

Statistics Canada

Departmental Performance Report

2012/2013



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2012/2013

Departmental

Performance Report

**For the
period ending
March 31, 2013**

Minister of Industry
James Moore

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I am pleased to report on the Industry Portfolio's key activities for 2012/2013.

During this period, the Portfolio continued to develop and recruit leading research talent through programs administered by the federal granting councils. It also took significant steps to improve commercialization outcomes through the transformation of the National Research Council into an industry-focused research and technology organization. This was complemented by reinvestments in programs such as the College and Community Innovation Program and the Centres of Excellence for Commercialization and Research.

Statistics Canada remained committed to ensuring that Canadians can access important information about Canada's economy and society. For fiscal year 2012/2013, Statistics Canada released all remaining data from the 2011 Census of Population and Census of Agriculture, prepared data from the National Household Survey, and completed a historical revision of the System of National Accounts based on the internationally adopted 2008 standard. Statistics Canada also made significant strides in making greater use of administrative data to reduce the response burden on Canadians and businesses.

Moving forward, the Industry Portfolio will continue to exercise fiscal responsibility while delivering on government priorities to support jobs and economic growth. Portfolio agencies will continue to play key roles in encouraging collaboration between the research community and the private sector; strengthening the manufacturing sector to sustain and attract globally competitive industries; and bringing forward the government's response to the Review of Aerospace and Space Programs and Policies to maintain Canada's leadership position in those areas.

It is my pleasure to present the 2012/2013 *Departmental Performance Report* for the Statistics Canada.

James Moore
Minister of Industry



I am pleased to present the *2012/2013 Departmental Performance Report* for Statistics Canada.

Statistics Canada's goal is to provide relevant, timely and high-quality information to Canadians—information necessary to make informed decisions. This is reflected in the Agency's mission statement: *Serving Canada with high quality statistical information that matters.*

Fiscal year 2012/2013 was a year of significant accomplishments. There were three major releases from the 2011 Census of Population. In May 2012, Canadians learned that, for the first time, there were more people in the age group 55 to 64, where people typically are about to leave the labour force, than in the age group 15 to 24, where people typically are about to enter it. Information released in September showed that 1 out of every 10 children, aged 14 and under, in private households lived in a stepfamily in 2011. For the first time, the Census counted the number of foster children and children in stepfamilies. Finally, in October, data were released on the evolving linguistic profile of the nation. More than 200 languages were reported in the 2011 Census of Population as either a home language or mother tongue.

In 2012/2013, the Agency published revised data for several key economic indicators, including quarterly gross domestic product, labour productivity and balance of payments, as well as provincial and territorial economic accounts. These revisions to data in the Canadian System of National Accounts span more than 30 years, and are in line with new international standards.

Statistics Canada is engaging with Canadians and seeking their feedback using collaborative social media tools. The StatCan Blog informs Canadians of major projects and priorities, and gives them an opportunity to comment and ask questions. With each census release, the public engages in online chat sessions with StatCan experts to discuss findings from the census. An online consultation tool features a 'question of the month' to gauge satisfaction with our programs and services. In addition, over 55,000 users continue to follow the Agency on Twitter, while others share content from the Facebook and YouTube accounts.

This past year, Statistics Canada continued to make high-priority investments to ensure the continuity and quality of its statistical programs. Multi-year projects were launched to redesign both the Canadian Community Health Survey and the Labour Force Survey. In addition, the third year of the project to enhance the Consumer Price Index was completed. For the first time, basket weights were updated after just two years instead of the usual four years.

On behalf of all the employees of Statistics Canada, I thank Canadians for their continued support, and I invite you to visit the Agency website, www.statcan.gc.ca.

Wayne R. Smith
Chief Statistician of Canada

Raison d'être and Responsibilities

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

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

Statistics Canada is mandated to coordinate and lead the national statistical system.

Access to trusted statistical information is an essential underpinning of democratic societies, both to support evidence-based decision making in the public and private sectors, and to inform debate on public policy issues.

In the *Constitution Act of 1867*, "census and statistics" was made a federal jurisdiction. Parliament has exercised its responsibility for the census and statistics, primarily through the *Statistics Act*. The act creates Statistics Canada as Canada's national statistical office, and establishes its mandate, powers and obligations. Under the *Statistics Act*, participation in surveys is compulsory for households and businesses, although the Agency can declare participation in a survey to be voluntary. This is done for most household surveys. Administrative records can also be obtained to aid the Agency's work. In tandem with these powers, Statistics Canada is charged with ensuring the confidentiality of information in its hands and with limiting the use of that information to statistical purposes.

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

Statistics Canada also has a mandate, under the *Corporations Returns Act*, to collect and publish information on inter-corporate ownership in Canada, notably foreign ownership of Canadian enterprises. The particularity of the *Corporation Returns Act* is that it allows Statistics Canada to disclose information on the ownership of individual corporations, something that would be prohibited under the *Statistics Act*.

Numerous federal and provincial laws and regulations specifically require information from Statistics Canada for their implementation. Some key examples are the *Canada Pension Plan Act* (the Consumer Price Index); the *Employment Insurance Act* (small-area employment and unemployment estimates); the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements*

Act (numerous economic and demographic measures); the *Income Tax Act* (the Consumer Price Index); the regulations to the *Official Languages Act* (census data on official languages); and the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act* (the census).

Statistics Canada's Corporate Management Framework illustrates how the Agency fulfills its responsibilities. For details on this framework, and on the enablers that allow the strategic outcome to be achieved, please see <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/about-apercu/reports2-rapports2-eng.htm>.

Strategic Outcome and Program Alignment Architecture

Statistics Canada is part of the Government Affairs outcome area in the Whole of Government performance framework. Although the official categorization places Statistics Canada in the Government Affairs domain, the Agency contributes to most federal government outcomes in the economic, social, international and government affairs domains. This contribution is both direct, by informing public debate and decision making outside the federal government, and indirect, by supporting policy formulation, implementation and evaluation within the federal government.

Statistics Canada's strategic outcome, which is supported by a framework of programs and sub-programs, follows.

Strategic Outcome

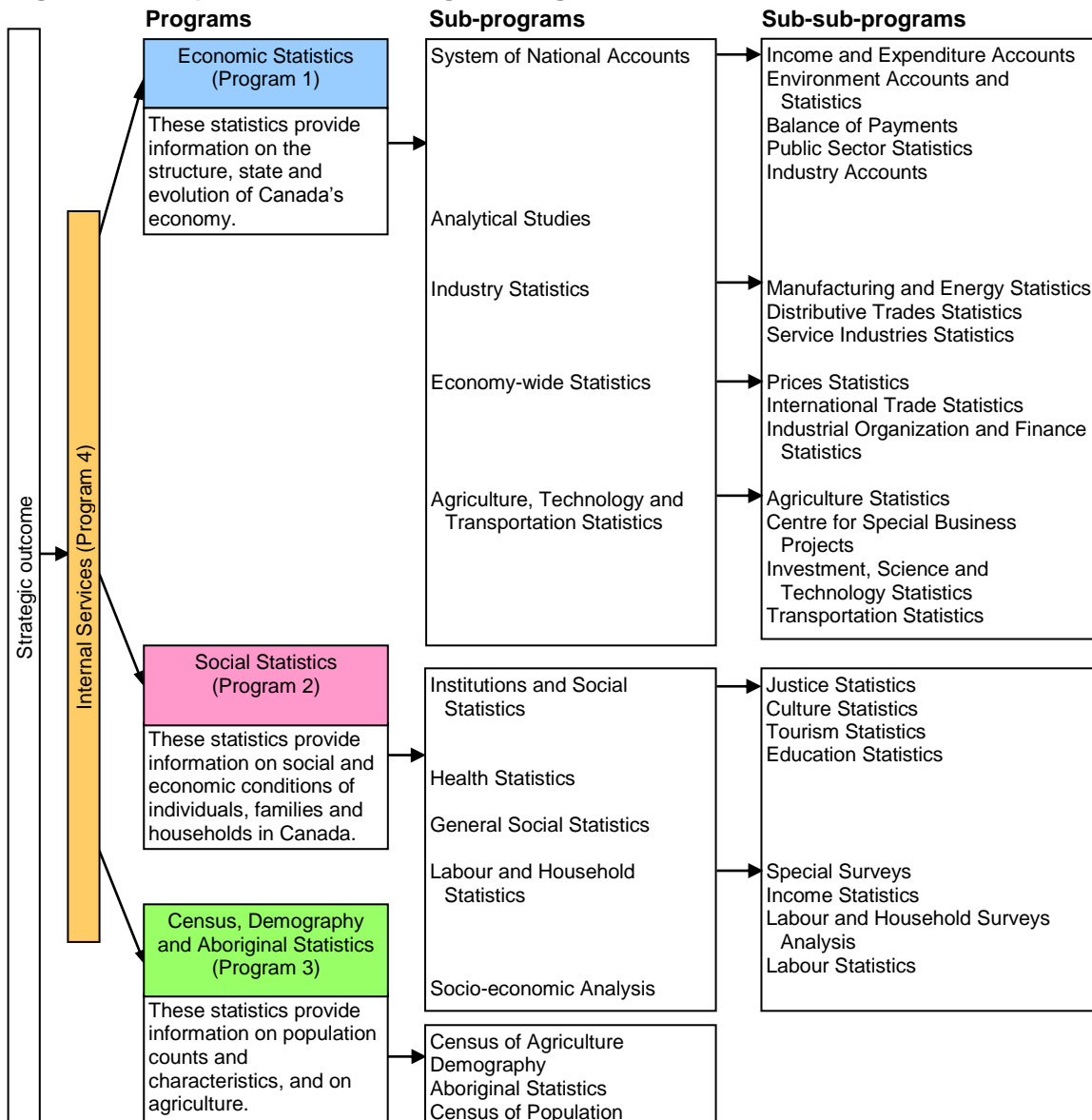
Canadians have access to timely, relevant and quality statistical information on Canada's changing economy and society for informed debate, research and decision making on social and economic issues.

Statistics Canada's Program Alignment Architecture is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 also reflects the new Management, Resources and Results Structures nomenclature, which took effect in April 2012, and which differs from that used in the *2012/2013 Report on Plans and Priorities*. Here is a summary of the changes:

- *Program Activity Architecture* became *Program Alignment Architecture*
- *Program activity* became *program*
- *Sub-activity* became *sub-program*
- *Sub-sub-activity* became *sub-sub-program*

Figure 1 Components of the Program Alignment Architecture



Organizational Priorities

To support decision making by Canadians and their elected representatives, Statistics Canada remained committed to providing access to a trusted source of information. The main accomplishments of 2012/2013 were the release of all remaining data from the 2011 Census, and the completion of a historical revision of the System of National Accounts, based on the internationally adopted 2008 standard. The data were also collected for a new iteration of the Survey of Financial Security, which incorporates updated measures of household wealth. This data will be released in 2014.

In addition, Statistics Canada continued to review and renew its organizational structures and processes to ensure optimal resource allocation and use.

In the table below, the priorities identified in the *2012/2013 Report on Plans and Priorities* are shown, with their related planned activities listed and evaluated.

These priorities are to

- deliver timely and accurate statistical programs according to Statistics Canada's quality assurance framework
- frame options for the 2016 Census of Population program and the Census of Agriculture
- adjust to reflect changes announced in Budget 2012
- continue to identify and implement the Corporate Business Architecture to increase operational efficiency, and improve operational robustness and responsiveness
- initiate the first phase of a comprehensive review of Statistics Canada's dissemination model, taking into account evolving technologies and the principles of the Government of Canada Open Data Initiative.

Table Summary of Progress against Priorities

Priority: Deliver timely and accurate statistical programs according to Statistics Canada's quality assurance framework	Type: ¹ Ongoing	Strategic Outcome(s) and/or Program(s): Canadians have access to timely, relevant and quality statistical information on Canada's changing economy and society for informed debate, research and decision making on social and economic issues; Economic Statistics; Social Statistics; Census, Demography and Aboriginal Statistics.
<p>Deliver timely and accurate economic indicators: Producing a comprehensive program of macroeconomic statistics to support fiscal and monetary policy is one of Statistics Canada's fundamental responsibilities. Macroeconomic statistics also play a key role in federal equalization payments to the provinces, and in allocating Harmonized Sales Tax revenues between federal and provincial governments. In 2012/2013, Statistics Canada conducted the monthly and annual economic surveys used to compile gross domestic product (GDP) and other economic indicators. Economic indicators such as retail sales, international imports and exports, manufacturing shipments, as well as monthly and quarterly GDP were published within two months of the reference period. The Agency also collected, compiled and published the Consumer Price Index monthly, within three weeks of the reference period.</p> <p>Deliver timely and accurate ongoing social statistics programs: In 2012/2013, the Social Statistics program continued to deliver household surveys, such as the monthly Labour Force Survey, the Survey of Household Spending, the Canadian Community Health Survey, the General Social Survey, and information based on administrative programs such as the Longitudinal Immigration Database, yielding trends on employment, family income and expenditure, as well as establishment-based employment surveys. It also produced information and analytical outputs on key social issues, including immigration, ethnicity, social engagement, youth, families, gender, seniors, Aboriginal people, social well-being, education, crime, justice, health, births, and deaths.</p> <p>Increase support of key policy needs and initiatives: In collaboration with stakeholders, Statistics Canada is developing information roadmaps to respond to emerging data needs in key areas of social policy, such as justice, the labour market and household wealth. These roadmaps show what is needed to address areas where data are incomplete or fragmented, and where investments are needed to support future policy needs and initiatives.</p> <p>Disseminate the results of the 2011 Census of Population program: The Census of Population collects population and dwelling counts, as well as population information such as age, sex, common-law and marital status, family status, first language learned in childhood, home language and knowledge of official languages. Many of the questions that had traditionally been part of the mandatory Census of Population were asked on a voluntary basis in the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS). The NHS was conducted simultaneously with the Census of Population, and shared staff and infrastructure with the Census to reduce costs. In 2012/2013, the Agency released the rest of the 2011 Census of Population results in May, September and October 2012, while continuing data quality studies and completing the evaluation of lessons learned. NHS results will be released during the 2013/2014 fiscal year.</p> <p>Disseminate the results of the 2011 Census of Agriculture: The Census of Agriculture is conducted to develop a statistical portrait of Canada's farms and their operators. The data offer a full picture of the</p>		

major commodities of the agriculture industry, farm finances, use of technology, and new or less common crops and livestock. The Census of Agriculture was conducted simultaneously with the Census of Population, and shared infrastructure with the Census of Population to reduce costs. In 2012/2013, Statistics Canada completed the release of the main results of the 2011 Census of Agriculture. This included making selected results from the Censuses of Agriculture, up to and including 2011, available through the Government of Canada Open Data Portal. Statistics Canada also completed an evaluation of lessons learned. Some additional analytical outputs, as well as the results of the linkage of the Census of Agriculture and the NHS, will be released during the 2013/2014 fiscal year.

