received a one-time funding injection in 2016–17 to resolve an out-of-court settlement with Statistical Survey Operations regarding pay equity. This is planned to wind down in 2018–19.

Statistics Canada's statutory spending, as indicated in the graph above, relates to the Employee Benefit Plan, which is a function of planned salary spending. Therefore, it fluctuates along with voted spending.

Spending on Internal Services temporarily increased in 2016–17 as the agency invested in modernizing its work environment to offset government-wide space pressures and help increase staff mobility. Spending in 2017–18 and 2018–19 accounts for additional internal information technology support and pressures related to the government's pay system.

For additional details on year-over-year variances between 2016–17 and 2017–18 expenditures, see the 2017–18 Departmental Results Report[vii] available on our Reports web page.

2019–20 Budgetary planned gross spending summary (dollars)

Core Responsibilities and Internal Services	2019–20 Planned gross spending	2019–20 Planned gross spending for specified purpose accounts	2019–20 Planned revenues netted against expenditures	2019–20 Planned net spending
Statistical Information	551,104,432	0	-120,000,000	431,104,432
Subtotal	551,104,432	0	-120,000,000	431,104,432
Internal Services	64,345,374	0	0	64,345,374
Total	615,449,806	0	-120,000,000	495,449,806

Note: Main Estimates, Planned spending and Full-time equivalents figures do not include Budget 2019 announcements. More information will be provided in the 2019–20 Supplementary Estimates and Departmental Results Report, as applicable.

Statistics Canada has the authority to generate $120 million annually in respendable revenue, which is reflected in the 2019–20 planned revenues netted against expenditures.

Planned human resources

Human resources planning summary for Core Responsibilities and Internal Services (full-time equivalents)

Core Responsibilities and Internal Services	2016–17 Actual full-time equivalents	2017–18 Actual full-time equivalents	2018–19 Forecast full-time equivalents	2019–20 Planned full-time equivalents	2020–21 Planned full-time equivalents	2021–22 Planned full-time equivalents
Statistical Information	5,829	5,417	5,554	5,501	5,823	6,102
Subtotal	5,829	5,417	5,554	5,501	5,823	6,102
Internal Services	653	607	604	566	554	554
Total Gross FTEs	6,482	6,024	6,158	6,067	6,377	6,656
Respendable Revenue	-1,078	-1,251	-1,444	-1,321	-1,266	-1,266
Total Net FTEs	5,404	4,773	4,714	4,746	5,111	5,390

Note: Main Estimates, Planned spending and Full-time equivalents figures do not include Budget 2019 announcements. More information will be provided in the 2019–20 Supplementary Estimates and Departmental Results Report, as applicable.

Similar to trends seen in planned spending, full-time equivalent (FTE) changes from year to year are largely explained by the cyclical nature of the Census Program. Activity peaked in 2016–17 for the 2016 Census of Population and 2016 Census of Agriculture and dropped sharply in subsequent years. Activity will begin to ramp up and peak again in 2021–22 when the 2021 Census of Population and 2021 Census of Agriculture are conducted.

Included in net expenditure FTEs are approximately 210 public servant FTEs based across Canada outside the National Capital Region (NCR). Also included are approximately 950 interviewer FTEs (representing approximately 1,800 interviewers) outside the NCR. These interviewers are part-time workers whose assigned workweeks are determined by the volume of collection work available; they are hired under the *Statistics Act*, by the authority of the Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development. Interviewers are covered by two separate collective agreements and are employed through Statistical Survey Operations. Many of Statistics Canada's main outputs rely heavily on data collection and on the administration of these activities, which takes place in the regions.

Estimates by vote

Information on Statistics Canada's organizational appropriations is available in the 2019–20 Main Estimates.[viii]

Future-Oriented Condensed Statement of Operations

The Future-Oriented Condensed Statement of Operations provides a general overview of Statistics Canada's operations. The forecast of financial information on expenses and revenues is prepared on an accrual accounting basis to strengthen accountability and improve transparency and financial management. The forecast and planned spending amounts presented in other sections of the Departmental Plan are prepared on an expenditure basis, and, as a result, amounts may differ.

A more detailed Future-Oriented Statement of Operations and associated notes, including a reconciliation of the net cost of operations to the requested authorities, are available on the Statistics Canada website[ix].

Future-Oriented Condensed Statement of Operations (unaudited)
for the year ending March 31, 2020 (dollars)

Financial information	2018–19 Forecast results	2019–20 Planned results	Difference (2019–20 Planned results minus 2018–19 Forecast results)
Total expenses	702,158,182	718,552,334	16,394,152
Total revenues	121,382,429	120,000,000	(1,382,429)
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	**580,775,753**	**598,552,334**	**17,776,581**

Note: 2019–20 Planned results figures do not include Budget 2019 announcements. More information will be provided in the 2019–20 Departmental Results Report, as applicable.

The increase in planned expenses for 2019–20 is mainly explained by the ramping up of the 2021 Census of Population and Census of Agriculture.

Despite the small projected decrease in revenues for 2019–20, Statistics Canada is expecting to maintain its capacity in future years for the delivery of cost-recovered statistical services, with no significant shifts in resources.