Renew the System of National Accounts: In the fall of 2012, Statistics Canada successfully completed a historical revision of the Canadian System of National Accounts, which included implementing new international standards for the construction of these accounts. Canada was the second country, after Australia, to adopt the new international standards. Other countries, including the United States and members of the European Union, will do so shortly.

Enhance the Consumer Price Index to better serve the needs of the household, business and public sectors: Statistics Canada has completed the third year of a multi-year program to further improve the accuracy of the Consumer Price Index, Canada's most cited measure of inflation. The index basket is now being adjusted and updated more frequently to better reflect changes in consumer spending patterns. The Consumer Price Index, aside from being a key indicator for monetary policy, is used for price inflation adjustment of everything from pensions and employment insurance to tax brackets, wages and alimony.

Prepare for the 2012 Survey of Financial Security: Determining the economic well-being of households requires timely measurement of both income and wealth. The distribution of wealth is an increasingly important factor as the population ages. Statistics Canada measures incomes annually, but measurement of wealth has been sporadic. In response to strong demand, the Agency funded a new iteration of the Survey of Financial Security, conducted in 2012. Data will be released in early 2014.

Develop a framework for environment statistics and expand measures of household energy use: To develop its environmental statistics program, the Agency has drafted a conceptual framework for the program in consultation with stakeholders and data users. This work will be validated and finalized in 2013/2014. Once complete, the framework will help identify and prioritize data gaps in environmental statistics. This prioritization will be used to guide Statistics Canada's development efforts in this area.

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Section I Organizational Overview

Priority: Frame options for the 2016 Census of Population program and the Census of Agriculture	Type: ¹ Ongoing	Strategic Outcome(s) and/or Program(s): Canadians have access to timely, relevant and quality statistical information on Canada's changing economy and society for informed debate, research and decision making on social and economic issues; Economic Statistics; Social Statistics; Census, Demography and Aboriginal Statistics.
<p>Continue evaluation of methodologies for the 2016 censuses: In 2012/2013, the Agency completed an exhaustive review and evaluation of alternate models currently in use or development elsewhere in the world, for conducting censuses of population and agriculture. The final report on the review for the Census of Population was posted on the Statistics Canada website in August 2012. Having determined which models are viable in Canada, Statistics Canada will now develop options for the 2016 round of censuses for consideration by the Government. Consultations with data users and stakeholders on questionnaire content options for the Census of Population were completed in 2012; for the Census of Agriculture, in 2013/2014.</p> <p>Prepare recommendations on the use of income tax data for future censuses of agriculture: The Agency embedded a test in the 2011 Census of Agriculture to determine whether taxation data could be used to avoid asking detailed expense questions on this census. The results have confirmed that this approach can be used in the 2016 Census of Agriculture. The Agency also investigated the potential use of technologies such as remote sensing to improve the quality and efficiency of the Census of Agriculture and the Agriculture Statistics program.</p>		

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Priority: Adjust to reflect changes announced in Budget 2012	Type: ¹ New	Strategic Outcome(s) and/or Program(s): Canadians have access to timely, relevant and quality statistical information on Canada's changing economy and society for informed debate, research and decision making on social and economic issues; Economic Statistics; Social Statistics; Census, Demography and Aboriginal Statistics.
<p>Align human resources capacity with short- and medium-term outcomes: Statistics Canada's Corporate Business Plan 2012/2013 to 2014/2015 identifies the evolving business priorities in the context of the Departmental Investment Plan. The three-year Human Resources Plan 2012/2013 to 2014/2015 aligns human resource goals and objectives with the priorities of Statistics Canada, the Government of Canada, and Public Service Renewal. In 2012/2013, Statistics Canada implemented the new Workforce Management Framework to govern the activities required under workforce adjustment, and provided support to surplus employees. The Agency also entered into a partnership with Health Canada and the Public Health Agency of Canada to pilot the collaborative delivery of informal conflict-resolution services.</p> <p>Align human resources capacity with long-term investment strategy: Statistics Canada's Corporate Business Plan 2012/2013 to 2014/2015 identifies the evolving needs of business priorities in the context of</p>		

the Departmental Investment Plan. The Agency is preparing to align human resource goals and objectives with the priorities of Statistics Canada, the Government of Canada, and Public Service Renewal. In 2012/2013, Statistics Canada implemented the three-year Human Resources Plan 2012/2013 to 2014/2015, including the new Workforce Management Framework.

Transfer Statistics Canada IT and internal support resources to Shared Services Canada: Shared Services Canada was created in August 2011 with a mandate to streamline and reduce duplication in the government's IT services. Since November 2011, Shared Services Canada has provided all email, network, telecommunications and data centre services to Statistics Canada. An operating protocol ensures continuity of operations for those services. In 2012/2013, the necessary governance structure was put in place for Shared Services Canada and Statistics Canada. Any new initiatives, strategic decisions or long-term commitments relating to the services that Shared Services Canada provides to Statistics Canada must be planned and negotiated with them. For example, Statistics Canada negotiated the need for ongoing representation of key Shared Services Canada resources during the planning and development phases of the 2016 Census program. Statistics Canada also negotiated for Shared Services Canada to provide dedicated resources, starting in 2013/2014, to develop a roadmap for transition to a consolidated and secure network at Statistics Canada. Today, the default work environment for the 5,500 employees in Ottawa and the regions is a closed network, which will impede the adoption to common government solutions such as GC email.

Engage with other departments and Treasury Board Secretariat to examine migration to common tools and processes: Statistics Canada continues to streamline its business processes in a holistic way, with the objective of delivering its programs in the most efficient and effective manner possible. The Agency is analyzing business processes and requirements to develop a timeline for Statistics Canada's adoption of common systems and processes. In 2012/2013, Statistics Canada engaged with other departments and the Treasury Board Secretariat to get more information about the functionality of SAP, PeopleSoft and GCDOCS and to evaluate the timing and roadmap for migration to these common tools. The Agency's preliminary mapping to Common Human Resources Business Processes was completed, and recommendations to address gaps and opportunities were prepared. A new corporate service delivery model has also begun to be implemented—it leverages technology and simplifies administrative processes across the Agency.

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<p>Priority: Make highest-priority investments necessary to ensure the continuity and maintain the quality of the existing statistical program, including supporting the infrastructure. Continue to identify and implement the Corporate Business Architecture to increase operational efficiency, improve operational robustness and responsiveness.</p>	<p>Type:¹ Ongoing</p>	<p>Strategic Outcome(s) and/or Program(s): Canadians have access to timely, relevant and quality statistical information on Canada's changing economy and society for informed debate, research and decision making on social and economic issues; Economic Statistics; Social Statistics; Census, Demography and Aboriginal Statistics.</p>
<p>Maintain multi-year capital plan to ensure the efficiency, continuity and quality of all statistical and support programs: Statistics Canada's Integrated Strategic Planning Process focuses on the development of a 10-year Continuity and Quality Maintenance Investment Plan (CQMIP). This plan guides the Agency's management of human, informatics, and other resources, and provides managers with a framework and tools to improve project planning, implementation, reporting, and evaluation. In 2012/2013, Statistics Canada updated the 10-year CQMIP, focusing on the investments needed to mitigate operational and strategic risks and maintain quality. Projects designed to improve robustness, responsiveness, and efficiency of operations were implemented and continuously monitored.</p> <p>Implement the Departmental Project Management Framework agency-wide: In 2012/2013, the Agency continued to implement across the organization its Departmental Project Management Framework tools and processes. Managers were provided with the framework, tools and training to improve project planning, implementation, reporting and evaluation. Standard processes for efficient agency-wide reporting on project status were implemented, as well as an expanded risk analysis to include early indicators of project challenges, interdependencies, and mitigation strategies.</p> <p>Align the program evaluation process with Treasury Board policies and directives: Statistics Canada is committed to implementing the Policy on Evaluation and to strengthening the Agency's performance measurement strategies. The neutral evaluation function at Statistics Canada now reports directly to the Chief Statistician. In 2012/2013, Statistics Canada strengthened its evaluation governance structure, recruited skilled evaluators, professionalized the evaluation function and delivered a risk-based evaluation plan.</p> <p>Strengthen the corporate information management framework: Information management is integral to a strategic outcome of the national statistical office—to provide Canadians with access to a trusted source of information. In 2012/2013, Statistics Canada monitored the implementation of the Directive on the Management of Statistical Microdata Files, began implementation of the Directive on the Management of Aggregate Statistics, and began preparing to implement GCDOCS to replace the Document Management Centre in the longer term.</p>		

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<p>Priority: Initiate the first phase of a comprehensive review of the Agency's dissemination model, taking into account evolving technologies and the principles of the Government of Canada Open Data Initiative.</p>	<p>Type:¹ New</p>	<p>Strategic Outcome(s) and/or Program(s): Canadians have access to timely, relevant and quality statistical information on Canada's changing economy and society for informed debate, research and decision making on social and economic issues; Economic Statistics; Social Statistics; Census, Demography and Aboriginal Statistics.</p>
<p>Develop a detailed blueprint for implementing the new dissemination model: 2012/2013 was Year 1 of the new three-year dissemination model project. It included wide user consultations and the development of a plan to overhaul Statistics Canada's current dissemination model. A high-level vision and architectural blueprint have been developed to offer an improved website structure and navigation strategies, a simplified and more coherent product line, self-serve data that are easily accessible and downloadable, as well as a new single-output database driving dynamically generated data tables. The new model will be supported by a new output metadata framework. When this project is completed, statistical output will respect the principles of open data. The Federal Open Data Portal will be entered seamlessly so that all Statistics Canada data will be discoverable through that channel. In 2013/2014, Statistics Canada will initiate development and iterative testing of the systems related to the implementation of the new dissemination model.</p> <p>Engaging with Canadians online: Statistics Canada is engaging with Canadians and seeking their feedback using collaborative social media tools. In 2012/2013, the Agency built on its success with Twitter and Facebook to increase public dialogue. The StatCan Blog was launched in January 2013 to inform Canadians about major projects and priorities and to give them an opportunity to comment and ask questions. With each release from the 2011 Census of Population, the public has engaged in online chat sessions with StatCan experts to discuss findings from the 2011 Census of Population program. The Agency continues to inform Canadians daily about the state of the economy and society by publishing tweets that reach over 55,000 followers on Twitter, sharing information on Facebook, and posting videos on YouTube. These channels complement and support Statistics Canada's well-established official release program.</p>		

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Risk Analysis

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

Risk	Risk Response Strategy	Link to P AA	Link to Organizational Priorities
Increased difficulties in reaching respondents	An ongoing threat to the quality of social statistics is the growing difficulty with collecting the information from respondents. This risk was identified in the <i>2012/2013 Report on Plans and Priorities</i> . A number of mitigation strategies are listed in the Agency's Corporate Risk Profile for 2012/2013 to 2013/2014, including closely monitoring response rates and assessing potential biases in survey results; reviewing the possible use of administrative data sources, keeping in mind privacy concerns as these sources are exploited further; and continuing to innovate to meet respondents' needs, including increasing the use of multi-mode data-collection options, such as e-questionnaires and mobile devices. Actions taken in 2012/2013 to advance these strategies include continued research on and testing of processes to maximize response rates, taking into account costs and operational constraints for best time to call, prioritizing cases and responsive survey design; identifying priorities as part of a corporate approach to expand the use of administrative data; analyzing the results of the General Social Survey e-questionnaire pilot; and piloting the Labour Force Survey e-questionnaire.	All programs are affected	Deliver timely and accurate statistical programs according to Statistics Canada's quality assurance framework

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Reputational risk related to respondent information	Any releases of confidential information, or real or perceived breaches of Statistics Canada's informatics infrastructure and related business processes, pose the risk of loss of reputation, credibility, image and of public trust. This risk was identified in the <i>2012/2013 Report on Plans and Priorities</i> . Mitigation strategies listed in the Agency's Corporate Risk Profile for 2012/2013 to 2013/2014 include up-to-date IT security policies, practices and procedures; establishing service level agreements (SLAs); and ensuring that Statistics Canada employees are trained and aware of matters related to security of classified and designated information. Actions taken in 2012/2013 with respect to these strategies comprise reviewing and updating the IT Security Policy to conform to Treasury Board Secretariat policy guidelines, and to account for the transfer of IT infrastructure staff and services; ensuring that SLAs are in place and monitored regularly; and developing and deploying tools that help personnel understand their obligations regarding the security of classified and designated information.	All programs are affected	Deliver timely and accurate statistical programs according to Statistics Canada's quality assurance framework
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Reputational risk related to communicating data quality	Several mitigation strategies are listed in the Corporate Risk Profile for 2012/2013 to 2013/2014, such as proactively and transparently communicating the results and associated data quality of both the Census and the NHS; making sure that a distinction is made between the two sets of data to avoid user confusion; ensuring that robust processes and systems for edit, imputation and estimation are in place and tested and that, to the extent possible, risks associated with possible non-response bias are addressed and implemented to meet the schedule for the dissemination of NHS results. Actions taken in 2012/2013 to advance these strategies include developing plans to ensure that decisions to suppress data from proactive release, for quality reasons, are consistent with the Agency's historical practice, and ensuring that communications about NHS data-quality issues are comprehensive, forthright, and clinical. This risk was not identified in the <i>2012/2013 Report on Plans and Priorities</i> .	All programs are affected	Deliver timely and accurate statistical programs according to Statistics Canada's quality assurance framework
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The public's trust and confidence in the quality and objectivity of Statistics Canada outputs is a fundamental pillar of the organization. One significant issue is that technological advances have made it more difficult to reach people. Call display and call screening hinder the Agency's ability to get a respondent to answer the telephone. As well, more and more households only have cellphones, or use Internet phones. All of this makes it more challenging to ensure representative samples and high response rates. As described in the risk analysis table, the Agency has taken a number of steps to address this risk.

Another concern is that any releases of confidential information, or real or perceived breaches of Statistics Canada's informatics infrastructure and related business processes, pose the risk of loss of reputation, credibility, image and of public trust. The challenge is to ensure that Statistics Canada's evolving requirements for informatics support are met. As described in the risk analysis table, the Agency has taken a number of steps to address this risk.

Statistics Canada's integrated risk management model provides an agency-wide picture of risks through maintenance of a detailed risk register and a corporate risk profile analysis of both operational and strategic risks to the organization. The Agency continued to improve its implementation of integrated risk management throughout 2012/2013, and is committed to monitoring and reporting risk in the future.

Summary of Performance

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

Table Financial Resources—Total Departmental (\$ thousands)

Total Budgetary Expenditures (Main Estimates) 2012/2013	Planned Spending 2012/2013	Total Authorities (available for use) 2012/2013	Actual Spending (authorities used) 2012/2013	Difference (Planned versus Actual Spending)
454,681	454,681	552,113	519,891	(65,210)

Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding. Spending figures are net of respendable revenue.

For additional information on the difference between planned and actual spending, see text at the end of the Performance Summary Tables.

Table Human Resources (Full-time Equivalents)

Planned 2012/2013	Actual 2012/2013	Difference 2012/2013
5,452	4,723	729

Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding. Spending figures are net of respendable revenue.

For additional information on the difference between planned and actual FTEs, see text at the end of the Performance Summary Tables.

Included in total planned full-time equivalents (FTEs) are approximately 300 public-servant FTEs, based across Canada, outside the National Capital Region. Excluded are approximately 1,800 interviewers outside the National Capital Region. These interviewers are part-time workers, whose assigned workweeks are affected by the volume of collection work available: they are hired under the *Statistics Act*, by the authority of the Minister of Industry. Interviewers are covered by two separate collective agreements, and are employed through Statistical Survey Operations. Many of Statistics Canada's main outputs rely heavily on data collection and analysis, as well as on the administration of these activities, which takes place in the regions.

Section I Organizational Overview

Performance Summary Table for Strategic Outcome and Programs (\$ thousands)

Program	Total Budgetary Expenditures (Main Estimates 2012/2013)	Planned Spending			Total Authorities (available for use) 2012/2013	Actual Spending (authorities used)			Alignment to Government of Canada Outcomes
		2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015		2012/2013	2011/2012	2010/2011	
Economic Statistics	174,020	174,020	Note	Note	208,759	195,580	184,679	181,796	A transparent, accountable and responsive federal government.
Social Statistics	119,365	119,365	Note	Note	159,091	155,831	125,388	132,150	
Census, Demography and Aboriginal Statistics	66,796	66,796	Note	Note	69,895	62,233	340,205	169,313	
Subtotal	360,181	360,181	Note	Note	437,745	413,644	650,272	483,259	

Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding. Amounts shown are net of spendable revenue.

Note: Refer to the 2013/2014 Report on Plans and Priorities for 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 planned spending by program based on the new 2013/2014 PAA.

Performance Summary Table for Internal Services (\$ thousands)

Internal Services	Total Budgetary Expenditures (Main Estimates 2012/2013)	Planned Spending			Total Authorities (available for use) 2012/2013	Actual Spending (authorities used)		
		2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015		2012/2013	2011/2012	2010/2011
	94,500	94,500	Note	Note	114,368	106,247	93,840	91,950
Subtotal	94,500	94,500	Note	Note	114,368	106,247	93,840	91,950

Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding. Amounts shown are net of spendable revenue.

Note: Refer to the 2013/2014 Report on Plans and Priorities for 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 planned spending by program based on the new 2013/2014 PAA.

Total Performance Summary Table (\$ thousands)

Strategic Outcome and Internal Services	Total Budgetary Expenditures (Main Estimates 2012/2013)	Planned Spending			Total Authorities (available for use) 2012/2013	Actual Spending (authorities used)		
		2012/2013	2013/2014 <i>Note</i>	2014/2015 <i>Note</i>		2012/2013	2011/2012	2010/2011
	454,681	454,681	410,191	404,060	552,113	519,891	744,112	575,209
Total	454,681	454,681	410,191	404,060	552,113	519,891	744,112	575,209

Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding. Amounts shown are net of spendable revenue.
Note: This amount represents total planned spending as reflected in the 2013/2014 Report on Plans and Priorities.

The difference between actual and planned spending for 2012/2013 is mainly attributable to the payout for the severance pay for the collective agreements, employee benefit plan expenditures and workforce adjustment costs.

The difference between actual and planned human resources (FTEs) for 2012/2013 is mainly due to workforce adjustment and planning assumptions and staff complement.

The decrease in actual spending from 2011/2012 to 2012/2013 is the result of the reduction in reference levels for the 2011 Census programs as they wind down and the impact of Budget 2012. These reductions are partially offset by severance liquidation related to the signing of collective agreements and the payment of workforce adjustment costs.

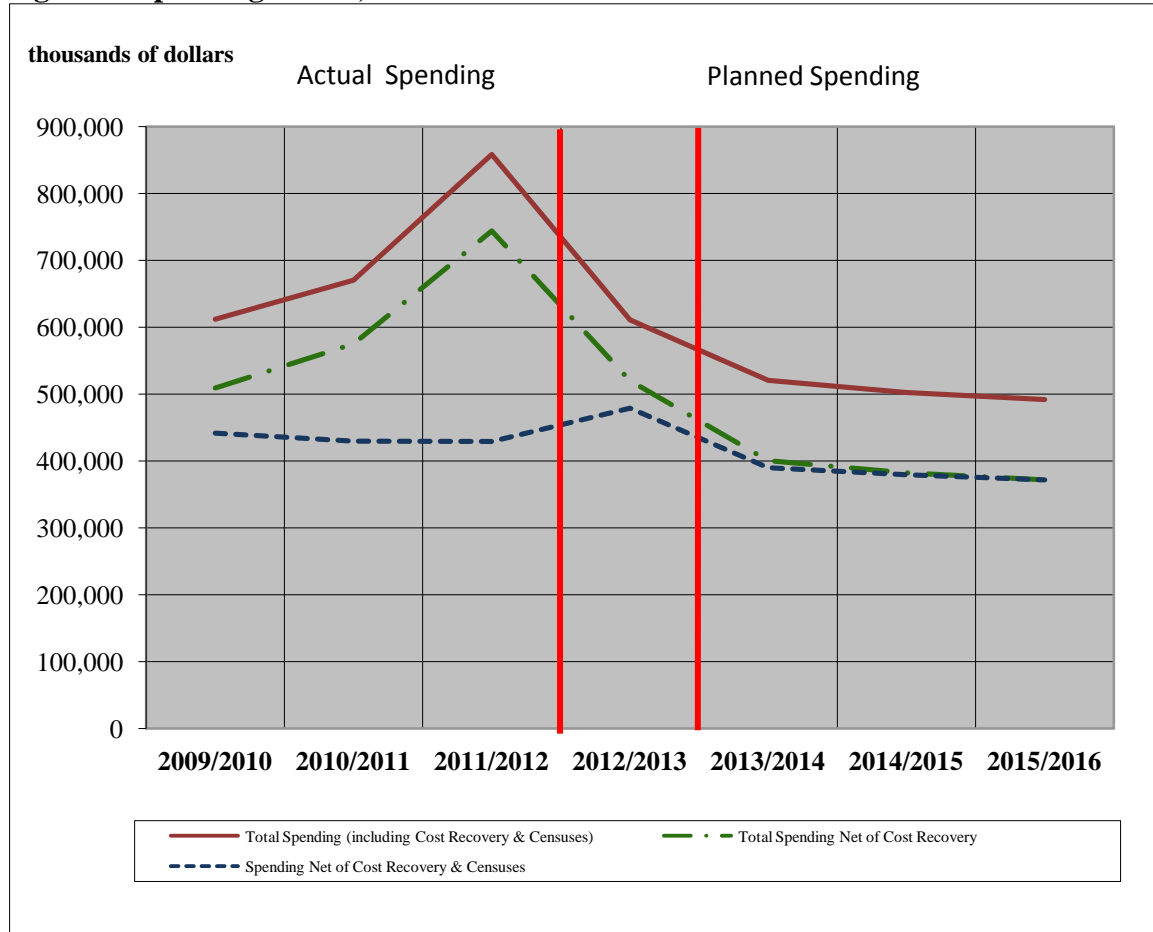
Additional information can be found in Section III—Supplementary Information.

Expenditure Profile

Departmental Spending Trend

Figure 2 shows the seven-year trend of Statistics Canada's total spending, and spending net of responsible revenue.

Figure 2 Spending Trend, 2009/2010 to 2015/2016



Note: Based on approved main estimates funding. Total spending includes responsible cost-recovery revenues. Net spending is equivalent to total corporate expenditures less expenditures related to cost-recovery programs.

As shown in Figure 2, total and net spending rose in 2010/2011; peaked in 2011/2012 when the 2011 Census of Population, the National Household Survey, and the 2011 Census of Agriculture were conducted; and dropped sharply in 2012/2013 as these activities began to wind down. This pattern is typical for the Agency, a result of the census program cycle. Figure 2 also shows that spending, net of cost recovery and the censuses, reduces significantly over the seven-year period. The increase in spending, net of cost recovery, and the censuses in 2012/2013, was mostly because of the payout for the severance pay for the collective agreements, as well as workforce adjustment costs.

Estimates by Vote

For information on Statistics Canada's organizational votes and/or statutory expenditures, please see the Public Accounts of Canada 2013 (Volume II). An electronic version of the Public Accounts 2013 is available on the Public Works and Government Services Canada's website: <http://www.tpsgc-pwgsc.gc.ca/recgen/cpc-pac/index-eng.html>.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

Statistics Canada complies with the Cabinet Directive on the Environmental Assessment of Policy, Plan and Program Proposals by taking into consideration potential environmental effects when developing policy, plans, and program proposals.

Strategic Outcome

All Statistics Canada programs and sub-programs are undertaken to support the following strategic outcome:

Strategic Outcome

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

These programs and sub-programs, which comprise the Program Alignment Architecture of record for 2012/2013, are as follows:

Program 1: Economic Statistics

- Sub-program 1.1: System of National Accounts
- Sub-program 1.2: Analytical Studies
- Sub-program 1.3: Industry Statistics
- Sub-program 1.4: Economy-wide Statistics
- Sub-program 1.5: Agriculture, Technology and Transportation Statistics

Program 2: Social Statistics

- Sub-program 2.1: Institutions and Social Statistics
- Sub-program 2.2: Health Statistics
- Sub-program 2.3: General Social Statistics
- Sub-program 2.4: Labour and Household Statistics
- Sub-program 2.5: Socio-economic Analysis

Program 3: Census, Demography and Aboriginal Statistics

- Sub-program 3.1: Census of Agriculture
- Sub-program 3.2: Demography
- Sub-program 3.3: Aboriginal Statistics
- Sub-program 3.4: Census of Population

Program 4: Internal Services

Note on presentation of sub-program information: The information presented in the *2012/2013 Departmental Performance Report* (DPR) is consistent with the Program Alignment Architecture (PAA) and the Performance Measurement Framework used for the corresponding *2012/2013 Report on Plans and Priorities*. However, Statistics Canada's reporting in the present DPR is not completely aligned with the new Treasury Board standards. In 2013/2014, the Agency introduced significant changes to its PAA: as a result, Statistics Canada will only be in a position to publish more detailed sub-program information starting with next year's DPR, and will then be completely aligned with the new Treasury Board standards.