Additional information

Corporate information

Organizational profile

Appropriate minister: The Honourable Navdeep Bains, P.C., M.P.

Institutional head: Anil Arora

Ministerial portfolio: Innovation, Science and Economic Development

Enabling instruments:

- *Statistics Act*[x]
- *Corporations Returns Act*[xi]
- Corporations Returns Regulations[xii]

Year of incorporation/commencement: The Dominion Bureau of Statistics was established in 1918. In 1971, with the revision of the Statistics Act, the agency became Statistics Canada.

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

Statistics Canada has two primary objectives:

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

Statistics Canada's head office is located in Ottawa. There are regional offices across the country in Halifax, Sherbrooke, Montréal, Toronto, Sturgeon Falls, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver. There are also 27 research data centres located throughout the country. These centres provide researchers with access to microdata from population and household survey programs in a secure university setting. Canadians can follow the agency on Twitter, Facebook and YouTube.

Raison d'être, mandate and role: who we are and what we do

"Raison d'être, mandate and role: who we are and what we do" is available on the Statistics Canada website.

Reporting framework

Statistics Canada's Departmental Results Framework and Program Inventory of record for 2019–20 are shown below.

Departmental Results Framework

- **Core Responsibility: Statistical Information**
  Statistics Canada produces objective high-quality statistical information for the whole of Canada. The statistical information produced relates to the commercial, industrial, financial, social, economic, environmental and general activities and conditions of the people of Canada.
  - **Result 1:** Statistical information is of high **quality**.
    - **Indicator 1:** # of post-release corrections due to accuracy
    - **Indicator 2:** # of international forums of which Statistics Canada is a member
    - **Indicator 3:** % of international standards with which Statistics Canada conforms
  - **Result 2:** Statistical information is **available** and **accessed**.
    - **Indicator 1:** # of visits to the StatCan website
    - **Indicator 2:** % of website visitors that found what they were looking for
    - **Indicator 3:** # of interactions on social media
    - **Indicator 4:** # of data products available on the website
    - **Indicator 5:** # of data tables available on Open Data Portal
  - **Result 3:** Statistical information is **relevant**.
    - **Indicator 1:** # of media citations on Statistics Canada data
    - **Indicator 2:** # of journal citations
    - **Indicator 3:** % of users satisfied with statistical information
- **Internal Services**

Program Inventory

- Economic and Environmental Statistics
- Socio-Economic Statistics
- Censuses
- Cost-Recovered Statistical Services
- Centres of Expertise

Concordance table

There have been no significant changes in Statistics Canada's Departmental Results Framework and Program Inventory since 2018–19.

Supporting information on the Program Inventory

Supporting information on planned expenditures, human resources and results related to Statistics Canada's Program Inventory is available in the GC InfoBase.[xiii]

Supplementary information tables

The following supplementary information tables are available on the Statistics Canada website[xiv]:

▸ Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy

▸ Disclosure of transfer payment programs under $5 million

▸ Gender-based analysis plus

Federal tax expenditures

The tax system can be used to achieve public policy objectives through the application of special measures such as low tax rates, exemptions, deductions, deferrals and credits. The Department of Finance Canada publishes cost estimates and projections for these measures each year in the Report on Federal Tax Expenditures.[xv] This report also provides detailed background information on tax expenditures, including descriptions, objectives, historical information and references to related federal spending programs, as well as evaluations, research papers and gender-based analysis. The tax measures presented in this report are the responsibility of the Minister of Finance.

Organizational contact information

Email
- STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca

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

Telephone
- Toll free 1-800-263-1136
- International 1-514-283-8300
- TTY 1-800-363-7629
- Fax 1-514-283-9350

Website
- www.statcan.gc.ca
- https://twitter.com/statcan_eng
- https://www.facebook.com/StatisticsCanada/

Appendix: definitions

administrative data (données administratives)

Administrative data are information that is collected by other government agencies and private sector companies for their own purposes, which is then used by Statistics Canada to efficiently accomplish its mandated objectives.

appropriation (crédit)

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

budgetary expenditures (dépenses budgétaires)

Operating and capital expenditures; transfer payments to other levels of government, organizations or individuals; and payments to Crown corporations.

Core Responsibility (responsabilité essentielle)

An enduring function or role performed by a department. The intentions of the department with respect to a Core Responsibility are reflected in one or more related Departmental Results that the department seeks to contribute to or influence.

crowdsourcing (approche participative)

Crowdsourcing involves collecting information from a large community of users and can help improve how we collect information. It relies on the principle that individual citizens are experts within their local environments.

Departmental Plan (plan ministériel)

A report on the plans and expected performance of an appropriated department over a three-year period. Departmental Plans are tabled in Parliament each spring.

Departmental Result (résultat ministériel)

Any change that the department seeks to influence. A Departmental Result is often outside departments' immediate control, but it should be influenced by Program-level outcomes.

Departmental Result Indicator (indicateur de résultat ministériel)

A factor or variable that provides a valid and reliable means to measure or describe progress on a Departmental Result.