Section II Analysis of Programs and Sub-programs by Strategic Outcome

Table Performance Indicators—Total Departmental

Strategic Outcome		
Canadians have access to timely, relevant and quality statistical information on Canada's changing economy and society for informed debate, research and decision making on social and economic issues.		
Performance Indicators¹	Targets	2012/2013 Performance
Number of visits to the Statistics Canada website	Maintain last year's level (18,500,000)	There were 20,658,574 visits to the website. Visits to the overall website have increased relative to last year, in part because CANSIM became free and because of the releases of census data.
Number of visits to CANSIM (excluding census)	550,000	971,601 Since CANSIM became a free resource in February 2012, the number of visits have increased; this general rising trend in usage is continuing. Many new tables have also been created.
Number of users who start their visit on the Statistics Canada website rather than arriving by way of an external link	Maintain current level, i.e., 45% of the number of visits (or 8,325,000)	39% (or 7,945,163) The percentage of direct traffic to the Statistics Canada website was somewhat lower than expected, although the overall number of visits did increase slightly during the same period. The target was 8,325,000 users; the result was 7,945,163. This can be attributed to an increase in other types of traffic coming from social media platforms and search engines.
Number of users engaged in Statistics Canada's social media	Increases annually 2012/2013 benchmark year: 37,800 users	63,128 The number of users engaged in Statistics Canada's social media (Twitter, Facebook and YouTube) is 63,128. Statistics Canada's Twitter followers doubled during fiscal year 2012/2013 from the previous year; the number of Facebook fans grew by five times from the previous year.
Percentage of users having obtained what they needed	75%	82% The percentage exceeds the target because of a number of factors. An important factor is the collaboration between Statistical Information Services (SIS) and subject-matter areas, who provide ongoing subject-matter training to SIS. Other factors may include improved dissemination officer recruitment and training, the wide range of Statistics Canada data, the different modes of access, and the Agency's outreach activities, which inform users of products and services that meet their needs and guide them to those products and services.

Section II Analysis of Programs and Sub-programs by Strategic Outcome

Strategic Outcome		
Canadians have access to timely, relevant and quality statistical information on Canada's changing economy and society for informed debate, research and decision making on social and economic issues.		
Performance Indicators ¹	Targets	2012/2013 Performance
Number of media mentions	7,000	This refers to the number of times "Statistics Canada," "Statistique Canada," or a version of that term (such as Stats Can) appears within the monitored universe of media outlets. The target was 7,000 media mentions; 6,857 mentions were reported in 2012/2013, slightly below target. This is mainly because of the lower-than-expected number of articles relating to the census. The census population and dwelling release, which in every census cycle garners the most coverage, was published in the previous fiscal year, 2011/2012.
Rating on areas of management, as defined in the Management Accountability Framework	Obtain rating of at least 'acceptable' in all areas of management	Six areas of management were evaluated as part of the 2012/2013 Management Accountability Framework. Statistics Canada obtained a rating of 'strong' or 'acceptable' in all six areas. The rating for Quality and Use of Evaluation increased from 'opportunity for improvement' to 'acceptable'. The rating for Values-based Leadership and Organizational Culture and for Effectiveness of Financial Management and Control increased from 'acceptable' to 'strong'. The rating for the other three assessed areas—Effectiveness of Internal Audit Function, Integrated Risk Management, and Excellence in People Management—remained 'acceptable'.

1. See Section IV for indicator definitions.

Program 1: Economic Statistics

The Economic Statistics program's purpose is to create a trusted, relevant and comprehensive source of information on the entire spectrum of Canada's economy to inform public debate on economic issues; support economic policy development, implementation and evaluation; and guide business decision making. It is the primary source of information for developing the country's fiscal and monetary policies and for studying the economic evolution of Canadian industries and of regions. The information provides for informed public debate on current economic issues of concern and interest. The outputs are vital to research and to economic policy development, implementation and evaluation by a number of federal departments, such as the Bank of Canada, Finance Canada, Industry Canada, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada and Transport Canada, as well as by provincial and territorial governments; and they are extensively used by the private sector for business planning and decision making. The programs' data also support statutory requirements and regulatory instruments. Statistics produced range from gross domestic product, production, costs, sales, productivity and prices for industrial sectors to the flows and stocks of fixed and financial capital assets, international trade and finance, and the extent of foreign ownership in Canada's economy.

Financial Resources—Economic Statistics (\$ thousands)

Total Budgetary Expenditures (Main Estimates) 2012/2013	Planned Spending 2012/2013	Total Authorities (available for use) 2012/2013	Actual Spending (authorities used) 2012/2013	Difference 2012/2013
174,020	174,020	208,759	195,580	(21,560)

Human Resources—Economic Statistics (full-time equivalents)

Planned 2012/2013	Actual 2012/2013	Difference 2012/2013
2,081	1,816	265

Section II Analysis of Programs and Sub-programs by Strategic Outcome

Performance Indicators—Economic Statistics

Expected Results	Performance Indicators ¹	Targets	Actual Results																									
Decision-makers and users are informed on the structure, state and evolution of Canada's economy	Number of visits to CANSIM	242,000	524,152 Since CANSIM became a free resource in February 2012, the number of visits have increased. Many new tables have been created.																									
	Business surveys using tax/administrative data—number and percentage change	Continual increase	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Number of surveys using tax/administrative data</td></tr><tr><td>2008/2009</td><td>43</td></tr><tr><td>2009/2010</td><td>47</td></tr><tr><td>2010/2011</td><td>47</td></tr><tr><td>2011/2012</td><td>48</td></tr><tr><td>2012/2013</td><td>42</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Percentage of surveys using tax/administrative data</td></tr><tr><td>2008/2009</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>2009/2010</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>2010/2011</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>2011/2012</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>2012/2013</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">The target was a continual increase. The number of business and agricultural surveys decreased in 2012/2013. Some of the surveys that are no longer collected were using tax/administrative data.</td></tr></table>	Number of surveys using tax/administrative data		2008/2009	43	2009/2010	47	2010/2011	47	2011/2012	48	2012/2013	42	Percentage of surveys using tax/administrative data		2008/2009	20	2009/2010	22	2010/2011	22	2011/2012	22	2012/2013	20	The target was a continual increase. The number of business and agricultural surveys decreased in 2012/2013. Some of the surveys that are no longer collected were using tax/administrative data.
Number of surveys using tax/administrative data																												
2008/2009	43																											
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2012/2013	42																											
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2008/2009	20																											
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2012/2013	20																											
The target was a continual increase. The number of business and agricultural surveys decreased in 2012/2013. Some of the surveys that are no longer collected were using tax/administrative data.																												

Section II Analysis of Programs and Sub-programs by Strategic Outcome

	Number of administrative records used to reduce survey sample sizes	Continual increase	The number of surveys using administrative data remained unchanged; however, where administrative data are used on a given survey, they are used to a greater extent. The target was a continual increase. From 2011/2012 to 2012/2013, the number of sampled units replaced by administrative data remained unchanged, 309,000.												
	Index of response burden hours	60 or less	<table><tr><td>Fiscal year</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2008/2009</td><td>72</td></tr><tr><td>2009/2010</td><td>72</td></tr><tr><td>2010/2011</td><td>65</td></tr><tr><td>2011/2012</td><td>65</td></tr><tr><td>2012/2013</td><td>68</td></tr></table> <p>The target was 60 or less; the result was 68. This was an increase from 65, the value achieved in each of the two previous years. The increase is attributed to four externally-funded surveys: Survey of Regulatory Compliance Costs; Workplace Survey: Job Vacancies and Skills Shortages; Survey on Financing and Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises; and Farm Environmental Management Survey. Statistics Canada is committed to reducing administrative burden and redundancy of data requests across departments as per the Red Tape Reduction Action Plan.</p>	Fiscal year		2008/2009	72	2009/2010	72	2010/2011	65	2011/2012	65	2012/2013	68
	Fiscal year														
2008/2009	72														
2009/2010	72														
2010/2011	65														
2011/2012	65														
2012/2013	68														
Percentage of users having obtained what they needed	75%	82%													

Section II Analysis of Programs and Sub-programs by Strategic Outcome

	Number of media mentions	4,000	The target was 4,000 mentions; 3,689 mentions were reported in 2012/2013, which is slightly below target. Some of this is likely due to program reductions—including the discontinuation of the Canadian Composite Leading Indicator and reduced frequency for the Farm Cash Receipts and Net Farm Income releases: these, together, accounted for 114 mentions in 2011/2012.												
	Number of surveys using electronic data collection	Continual increase 2012/2013 benchmark year: 33 surveys	<p>Cumulative actual</p> <table><tr><td>2010/2011</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>2011/2012</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>2012/2013</td><td>24</td></tr></table> <p>Cumulative forecast</p> <table><tr><td>2013/2014</td><td>94</td></tr><tr><td>2014/2015</td><td>126</td></tr><tr><td>2015/2016</td><td>139</td></tr></table> <p>In 2012/2013, electronic questionnaire (EQ) deployment for surveys continued to progress as expected. Business surveys continued to progress: the first mission-critical monthly survey, the Business Payrolls Survey, started EQ collection in 2012. At the same time, significant effort was put into preparing for the launch of the Integrated Business Statistics program in 2014, which will use EQ as the collection tool for more than 60 surveys.</p>	2010/2011	7	2011/2012	16	2012/2013	24	2013/2014	94	2014/2015	126	2015/2016	139
2010/2011	7														
2011/2012	16														
2012/2013	24														
2013/2014	94														
2014/2015	126														
2015/2016	139														
	Periodicity and timeliness (international comparability)	Meet the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS)	Canada meets all IMF standards for measuring and disseminating national accounts and other economic statistics data, according to the annual report for 2012 on SDDS observance. Canada exceeds timeliness and frequency requirements for most SDDS datasets, in particular those that are the responsibility of Statistics Canada.												

Section II Analysis of Programs and Sub-programs by Strategic Outcome

	Percentage of major economic indicators whose sampling accuracy is within set objectives	95%	2007/2008	96.5%
			2008/2009	95.5%
			2009/2010	96.0%
			2010/2011	96.8%
	Percentage of major economic indicators released as planned	100%	2011/2012	95.8%
			2012/2013	96.8%
	Percentage of statistical outputs corrected after release	2007/2008 < 2.5%	2007/2008	2.6%
			2008/2009	1.8%
			2009/2010	0.4%
			2010/2011	0.6%
		2011/2012 < 2.5%	2011/2012	0.6%
			2012/2013	0.3%
	Percentage of projects completed within scope, time, and budget	Continual increase 2012/2013 benchmark year: 90%	2012/2013	95%

1. See Section IV for indicator definitions.

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Economic Statistics

- Managing Canada's macroeconomy through monetary, fiscal and other policies is the responsibility of the federal government. The Bank of Canada, Finance Canada, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada and other departments, as well as international organizations such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) expect that the national statistical office will produce, in general compliance with international standards, comprehensive and timely economic indicators to guide macroeconomic policies, as well as trade and investment policies. Statistics Canada is internationally recognized for producing a comprehensive, high-quality and timely set of economic indicators. The range and quality of Canada's economic statistics, together with Statistics Canada's reputation for quality and integrity, ensure that there is international confidence in the economic data on the Canadian economy.
- In this regard, the Economic Statistics program performed very well in 2012/2013. It continued to deliver high-quality economic statistics through its ongoing operations, and continued its renewal activities. All major statistical outputs from the Economic Statistics program were released on time, adhering to the pre-established release schedule and accuracy targets.

Section II Analysis of Programs and Sub-programs by Strategic Outcome

- For 2012/2013, the highlight for the Economic Statistics program was the completion of the historical revision of the System of National Accounts (described in more detail below, as well as in Section I).

Sub-program 1.1: System of National Accounts

This program provides a conceptually integrated framework of statistics and analysis for studying the evolution of the Canadian economy. The accounts are centered on the measurement of production of goods and services, and the purchase/sale of goods and services in domestic and international markets. Production and consumption are measured in dollar terms. Corresponding price indexes are derived and estimates of economic activity in “real” or “inflation adjusted” terms are prepared. Monetary flows are tracked among the four major sectors of the economy: households, businesses, governments and non-residents. Saving, investment, assets, liabilities and national wealth are measured. The program supports various statutory requirements and its outputs are vital to the policy development and program responsibilities of the Bank of Canada, Finance Canada, Industry Canada, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada and several other federal and provincial departments and agencies. Its outputs are also widely used in the private sector.

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—System of National Accounts

- In the fall of 2012, Statistics Canada successfully completed a historical revision of the System of National Accounts, which included implementing new international standards for the construction of these accounts. Canada was the second country, after Australia, to adopt the new international standards—specifically, the 2008 System of National Accounts and the Balance of Payments and *International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition*. Other countries, including the United States and members of the European Union, will follow shortly. Given the scope of the change to the international standard, not all of the suggested changes were implemented with the 2012 revision. Furthermore, the implementation of certain aspects of the international standard needs to be synchronized with the implementation of this standard in other countries to ensure that macroeconomic measures remain internationally comparable. Statistics Canada plans to make additional revisions to the Canadian System of National Accounts in 2014 and in 2015.
- The program is also updating the framework under which it publishes a comprehensive set of government finance statistics. The IMF maintains the international standard governing the production of these government finance statistics. This Government Finance Statistics (GFS) standard is periodically updated to reflect changes to international financial and statistical accounting practices. Statistics Canada is in the process of adopting the GFS standard. The GFS encompasses all levels of government by converting distinct sets of government financial statements into one consistent, comparable set of financial statistics. This enables comparison of government finances across jurisdictions. The revenue statistics from this program will be used in the equalization program

of the *Federal–Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act* and in the Canadian System of National Accounts. In addition, government finance statistics are used by governments for analytical and forecasting purposes, as well as for reporting to international agencies, such as the IMF and the OECD.

- Improvements are also being made to the comprehensive set of geographical statistics relating to foreign direct investment and international trade in services. For the former, there are plans to work towards implementing most of remaining recommendations from the OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment, Fourth Edition. For the latter, there are plans being formulated to add some additional detail as recommended in the United Nations Manual on International Trade in Services.
- Building on the release of the conceptual framework for environment statistics and broad user consultation, the program will identify priority data gaps in environment statistics and draft a plan to begin addressing these data gaps.

Sub-program 1.2: Analytical Studies

This program integrates, analyzes and interprets data collected both within the department and elsewhere to describe and draw inferences about the nature of Canada's economy and society. It develops new and improved techniques for the statistical analysis and interpretation of socio-economic data sets. This program provides Statistics Canada's assessment of current economic conditions through articles in *Economic Insights*. The program produces annual estimates of multifactor productivity and associated analytical reports. These activities are vital for the Bank of Canada, Finance Canada, Industry Canada and the private sector financial community.

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Analytical Studies

- Understanding productivity is enhanced by analysis at the individual firm level. Business microdata have been used to study the relative importance of small and large firms, whether job growth originates more from small or large firms, the importance of entry and exit, and how exporters have adjusted to changing tariff and exchange rates and Canada–U.S. price differences. Studies have also outlined how investment has been shifting from hard assets such as machinery and equipment and buildings to intangible assets such as research and development.
- Other studies have focused on using data from the National Accounts to demonstrate the contribution of changes in the terms of trade to economic well-being. Differences in provincial performance have outlined the nature of structural change taking place across Canada. Analysis has also focused on extending the productivity accounts to encompass such government sectors as education and health.
- The Canadian Centre for Data Development and Economic Research was opened to expand research access to business microdata, all the while preserving the confidentiality of these data.
- An area where the Agency could improve data relates to the production processes of multinational enterprises and their increasing fragmentation. This phenomenon

poses significant measurement challenges for statistical organizations and considerable conceptual and methodological work and data development is required to capture and analyze the impacts of globalization. Statistics Canada is currently participating in a joint Eurostat–OECD task force on global production charged with clarifying international standards and setting general guidelines on measurement.

Sub-program 1.3: Industry Statistics

This program plans, directs, coordinates and controls the provision of statistical information and advice on distributive trades, business surveys, manufacturing, construction, energy; and service industries to governments, private organizations and institutions. The program supports statutory requirements largely focussed on the System of National Accounts.

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Industry Statistics

- A major initiative, with a large impact on the Industry Statistics program, is the Integrated Business Survey Program (IBSP), which will streamline and consolidate the Agency's business survey processing environment. The IBSP will reduce diversity in methods and system applications among the surveys, and maximize re-use of common and integrated solutions. It will also make electronic data collection the primary data collection method. In 2012/2013, the review of the content of 62 annual industry surveys was completed. Statistics Canada then started developing and testing electronic questionnaires for the first group of surveys to be integrated into the IBSP.
- Improvements in providing better quality and more relevant information about e-commerce sales in Canada were undertaken by the Annual and Monthly Retail Trade Survey programs. Method-of-sale data were released by the Annual Retail Trade Survey program in March 2013. In addition, a research and analysis project to collect and publish monthly e-commerce sales was launched to start producing these series more quickly.

Sub-program 1.4: Economy-wide Statistics

This program plans, directs, coordinates and controls the provision of statistical information and advice on financial and taxation statistics for enterprises, international trade, investment and capital stock, and prices to governments, private organizations and institutions. The program supports statutory requirements largely focussed on the System of National Accounts.

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Economy-wide Statistics

Section II Analysis of Programs and Sub-programs by Strategic Outcome

- This program continued to provide statistics relating to enterprises, international trade, investment, capital stock and prices. A major accomplishment is the improved accuracy of the Consumer Price Index, Canada's most cited measure of inflation. The index basket is now being adjusted and updated more frequently to better reflect changes in consumer spending patterns. Statistics Canada is in the fourth year of a multi-year program to make these enhancements.
- The Canadian international merchandise trade program saw two major improvements as well. First, in conjunction with the historical revision of the System of National Accounts mentioned above, the classification of merchandise was updated to the North American Product Classification System, replacing the old classification that has been in use for many decades. In addition, the Canadian international merchandise trade data are now published on average 35 days after the end of the reference month, 5 days earlier than previously.

Sub-program 1.5: Agriculture, Technology and Transportation Statistics

This program plans, directs, coordinates and controls the provision of statistical information and advice concerning agriculture, science, technology, broadcasting, telecommunications, innovation and electronic commerce, small business, special surveys and transportation to governments, private organizations and institutions. The program supports statutory requirements largely focussed on the System of National Accounts.

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Agriculture, Technology and Transportation Statistics

- The program continued to provide statistical information and advice on topics such as agriculture, science, technology, broadcasting, telecommunications, innovation and electronic commerce, and transportation.
- As a follow-up to the comprehensive review of the Agriculture Statistics program in 2011/2012, for which the final report was released in August 2012, six feasibility studies were undertaken to further explore potential avenues highlighted in the report. The main objectives were to find ways to further reduce response burden and to gain efficiencies. Studies were conducted on exploiting earth observation data produced by remote sensing technology, increasing the use of administrative data such as that on animal traceability, crop insurance and other agriculture programs, as well as reviewing the survey inclusion thresholds. The studies produced findings on the merit of each of these options, accompanied by recommendations and lessons learned.
- An area where Agency data could be improved is statistics on science, technology and innovation. These have become essential to complement traditional macroeconomic indicators to better understand the forces at play and the performance of the Canadian economy in a global context. This information is needed by governments in the formulation of policies and programs that are better targeted and more effective at stimulating investments, increasing competitiveness, and encouraging innovation. A substantial effort will be made in

the coming two years to address some vulnerabilities resulting from the reduction of administrative data owing to changes to the Scientific Research and Experimental Research tax credit. The Agency will need to significantly increase the sample size for the survey portion of the program that measures business expenditure on research and development—an important component of Statistics Canada's suite of science, technology and innovation indicators—to continue producing reliable estimates. Efforts will also increase to modernize the conceptual framework underlying the production of statistical information on the digital economy, to develop new indicators for measuring innovation, and to develop a new survey for measuring advanced technologies.

Program 2: Social Statistics

The Social Statistics program provides integrated information and relevant analysis on the social and socio-economic characteristics of individuals, families and households and on the major factors that affect their well-being to inform public debate on socio-economic issues; support social policy development, implementation and evaluation; and guide public and private decision making. It is the primary source for assessing the impact of changing economic circumstances on Canadians. Federal departments such as Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, Industry Canada, Justice Canada, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Canadian Heritage, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, Transport Canada and Infrastructure Canada, as well as provincial governments extensively use its information to evaluate and cost economic and social policy options and alternatives. Objective statistical information is essential in an open and democratic society and this information allows Canadians to participate knowledgeably in debates on topics of interest to them. It supports statistical requirements specified by legislation or regulations in areas such as labour, immigration and employment equity. The program also provides information, analysis and measures on publicly funded facilities, agencies and systems designed to meet the socio-economic and physical needs of Canadians, on the characteristics of the individual Canadians and families they serve, and on the outcomes of the services they provide, such as justice, health, and education, as well as cultural institutions and industries.

Financial Resources—Social Statistics (\$ thousands)

Total Budgetary Expenditures (Main Estimates) 2012/2013	Planned Spending 2012/2013	Total Authorities (available for use) 2012/2013	Actual Spending (authorities used) 2012/2013	Difference 2012/2013
119,365	119,365	159,091	155,831	(36,466)

Human Resources—Social Statistics (full-time equivalents)

Planned 2012/2013	Actual 2012/2013	Difference 2012/2013
1,407	1,204	203

Section II Analysis of Programs and Sub-programs by Strategic Outcome

Performance Indicators—Social Statistics

Expected Results	Performance Indicators ¹	Targets	Actual Results
Decision-makers and users are informed on the economic and social conditions of individuals, families and households in Canada.	Number of visits to CANSIM	270,500	345,469 Since CANSIM became free in February 2012, the number of visits have increased. Many new tables have been created.
	Number of surveys using electronic data collection	Continual increase 2012/2013 benchmark year: 3 surveys	Cumulative actual 2010/2011 2 2011/2012 6 2012/2013 12 Cumulative forecast 2013/2014 16 2014/2015 25 2015/2016 26 In 2012/2013, electronic questionnaire (EQ) deployment for surveys continued to advance as expected. For the Social Statistics field, the launch of an EQ pilot for the Labour Force Survey was a major milestone.
	Percentage of surveys using administrative data	Continual increase 2012/2013 benchmark year: 70%	Eighty percent of base programs use administrative data; this exceeds the 70% target. This is due to the acquisition of a new administrative data source and to the cancellation of surveys that were not using administrative data.
	Number of media mentions	1,500	The 2,254 media mentions was above target, possibly because of greater media interest in crime, tourism, income and employment. Of the 2,254 articles on social surveys, 686 mentioned the Labour Force Survey.
	Percentage of users having obtained what they needed	75%	75%

Section II Analysis of Programs and Sub-programs by Strategic Outcome

Expected Results	Performance Indicators ¹	Targets	Actual Results	
	Periodicity and timeliness (international comparability)	Meet the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS)	Canada meets all IMF standards for measuring and disseminating national accounts and other economic statistics data, according to the annual report for 2012 on SDDS observance. Canada exceeds timeliness and frequency requirements for most SDDS datasets, in particular those that are the responsibility of Statistics Canada.	
	Percentage of major economic indicators whose sampling accuracy is within set objectives	95%	2007/2008	98.6%
			2008/2009	99.1%
			2009/2010	99.7%
			2010/2011	99.7%
			2011/2012	99.7%
			2012/2013	98.9%
	Percentage of major economic indicators released as planned	100%	2007/2008	100%
			2008/2009	100%
			2009/2010	100%
			2010/2011	100%
			2011/2012	100%
			2012/2013	100%
	Percentage of statistical outputs corrected after release	2007/2008 < 2.5% 2008/2009 < 2.5% 2009/2010 < 2.5% 2010/2011 < 2.5% 2011/2012 < 2.5% 2012/2013 < 1.5%	2007/2008	5.0%
			2008/2009	2.4%
			2009/2010	2.2%
			2010/2011	0.6%
			2011/2012	3.3%
			2012/2013	2.5%
			The target was a correction rate of less than 1.5%; it was 2.5% in 2012/2013. This decrease of nearly a full percentage point from 3.3% in 2011/2012 was not enough to meet the newly adopted and more stringent target of 1.5%.	
	Percentage of projects completed within scope, time, and budget	Continual increase 2012/2013 benchmark year: 90%	2012/2013: 100%	

1. See Section IV for indicator definitions.

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Social Statistics

- In 2012/2013, the Social Statistics program continued to deliver high-quality social and economic data and sustained its renewal activities. All major statistical outputs were released on time, adhering to the pre-established release schedule and in accordance with accuracy targets.
- In 2012/2013, Statistics Canada implemented an innovative, web-based approach to releasing information. *Insights on Canadian Society* is the first publication in this new format. The publication provides a vehicle to better communicate the types of information presented in print publications that were recently discontinued: *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, *Canadian Social Trends* and *Education Matters*.
- The program made significant progress in streamlining and integrating its business processes to improve efficiency. The Social Survey Processing Environment provides a suite of generic tools and utilities related to the processing of social survey and administrative data. By the end of 2012/2013, close to 20 surveys had completed the transition to the new environment.
- In 2012/2013, Statistics Canada completed the collection of a number of important cost-recovery projects for various clients. This includes the Longitudinal and International Study of Adults, the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, and the Canadian Survey on Disability. Results from these various surveys will be released in 2013/2014.

Sub-program 2.1: Institutions and Social Statistics

This program collects, produces, analyzes and disseminates socio-economic statistics related to justice, education, culture and tourism, and public institutions. The program facilitates decision making and research in both the public and private sectors. The program supports statutory requirements largely focussed on the System of National Accounts and in the Canadian legal system.

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Institutions and Social Statistics

- This program continues to provide socio-economic statistics related to justice, education, culture and tourism, and public institutions.
- In 2012/2013, by means of administrative files, Statistics Canada completed the first phase of a pilot study to evaluate indicators of re-contact with, and pathways through, the Canadian criminal justice system.
- The education statistics program saw a number of important surveys developed in 2012/2013 on a cost-recovery basis. These included collection of the Programme for International Assessment of Adult Competencies and Programme for International Student Assessment surveys as well as the development of the National Graduates Survey.
- An initiative of particular relevance to the Institutions and Social Statistics program, was the engagement by the Social Statistics program, as a whole, in developing information roadmaps to respond to emerging data needs in key areas

of social policy. The roadmaps, which cover areas such as justice, aging, the labour market, and household wealth, are produced in consultation with stakeholders. The roadmaps show what is needed to address areas where data are incomplete or fragmented, and where investments are needed to support future policy needs and initiatives.

- Statistics Canada, in partnership with the Canadian Border Services Agency, continues to examine ways to improve response rates for the travel statistics program.

Sub-program 2.2: Health Statistics

This program provides statistical information and analysis about the state of health of Canadians. This is achieved by conducting the ongoing Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) and the Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS). The program also collects the data for and maintains Canada's vital statistics and the Canadian Cancer Registry. The program is also responsible for the development and management of health surveys using direct measures. The CHMS is collecting key information relevant to the health of Canadians by means of direct physical measurements such as blood pressure, height, weight and physical fitness, oral health, as well as disease and environmental biomarkers derived from blood and urine samples. This information is used to assist and support health planners and decision-makers at all levels of government, to sustain demographic and epidemiological research, and to report to the Canadian public about their collective health and health care system. This program supplies the System of National Accounts with data required by the Financial Management System of Government Statistics and the *Federal–Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act*, the vital statistics data are used by the Population Estimates program whose results in turn are used for the equalization program.

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Health Statistics

- This program provides information and analysis about the state of health of Canadians.
- In 2012/2013, the first year of a multi-year project to redesign the CCHS was completed. The CCHS provides information on the health status, healthcare utilization, and health determinants of the Canadian population aged 12 and older. Health-related data are available by health region to support community-level policy-making and program development. The redesign will include reviewing CCHS content, revising the sampling strategy, and developing an electronic version of the questionnaire.
- In 2012/2013, by means of administrative files, Statistics Canada also examined immigrant access to health services, added cancer stage to the Canadian Cancer Registry, and explored the potential to produce more small area data. As a result of this exploration exercise, data were produced and disseminated data at the census-metropolitan-area level. Typically, the smallest area of dissemination is the health region.