Departmental Results Framework (cadre ministériel des résultats)

The department's Core Responsibilities, Departmental Results and Departmental Result Indicators.

Departmental Results Report (rapport sur les résultats ministériels)

A report on the actual accomplishments against the plans, priorities and expected results set out in the corresponding Departmental Plan.

evaluation (évaluation)

In the Government of Canada, the systematic and neutral collection and analysis of evidence to judge merit, worth or value. Evaluation informs decision making, improvements, innovation and accountability. Evaluations typically focus on programs, policies and priorities and examine questions related to relevance, effectiveness and efficiency. Depending on user needs, however, evaluations can also examine other units, themes and issues, including alternatives to existing interventions. Evaluations generally employ social science research methods.

experimentation (expérimentation)

Activities that seek to explore, test and compare the effects and impacts of policies, interventions and approaches, to inform evidence-based decision-making, by learning what works and what does not.

full-time equivalent (équivalent temps plein)

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

gender-based analysis plus (GBA+) (analyse comparative entre les sexes plus [ACS+])

An analytical process used to help identify the potential impacts of policies, Programs and services on diverse groups of women, men and gender-diverse people. The "plus" acknowledges that GBA goes beyond sex and gender differences. We all have multiple identity factors that intersect to make us who we are; GBA+ considers many other identity factors, such as race, ethnicity, religion, age, and mental or physical disability.

government-wide priorities (priorités pangouvernementales)

For the purpose of the 2019–20 Departmental Plan, government-wide priorities refers to those high-level themes outlining the government's agenda in the 2015 Speech from the Throne, namely: Growth for the Middle Class; Open and Transparent Government; A Clean Environment and a Strong Economy; Diversity is Canada's Strength; and Security and Opportunity.

horizontal initiative (initiative horizontale)

An initiative where two or more departments are given funding to pursue a shared outcome, often linked to a government priority.

non-budgetary expenditures (dépenses non budgétaires)

Net outlays and receipts related to loans, investments and advances, which change the composition of the financial assets of the Government of Canada.

pathfinder project (projet exploratoire)

Type of project conducted under Statistics Canada's modernization initiative. These projects are specifically designed to help guide the modernization effort, engage with stakeholders, consult with users, and implement leading-edge tools and methods to produce useful, high-quality statistics in all programs.

performance (rendement)

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

performance indicator (indicateur de rendement)

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

Performance Information Profile (profil de l'information sur le rendement)

The document that identifies the performance information for each Program from the Program Inventory.

performance reporting (production de rapports sur le rendement)

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

plan (plan)

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

planned spending (dépenses prévues)

For Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports, planned spending refers to those amounts presented in the Main Estimates.

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

priority (priorité)

A plan or project that an organization has chosen to focus and report on during the planning period. Priorities represent the things that are most important or what must be done first to support the achievement of the desired Departmental Results.

Program (programme)

Individual or groups of services, activities or combinations thereof that are managed together within the department and focus on a specific set of outputs, outcomes or service levels.

Program Inventory (répertoire des programmes)

Identifies all of the department's programs and describes how resources are organized to contribute to the department's Core Responsibilities and Results.

result (résultat)

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

statutory expenditures (dépenses législatives)

Expenditures that Parliament has approved through legislation other than appropriation acts. The legislation sets out the purpose of the expenditures and the terms and conditions under which they may be made.

sunset program (programme temporisé)

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

target (cible)

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

voted expenditures (dépenses votées)

Expenditures that Parliament approves annually through an Appropriation Act. The Vote wording becomes the governing conditions under which these expenditures may be made.

web scraping (moissonnage Web)

Web scraping is data scraping used for extracting data from websites. While web scraping can be done manually by a software user, the term typically refers to automated processes implemented using a bot or web crawler. Specific data are gathered and copied from the web for later retrieval or analysis.

Endnotes

i   Statistics Canada, https://www.statcan.gc.ca/
ii   Open Government Portal, https://open.canada.ca/en/open-data
iii   Gender, Diversity and Inclusion Statistics Hub, https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/topics-start/gender_diversity_and_inclusion
iv   Sustainable Development Goals Data Hub, https://www144.statcan.gc.ca/sdg-odd/index-eng.htm?HPA=1
v   Statistics Act, http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/S-19/FullText.html
vi   GC InfoBase, https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html#start
vii   2017–18 Departmental Results Report https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/about/drr/2017-2018/index
viii 2018–19 Main Estimates, https://www.canada.ca/en/treasury-board-secretariat/services/planned-government-spending/government-expenditure-plan-main-estimates.html
ix   Future-Oriented Condensed Statement of Operations, https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/about/dp/2019-2020/s05p1
x   Statistics Act, http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/S-19/FullText.html
xi   Corporations Returns Act, http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-43/FullText.html
xii   Corporations Returns Regulations, http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2014-13/index.html
xiii GC InfoBase, https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html#start
xiv   Supplementary Information Tables, https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/about/dp/2019-2020/s06p1
xv   Report on Federal Tax Expenditures, http://www.fin.gc.ca/purl/taxexp-eng.asp