Evaluation: An evaluation of the CHMS was completed in 2012/2013, and is available at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/about-apercu/er-re/chmser-ecmsre-eng.htm>.

Sub-program 2.3: General Social Statistics

This program produces information and analytic outputs on key social issues, including immigration, ethnicity, social engagement, youth, families, gender, seniors, and social well-being. The program also conducts the General Social Survey (GSS), develops and maintains the Longitudinal Immigration Database, and is the focal point for the development of post-censal surveys. The program produces the flagship publication, *Insights on Canadian Society*, which monitors social conditions, analyzes and integrates data, and reports on social change in Canada covering a broad spectrum of socio-economic and demographic topics. The program provides information and subject matter expertise to help support the policy interests of Human Resources and Social Development Canada, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Health, Justice, Canadian Heritage, and Status of Women.

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—General Social Statistics

- This program produces information and analytic outputs on key social issues, including immigration, ethnicity, social engagement, youth, families, gender, seniors, and social well-being.
- The GSS is going through a major redesign. In 2012/2013, two pilots were conducted: one introduced an online e-questionnaire and a new sampling frame; the other, a new topic, social identity. The Social Identity cycle of the GSS will be in the field in 2013/2014, the first major household survey to implement an e-questionnaire option.

Sub-program 2.4: Labour and Household Statistics

This program covers household surveys such as the Labour Force Survey (LFS), surveys yielding trends on family income and expenditure, as well as establishment-based surveys of employment. The program supports various statutory requirements either directly or via the System of National Accounts.

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Labour and Household Statistics

- In 2012/2013, this program began the LFS redesign. The monthly LFS is Statistics Canada's largest ongoing household survey, and its infrastructure supports many other social statistics programs. It produces estimates of employment and unemployment at the national, provincial, census-metropolitan-area and economic-region levels with data available within seven days from the end of the reference month. The operation of the LFS is a major influence in defining the collection infrastructure maintained by Statistics Canada. Surveys on related topics are often conducted simultaneously with the monthly survey, and the survey sample is also often re-used in other statistical programs. The LFS is

redesigned after each decennial census. The redesign covers survey content and all aspects of the survey sample design and survey operations. As with all survey redesigns, a major focus will be adopting, in the interests of efficiency, of common business processes and systems. The redesign will be fully completed in 2017.

- The longitudinal component of the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics has been discontinued. The production of annual income statistics is now covered by the newly introduced Canadian Income Survey.
- In 2012/2013, an electronic response option was offered to respondents of the Business Payroll Survey.
- An electronic response option was also developed for the Labour Force Survey: a pilot test began in 2012/2013.
- Wealth (assets minus debts) of Canadians is an important policy issue, and it has been flagged as an important statistical data gap. The last such survey was conducted in 2005. In 2012/2013, Statistics Canada made preparations for a new round of data collection to take place through the Survey of Financial Security.
- A new longitudinal survey—the Longitudinal International Study of Adults—was implemented in 2012/2013 on a cost-recovery basis. The survey makes extensive use of administrative data, and is completed by a survey interview.

Sub-program 2.5: Socio-economic Analysis

This program plans, directs, coordinates and conducts a range of statistical analyses and publications, as well as develops, maintains and disseminates several micro-simulation models. These activities serve four main functions and audiences: providing high quality and often leading-edge analyses on important contemporary topics for the general public; providing similar information of direct relevance to matters of current policy concerns; contributing generally to the corpus of national and international research in the peer-reviewed literature; providing in-depth feedback and quality assurance to a wide range of the data-producing units with Statistics Canada. Substantive areas of analysis include population aging and its impacts on labour markets and health care needs, wait times and access to health care, the economic circumstances of immigrants, population health status and impact of diseases and health determinants, as well as trends in income distribution including both low-income/vulnerable populations and geographic patterns including Canada's major cities.

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Socio-economic Analysis

- Labour market research examined long-term trends, including risks and consequences of layoff, returns to human capital, and the relative wages of various groups of workers. For example, after widening between 1980 and 2000, the wage gap between university and high-school educated individuals narrowed through the 2000s, particularly among workers under age 35. Research on immigration provided information on the economic and social outcomes of immigrants and their Canadian-born children. The program evaluated how the economic outcomes of recent immigrants are correlated with source country

Section II Analysis of Programs and Sub-programs by Strategic Outcome

- characteristics; identifying the factors associated with relatively high levels of post-secondary education among immigrant youth; and examining labour market outcomes of Canadian-born children, including business ownership. Research on pensions and retirement provided information on labour market activities of older workers and financial outcomes experienced in old age.
- The program analyzed the determinants of health, health outcomes and the health system, using data from surveys and administrative sources, and disseminated results through publications such as *Health Reports*. Research showed that in regions with high concentrations of Aboriginal children, the rate of unintentional injury was double what it was elsewhere. The Canadian Health Measures Survey related obesity (directly measured) to level of physical activity. A cohort from the 1991 Census linked with 16 years of cancer and mortality data was used to estimate cause-specific mortality by level of education and to estimate the cardiovascular-related mortality rate among First Nations.
 - In 2012/2013, program analysts demonstrated the power of exploiting existing survey and administrative data sets to generate new insights through microdata simulation. The Social Policy Simulation Database and Model allows users to simulate the impact of various tax and other policy interventions on socio-economic outcomes. The LifePaths model allows for the projection of future pensions and retirement incomes and for modelling pension reform scenarios. The Population Health Model was used to perform comparative evaluations of health-related interventions on outcomes such as risk factors and disease, costs, health status and life expectancy. The Demosim model allows for visible minority and aboriginal population projections and has a role in the quality assessment of the National Household Survey.

Program 3: Census, Demography and Aboriginal Statistics

The program provides statistical information, analyses and services that measure changes in the Canadian population, its demographic characteristics and its conditions, and its agricultural sector, as well as the well-being of Aboriginal peoples, to serve as a basis for public and private decision making, research and analysis in areas of concern to the people of Canada. The program includes the Censuses of Population and Agriculture. The Census of Population provides detailed information on population sub-groups and for small geographical levels required to assess the effects of specifically targeted policy initiatives and serves as a foundation for other statistical surveys. It also provides population estimates, projections and in-depth information on special populations, such as operators of agriculture holdings and Aboriginal peoples. Population counts and estimates are used in determining electoral boundaries, distribution of federal transfer payments, and transfer and allocation of funds among regional and municipal governments, school boards and other locally based agencies within provinces. It meets statistical requirements specified constitutionally, and supports those in statutory requirements and regulatory instruments. All per capita measures in fiscal policies and arrangements and other economic analysis, as well as in program and service planning, come from this program's statistical information. Statistics produced range from demographic, social and economic conditions of the population, annual and quarterly estimates of the population, households and families and their projections to number and types of farms and farm operators, as well as the socio-economic conditions and well-being of Aboriginal peoples.

Financial Resources—Census, Demography and Aboriginal Statistics (\$ thousands)

Total Budgetary Expenditures (Main Estimates) 2012/2013	Planned Spending 2012/2013	Total Authorities (available for use) 2012/2013	Actual Spending (authorities used) 2012/2013	Difference 2012/2013
66,796	66,796	69,895	62,233	4,563

Human Resources—Census, Demography and Aboriginal Statistics (full-time equivalents)

Planned 2012/2013	Actual 2012/2013	Difference 2012/2013
932	754	178

Section II Analysis of Programs and Sub-programs by Strategic Outcome

Performance Indicators—Census, Demography and Aboriginal Statistics

Expected Results	Performance Indicators ¹	Targets	Actual Results
Decision makers and users are informed on population counts and characteristics, and on agriculture.	Net undercoverage for 2011 Census of Population	Less than 3%	The net undercoverage error for the 2011 Census of Population was estimated at 2.3%, an improvement from 2.7% reported for the 2006 Census.
	Number of visits to CANSIM (excluding census)	37,520	101,980 Since CANSIM became a free resource in February 2012, the number of visits have increased. Many new tables have been created.
	Number of media mentions	1,500	The target was 1,500; 1,301 media mentions were reported in 2012/2013, including print and online newspapers, radio and television. Of those, 459 were published in traditional (print) media.
	Percentage of users having obtained what they needed	75%	87%
	Percentage of major economic indicators that meet set levels of accuracy	95%	Indicator not applicable in the Census, Demography and Aboriginal Statistics program. This program does not release any major economic indicators.
	Percentage of major economic indicators released as planned	100%	Indicator not applicable in the Census, Demography and Aboriginal Statistics program. This program does not release any major economic indicators.
	Percentage of statistical outputs corrected after release	2007/2008 < 2.5% 2008/2009 < 2.5% 2009/2010 < 2.5% 2010/2011 < 2.5% 2011/2012 < 2.5% 2012/2013 < 1.5%	2007/2008 2.7% 2008/2009 2.5% 2009/2010 0.0% 2010/2011 0.0% 2011/2012 0.0% 2012/2013 0.0%
	Percentage of projects completed within scope, time, and budget	Continual increase 2012/2013 benchmark year: 90%	2012/2013 100%

1. See Section IV for indicator definitions.

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Census, Demography and Aboriginal Statistics

- In 2012/2013, Statistics Canada completed the release of results from the 2011 Census of Population and main results from the 2011 Census of Agriculture.
- The Census of Population provides basic information on population and dwelling counts, which are the basis of the population estimates used in determining electoral boundaries, distributing federal transfer payments and transferring and allocating funds among regional and municipal governments, school boards and other local agencies within the provinces. For 2011, this data will be supplemented by the results of the National Household Survey, to be released in 2013 with details on mobility, ethnicity, labour, education, income, citizenship, immigration, transportation, and dwelling characteristics.
- The Census of Agriculture provides a comprehensive picture of the agriculture sector at the national, provincial, territorial and subprovincial levels, and is part of the mandate of the *Statistics Act*. Economic data series derived from the Census serve as a benchmark for the annual estimates required by the System of National Accounts to form the agriculture component of gross domestic product required by the *Federal–Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act*.

Sub-program 3.1: Census of Agriculture

This program conducts the quinquennial Census of Agriculture, and produces and publishes economic series on the agriculture sector that flow to the System of National Accounts to form the agriculture component of the Gross Domestic Product and thereby satisfy requirements of the *Federal–Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act*. This program provides a comprehensive picture of the agriculture sector at the national, provincial and sub-provincial levels and is mandated by the *Statistics Act*.

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Census of Agriculture

- In 2012/2013, Statistics Canada completed the release of the main results from the 2011 Census of Agriculture. Further results will be released in 2013/2014; namely, some short articles on selected aspects of agriculture in Canada and the results of the linkage of the Census of Agriculture and the NHS.
- The 2016 Census Strategy Project continues Statistics Canada's regular process of reviewing and evaluating its statistical programs. The project thoroughly reviewed the Census of Agriculture: the objectives were to study options and deliver a recommendation to the government on the methodology of the 2016 program. The Census of Agriculture will undertake feasibility studies to identify and evaluate the potential use of other administrative data sources from both the private sector and government, which, in the future, may be able to replace portions of the census or survey data.

Sub-program 3.2: Demography

This program produces Canada's quarterly and annual post-censal and inter-censal population estimates used to satisfy the statutory requirements of the Canada Health and Social Transfers, Equalization and Territorial Formula Financing, *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act*, *Canada Pension Plan Act*, *Canada Pension Plan Investment Board Act*, *Canada Student Loans Act*, and the *Canada Student Financial Assistance Act*. Population estimates are produced at three geographic levels; Canada, province and territory, as well as census division, census metropolitan area and economic region. Data include estimates of births, deaths, immigration, total emigration, change in non-permanent residents, and interprovincial and intraprovincial migration. For program and policy purposes such as pension and labour market planning and forecasting, population projections are also prepared following each census. Population estimates and projections are used by all levels of government, the private sector, researchers and non-government organizations.

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Demography

- The Demography Statistics program continued to produce Canada's population estimates and projections, to provide analytical and subject-matter expertise on Census demographic characteristics, and to perform research and development related to these topics.
- In 2012/2013, the program also contributed its expertise to the 2016 Census Strategy Project and to Statistics Canada's strategic priority of increasing the use of administrative data, both in the census program and elsewhere across the Agency.

Sub-program 3.3: Aboriginal Statistics

This program is responsible to provide subject matter expertise, coordination and integration in the collection, analysis and dissemination of data about Aboriginal people on topics such as education, use of Aboriginal language(s), labour activity, income, health, communication technology, mobility and housing conditions. In this capacity, it provides information, support and advice to federal departments, Aboriginal governments and organizations.

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Aboriginal Statistics

- The Aboriginal Statistics program continued to provide subject-matter expertise, and to coordinate and integrate collection, analysis, and dissemination of data on a variety of topics related to Aboriginal people.
- It also continued to deliver the Aboriginal Liaison Program, the mandate of which is to strengthen lines of communication among the First Nations, Métis, Inuit, and other stakeholders at the national, regional, provincial and community levels, including access to Statistics Canada's data, products and services related to Aboriginal peoples.

- At the same time, the program is working to improve the data available for Aboriginal peoples: these data are neither as timely nor as complete as data for the general population. While the Census of Population and National Household Survey paint a broad picture of the Canadian people, more in-depth data from Aboriginal-specific surveys are needed to understand determinants and consequences of changes in areas such as education, employability, health and housing. In an attempt to fill some of the substantial data gaps regarding the Aboriginal population, including Registered Indians, Statistics Canada will continue to explore the potential of using administrative data sources, such as the Indian Register, for quality assessments of surveys and for other statistical purposes.

Sub-program 3.4: Census of Population

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

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Census of Population

- In 2012/2013, Statistics Canada completed the release of results from the 2011 Census of Population.
- For 2011, many of the questions that had traditionally been part of the mandatory Census of Population were asked on a voluntary basis in the NHS. The NHS was conducted simultaneously with the Census of Population, and the program shared staff and infrastructure with the census to reduce costs. The results of the NHS will be released during the 2013/2014 fiscal year. Statistics Canada will conduct thorough quality assessments on data to be released, and will communicate all available information on data quality to ensure that NHS data are used to their full potential.

Section II Analysis of Programs and Sub-programs by Strategic Outcome

- For the 2011 Census of Population, the Internet response rate was 54.1%, placing Canada at the forefront, internationally, of Internet census-collection. Statistics Canada is well advanced in the development of a generalized infrastructure for Internet-based data collection capable of supporting business and household surveys, including the Census of Population.
- The 2016 Census Strategy Project continued the process of regular review and evaluation of Statistics Canada's statistical programs. The project reviewed the approaches for population censuses that are used around the world, and evaluated their applicability to the Canadian context. The objective of these reviews was to study options and to deliver a recommendation to the federal government on the methodology of the 2016 census programs. Statistics Canada also evaluated every operational aspect of the censuses and the National Household Survey. The results from these evaluations were published on Statistics Canada's website in August 2012, and will be used to plan the 2016 Census program.

Program 4: Internal Services

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

Financial Resources—Internal Services (\$ thousands)

Total Budgetary Expenditures (Main Estimates) 2012/2013	Planned Spending 2012/2013	Total Authorities (available for use) 2012/2013	Actual Spending (authorities used) 2012/2013	Difference 2012/2013
94,500	94,500	114,368	106,247	(11,747)

Human Resources—Internal Services (full-time equivalents)

Planned 2012/2013	Actual 2012/2013	Difference 2012/2013
1,032	950	82

Performance Analysis and Lessons Learned—Internal Services

- This program made very good progress towards achieving its *2012/2013 Report on Plans and Priorities* commitments (see Section I).
- The 10-year Continuity and Quality Maintenance Investment Plan forms the basis of the Agency's strategic planning.
- All significant projects are monitored monthly using the Departmental Project Management Framework.
- Risk management practices have been further integrated—with the Corporate Risk Profile refined and updated based upon input from all areas.
- The evaluation governance structure has been strengthened, and a risk-based evaluation plan delivered. The Agency's rating on quality and use of evaluation in the Management Accountability Framework improved to 'acceptable'.
- Senior management of the Agency also focussed on the effective implementation of the changes announced in Budget 2012.
- An area being addressed is the Agency's IT network architecture. Today, the default work environment for the 5,500 employees in Ottawa and the regions is an internal network, physically segregated from other networks and from the Internet. A second, separate network is used to provide access to the Internet. This

approach was adopted some time ago by the Agency to improve the security of its confidential information. Today's technologies enable a similar level of security without the need for two networks. We are currently evaluating the investments required to transition to a single, secure network.

- With the creation of Shared Services Canada, new external drivers and opportunities have arisen. Shared Services Canada is responsible for transforming data centres, networks and email; it has a mandate to streamline and reduce duplication. To advance the objectives of both organizations, Statistics Canada provided initial funding for a network transformation initiative to complete the hardening of desktops and applications; it will also provide requirements to ensure its needs are met.

Financial Highlights

Condensed Statement of Operations and Departmental Net Financial Position
(Unaudited)
For the Year Ended March 31, 2013
(\$ thousands)

	2012/2013 Planned Results	2012/2013 Actual	2011/2012 Actual *	\$ Change (2012/2013 Planned vs. Actual)	\$ Change (2012/2013 Actual vs. 2011/2012 Actual)
Total expenses	667,695	631,138	985,929	36,557	(354,791)
Total revenues	97,748	91,825	112,657	5,923	(20,832)
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	569,947	539,313	873,272	30,634	(333,959)
Departmental net financial position	46,743	59,372	(5,304)	(12,629)	64,676

Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

* **Note:** The 2011/2012 figures include Shared Services Canada expenditures and revenues that preceded the order-in-council date.

The net cost of operations, before government funding and transfers, was \$539.3 million, a decrease of \$333.9 million, or 38.2%, from \$873.2 million in 2011/2012. This decrease is mostly due to the completion of the census collection activities. There is also a decrease of \$30.6 million, or 5.4%, from \$569.9 planned for 2012/2013, to the actual, \$539.3 million. The difference between Planned and Actual Spending is partially a result of the implementation of changes announced in Budget 2012.

Section III Supplementary Information

Condensed Statement of Financial Position (Unaudited)
As at March 31, 2013
(\$ thousands)

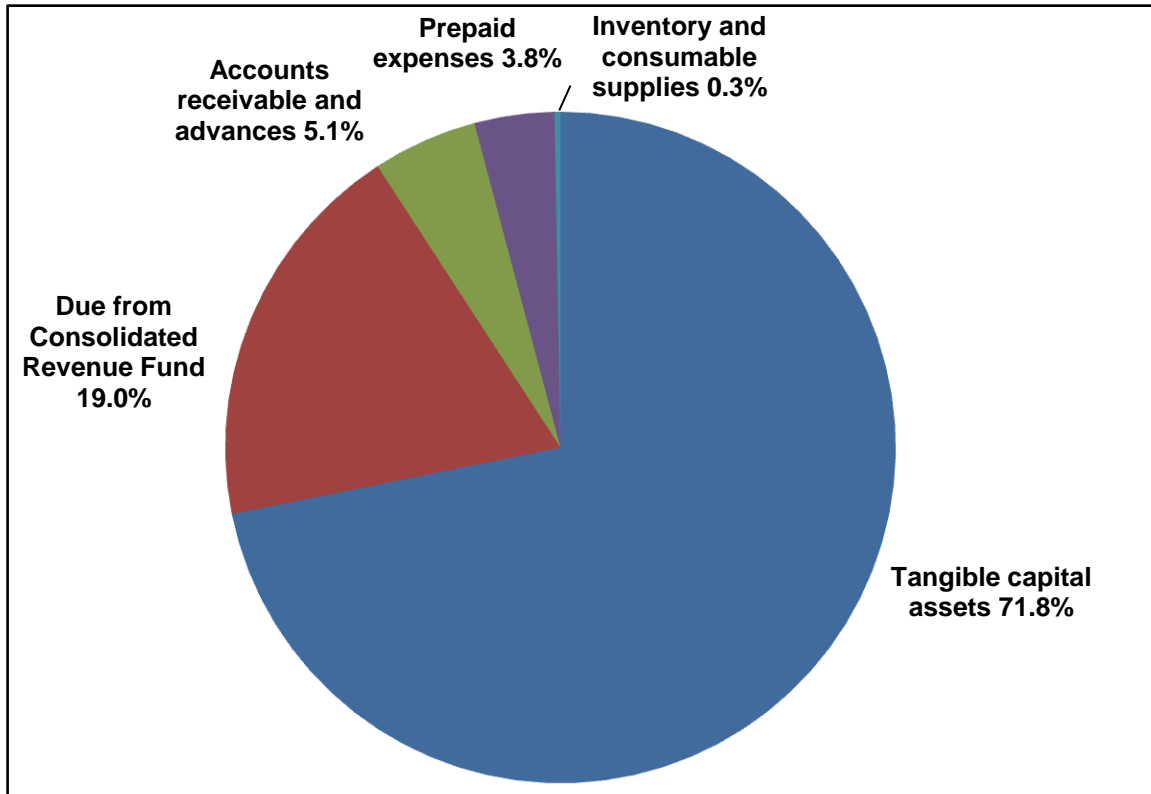
	2012/2013	2011/2012	\$ Change
Total net liabilities	107,433	188,572	(81,139)
Total net financial assets	40,093	41,802	(1,709)
Departmental net debt	67,340	146,770	(79,430)
Total non-financial assets	126,712	141,466	(14,754)
Departmental net financial position	59,372	(5,304)	64,676

Totals may differ within and between tables because of rounding.

The departmental net financial position was \$59.3 million at the end of 2012/2013, an increase of \$64.7 million from -\$5.3 million in 2011/2012. This increase is mostly due to two factors: the decrease in net liabilities resulting from an decrease in accrued liabilities as a result of payments for the workforce adjustment, \$35.9 million or 86.7%; and the decrease in employee future benefits as a result of severance liquidation related to the signing of collective agreements, \$36.8 million or 44.4%.

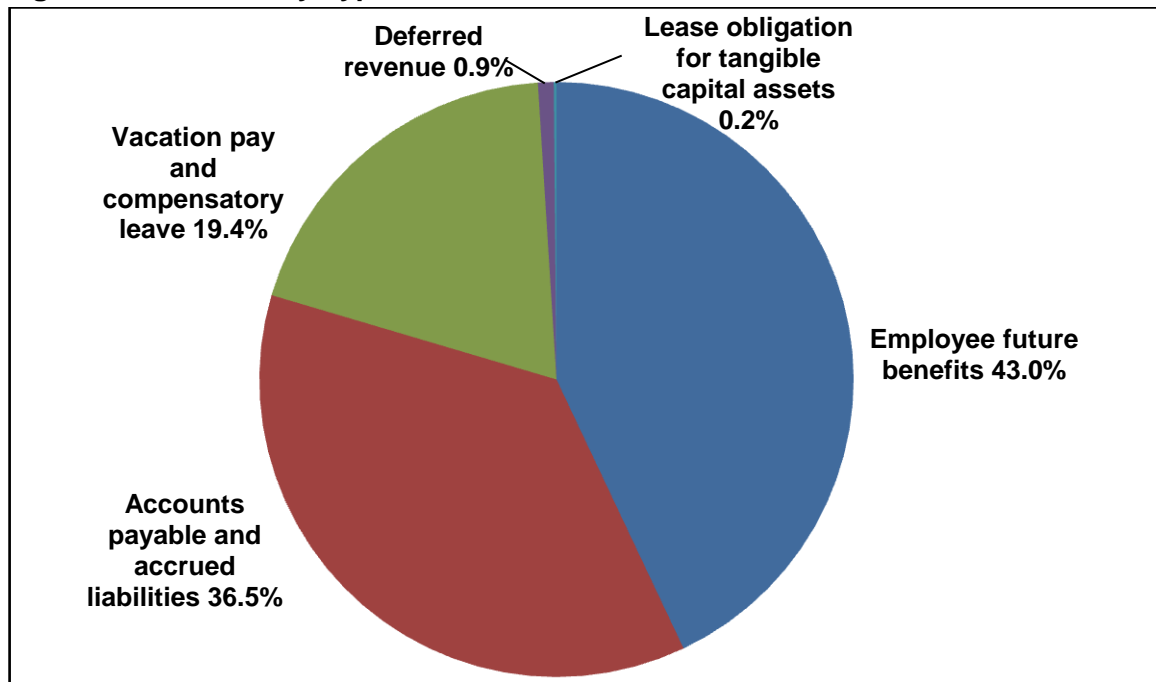
Financial Highlights Charts

Figure 3 Assets by Type



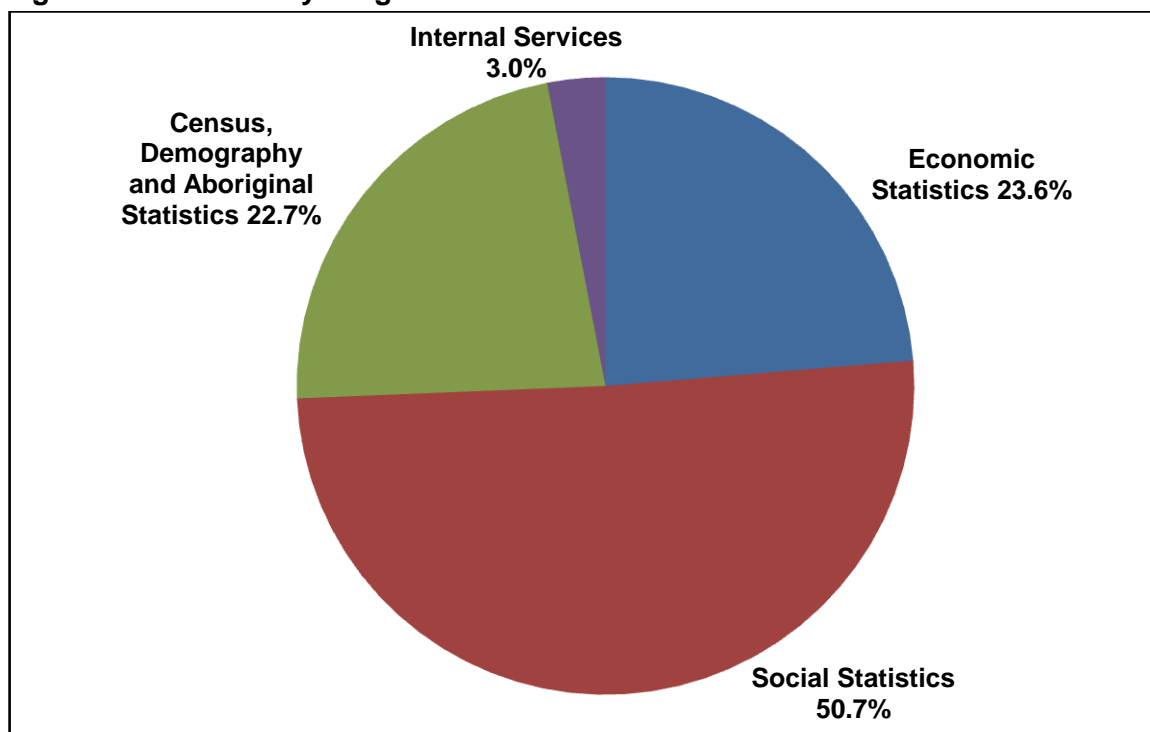
Assets totalled \$166.8 million at the end of 2012/2013. Tangible capital assets represent the largest portion of assets at \$119.8 million, or 71.8%. This portion is composed of informatics software, \$73.5 million; software under development, \$31.3 million; leasehold improvements, \$12.8 million; and other assets, \$2.2 million. The remaining portion is composed of amounts due from the Consolidated Revenue Fund: \$31.7 million, 19.0%; accounts receivable and advances, \$8.4 million, 5.1%; prepaid expenses, \$6.4 million, 3.8%; and inventory and consumable supplies, \$0.5 million, 0.3%.

Figure 4 Liabilities by Type



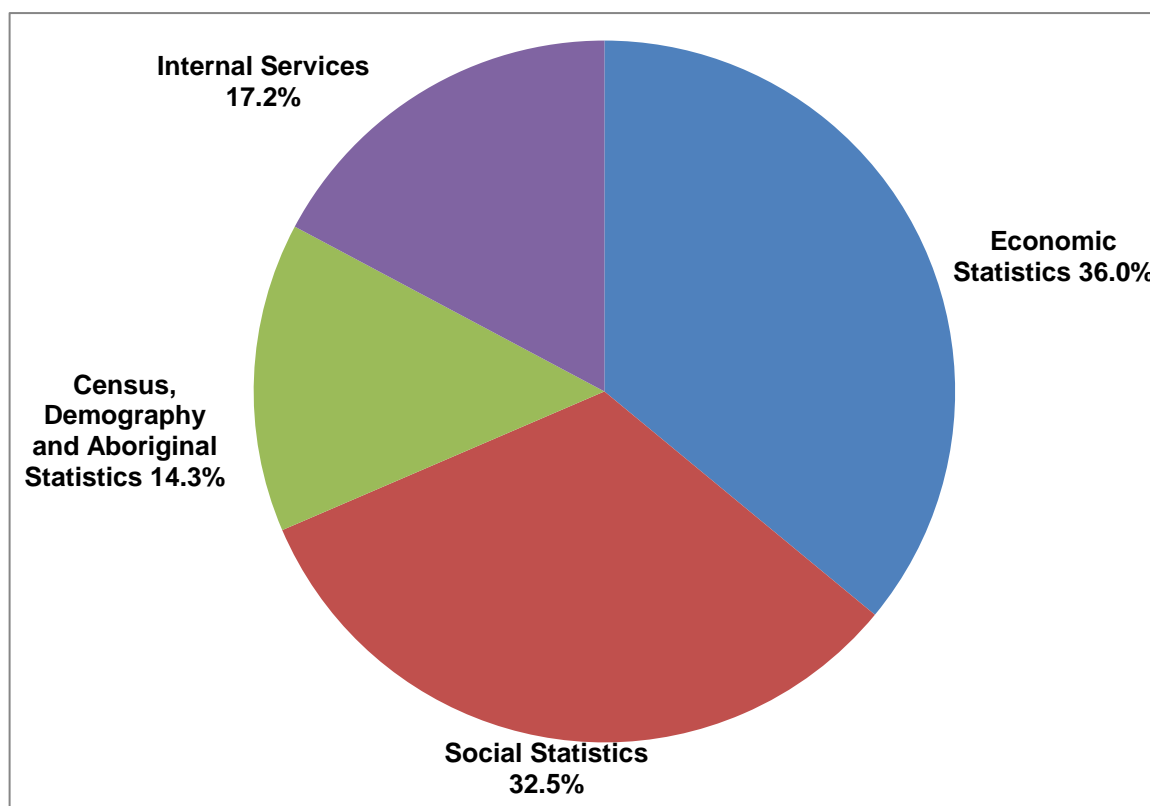
Total liabilities were \$107.4 million at the end of 2012/2013. Employee future benefits made up the largest portion of liabilities at \$46.2 million, or 43.0%. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities is the next largest portion at \$39.3 million, or 36.5%. It is composed of accounts payable to external parties, \$12.9 million; accounts payable to other federal government departments and agencies, \$11.9 million; accrued salaries and wages, \$9.0 million; and accrued liabilities, \$5.5 million. Vacation pay and compensatory leave make up \$20.9 million, 19.4%. The remaining portion is composed of deferred revenue and lease obligation for tangible capital assets at \$1.0 million, 1.1%.

Figure 5 Revenues by Program



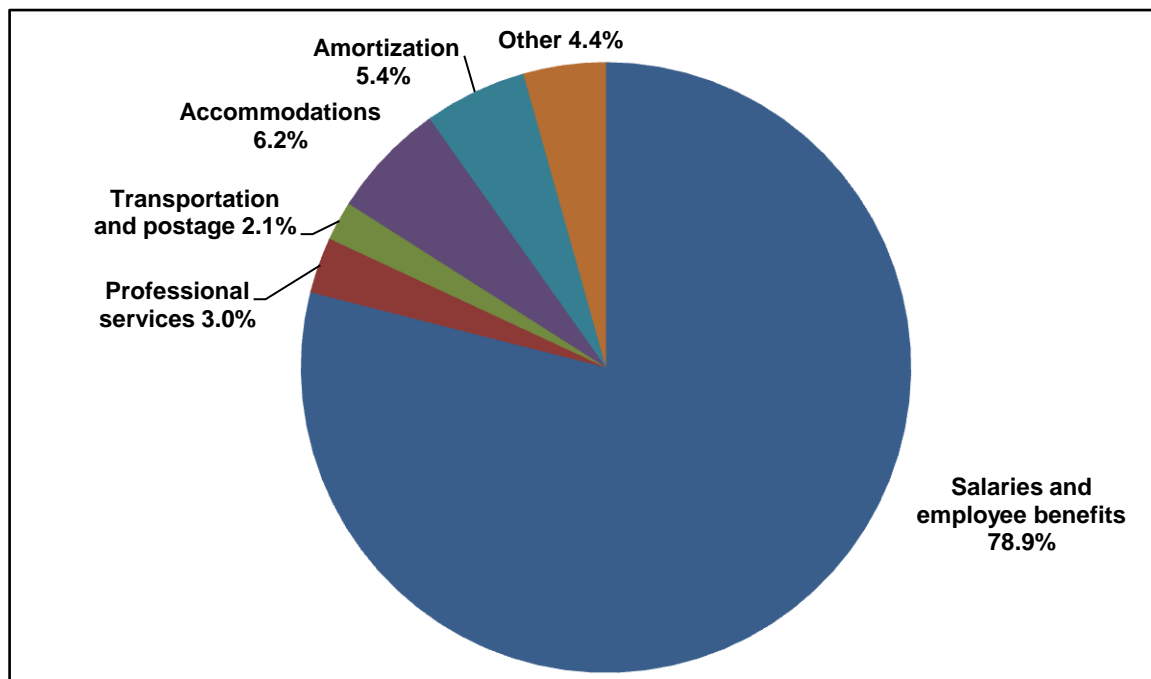
The Agency's revenues totalled \$91.8 million in 2012/2013. The Social Statistics program generated \$46.5 million, or 50.7%; the Economic Statistics program, \$21.7 million, 23.6%; the Census, Demography and Aboriginal Statistics program, \$20.8 million, 22.7%; and Internal Services, \$2.8 million, 3.0%.

Figure 6 Gross Expenditures by Program



Total expenses, including spendable revenue and services provided without charge by other government departments, were \$631.1 million in 2012/2013. The Economic Statistics program spent \$227.1 million, or 36.0%; the Social Statistics program, \$205.4 million, 32.5%; Internal Services, \$108.6 million, 17.2%; and the Census, Demography and Aboriginal Statistics program, \$90.0 million, 14.3%.

Figure 7 Gross Expenditures by Type



Statistics Canada spent \$631.1 million in 2012/2013. The expenses comprise salaries and employee benefits, \$498.3 million, or 78.9%; accommodations, \$38.9 million, 6.2%; amortization, \$34.4 million, 5.4%; professional services, \$18.7 million, 3.0%; transportation and postage, \$13.2 million, 2.1%; and other expenses, \$27.6 million, 4.4%.

Financial Statements

Financial statements can be found at <http://wwwstaging.statcan.gc.ca/about-apercu/dpr-rmr/2012-2013/financ-eng.htm>.

List of Supplementary Information Tables

All electronic supplementary information tables found in the *2012/2013 Departmental Performance Report* can be found on the Statistics Canada's website at: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/about-apercu/dpr-rmr/2012-2013/s03p02-eng.html>.

- Sources of Respendable and Non-respendable Revenue
- User Fees and Regulatory Charges
- External Fees
- Greening Government Operations
- Response to Parliamentary Committees and External Audits
- Internal Audits
- Evaluations

Tax Expenditures and Evaluations Report

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 publishes cost estimates and projections for these measures annually in the Tax Expenditures and Evaluations publication.

The tax measures presented in the *Tax Expenditures and Evaluations* publication are the sole responsibility of the Minister of Finance.

The *Tax Expenditures and Evaluations* report is available on the Department of Finance website: <http://www.fin.gc.ca/purl/taxexp-eng.asp>.

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Indicator Definitions

Business surveys using tax/administrative data—number and percentage change: Tax/administrative data refers to the use by Statistics Canada of data from the Canada Revenue Agency, and other administrative sources, as an alternative to obtaining data directly from respondents. Sometimes called 'survey data replacement', this reduces the number of questionnaires going to respondents and the associated response burden.

Index of response burden hours: The estimate of response burden hours is calculated annually using the frequency of each survey, the average time to complete the questionnaire, and the number of surveyed respondents. Dividing this total by the estimated number of Canadian businesses gives average burden per establishment. The average is indexed; the year 1991 serves as the index year, or 100 mark. The calculation excludes the quinquennial Census of Agriculture.

Net undercoverage for 2011 Census of Population: The number of people missed, minus the number of people counted more than once. Following each Census since the 1961 Census, the reverse record check (RRC) has been carried out to measure census population undercoverage. The RRC estimates the number of people missed in the Census. This estimate is combined with the estimate from the census overcoverage study of the number of people enumerated more than once to calculate net undercoverage. In the Census of Agriculture, net census undercoverage—number of farms—is the number of farms missed by the Census, minus the number of farms counted more than once. As well, net census undercoverage—total farm area—is the total farm area missed by the Census, less the total farm area counted more than once.

Number of administrative records used to reduce sample size: The use by Statistics Canada of data from the Canada Revenue Agency and other administrative sources as an alternative to obtaining data directly from respondents. Sometimes called 'survey data replacement', this reduces the number of questionnaires going to respondents, as well as the associated response burden.

Number of media mentions: The number of times 'Statistics Canada', 'Statistique Canada', or a version of that term (such as Stats Can) appears within the monitored universe of media outlets. Multiple mentions of Statistics Canada within the same article are counted as a single mention. The target for Program 1 is 4,000; for Program 2, 1,500; and Program 3, 1,500.

Number of surveys using electronic data collection: 'Electronic' refers to web; electronic data reporting refers to receipt of data from respondents using electronic means such as Excel spreadsheets sent through an e-file transfer service. Computer-assisted personal interviewing and computer-assisted telephone interviewing are excluded.

Number of users engaged in Statistics Canada's social media: The sum of the number of Twitter followers (in English and French), the number of Facebook fans (English, French), and the number of YouTube viewers (English, French).

Number of users who start their visit on the Statistics Canada's website, rather than coming by way of an external link: The number of visitors who came to the site via a bookmark, link in an email, or typed-in URL (direct traffic).

Number of visits to CANSIM: The number of times the CANSIM database was accessed on the Statistics Canada website. To determine the number of visits by program, page view data from the Webtrends Analytics software was extracted and mapped to program. An overall share was calculated for each program; the total CANSIM database visits were then divided by these shares to produce the final number. (Visits are based on the IP address of the visitor; a series of pages viewed, within 30 minutes, counts as one visit. The data exclude StatCan employees at work, identified robots, spiders, crawlers and search services. A page view is counted every time a table is accessed for the first time during a visit; if one visitor accessed the same table many times in one visit, or made modifications to a table, the table is only counted once.)

Number of visits to the Statistics Canada website: The number of times a task was started on the Statistics Canada website. This number is obtained from the Webtrends Analytics software, and is based on the IP address of the visitor (a series of pages viewed within 30 minutes counts as one visit). Excludes: StatCan employees at work, identified robots, spiders, crawlers, and search services.

Percentage of statistical outputs corrected after release: The proportion of data releases in which the statistical output requires a correction after being published in *The Daily*. Corrections to faults such as incorrect links, contact information, formatting or grammar are excluded.

Percentage of major economic indicators released as planned: Each year, Statistics Canada publishes the planned release dates for major economic indicators for the coming year on its website. These outputs and their release dates can be viewed at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/release-diffusion/index-eng.htm>.

Percentage of major economic indicators whose sampling accuracy is within set objectives: Many indicators are based on statistical sampling. Sampling is an important means of achieving timely and cost-effective results. At the same time, estimates based on sampling can be expected to vary from sample to sample, and to differ from those that would result from a complete census. Sampling accuracy objectives are set on a survey-by-survey basis.

Percentage of projects completed within scope, time, and budget: To be tracked by the Departmental Project Management Office.

Percentage of users having obtained what they needed: Information to be obtained through the National Contact Centre Post Contact Survey.

Periodicity and timeliness (international comparability): Continue to meet the Special Data Dissemination Standard set by the International Monetary Fund for data, such as the national accounts, balance of payments, Consumer Price Index, international trade, employment and wages.

Rating on areas of management as defined in the Management Accountability Framework: This evaluation of departments, conducted by the Treasury Board Secretariat, measures 21 areas of management. This independent evaluation is an indicator of the efficiency of an organization's modern management practices.