



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

2006-2007 Estimates

A Report on Plans and Priorities

Minister of Industry
Maxime Bernier

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SECTION I: OVERVIEW



As Minister of Industry, I am proud to present this report on Statistics Canada’s anticipated achievements and results over the next three years. Through the efforts of Statistics Canada and its Portfolio partners, we are working to ensure that Canada has the necessary business and innovation environment to foster a culture of discovery and creativity to fuel economic success and support our enviable quality of life.

Today, we operate in a globalized economy where electronic commerce drives complex and interconnected supply chains from around the world and anyone can be our competitor. To thrive, we need a dynamic and adaptable economy — one with a highly trained work force and nimble businesses striving for competitive growth and development.

Looking ahead, we see the need to enhance Canada’s business environment, including improving the critical ground rules that

ensure stability, equitable conduct and competition for consumers, investors and businesses. Used strategically, these efforts can encourage investment in innovation, afford easier access to capital, support risk-taking and entrepreneurship, and ensure the efficient and productive allocation of resources.

We are working to reduce barriers to and within our markets and to encourage more domestic and foreign investment. We are supporting and defending our industries. We are working to improve business and consumer confidence. And we are supporting science, technology, research and development to encourage our industries, our businesses and our workforce to keep pace with technological change and drive innovation throughout our economy. And the demand for innovation across the Canadian economy — including in the areas of health care, climate change, productivity and the competitiveness of Canadian firms — continues to rise.

The Industry Portfolio consists of:

- Business Development Bank of Canada [1]
- Canadian Space Agency
- Canadian Tourism Commission [1]
- Competition Tribunal
- Copyright Board Canada
- Industry Canada
- National Research Council Canada
- Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada
- Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
- Standards Council of Canada [1]
- Statistics Canada

[1] Federal Crown corporations do not prepare Reports on Plans and Priorities.

As presented in this report, Statistics Canada initiatives will help make Canada a better place to innovate and do business.

It is my pleasure to present the *Report on Plans and Priorities* for Statistics Canada.

Maxime Bernier

Minister of Industry

Management Representation Statement

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the 2006-2007 Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP) for

Statistics Canada

This document has been prepared based on the reporting principles contained in the *Guide for the Preparation of Part III of the 2006-2007 Estimates: Report on Plans and Priorities and Departmental Performance Reports*.

- It adheres to the specific reporting requirements outlined in the TBS guidance;
- It is based on the department's approved accountability structure as reflected in its MRRS;
- It presents consistent, comprehensive, balanced and reliable information;
- It provides a basis of accountability for the results achieved with the resources and authorities entrusted to it; and
- It reports finances based on approved planned spending numbers from the Treasury Board Secretariat in the RPP.

Name: _____

Title: Chief Statistician of Canada

Departmental Overview

Mandate, Roles and Responsibilities

Statistics Canada's mandate derives primarily from the Statistics Act. The Act requires the Agency, under the direction of the Minister of Industry, to collect, compile, analyze and publish statistical information on the economic, social and general conditions of the country and its citizens. These activities are fundamentally important to an open, democratic society as it provides objective information to Canadians and their elected representatives on the evolution of our society and economy. The Agency's information resources are also used by businesses, unions and non-profit organizations to make informed decisions.

Statistics Canada's mandate also provides for the coordination and leadership of the country's statistical system. This has led Statistics Canada to form many partnerships at the federal, provincial and territorial levels. These partnerships have benefited Canadians in many ways: improved data quality through more comparable survey methods; reduced response burden through the use of administrative records and data sharing; and the exchange of best practices among all participants are a few examples.

Agency data are used for statutory and regulatory purposes including the distribution of federal funds to provinces (*Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act*); apportioning of federal-provincial tax revenues (Harmonized Sales Tax); indexing various types of federal payments to beneficiaries and income tax credits (*Income Tax Act*); determining areas of eligibility for supplementary benefits (*Employment Insurance Act*); determining the distribution of parliamentary seats among provinces and defining federal electoral districts (*Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*); designating federal bilingual services areas (*Official Languages Act*); and measuring the prevalence of sub-populations which are the focus of the federal employment equity program (*Employment Equity Act*).

Planning Context

The gathering of information involves a partnership with all Canadians, in which Canadians contribute and benefit. Information is provided to Statistics Canada through surveys and access to administrative records. While Statistics Canada, after compiling and analyzing this information, provides feedback through a myriad of information products.

New information needs

Historically, Statistics Canada's program has been structured to provide information on the macro and micro-economy, and the socio-demographic structure of Canada. Statistical information has also been provided on Canada's public institutions and programs. This constitutes the Agency's core program (Section IV presents the 29 main statistical indicators that make up the core program). Such information continues to be relevant and important; however, the Agency must ensure that it is responsive to changing complex requirements of emerging issues. New federal-provincial fiscal arrangements; the health of Canadians and the systems that support it; the factors affecting economic performance in the new knowledge-based economy; economic growth; the micro-economic factors affecting competitiveness; social cohesion; human development; global opportunities and challenges, as well as the outcomes of social programs are some of the areas requiring more information and analysis to assist public and private decision makers in understanding the issues they face. In this dynamic environment, maintaining the relevance of Statistics Canada's contribution by meeting such information needs, while safeguarding the integrity of the core program, continues to be a primary goal for the Agency over the planning horizon.

Partnerships

Partnerships and cost-sharing arrangements with other departments, other jurisdictions and external organizations, have become an intrinsic aspect of program delivery. These relationships are key to the development of effective business plans. Statistics Canada will continue to foster such arrangements over the planning period, as they have proven to serve not only the needs of the stakeholders but also those of the national statistical system and the Canadian research community.

Public Commitments and Values

Commitment to continuous improvement

While an increasing share of the Agency's information comes from existing administrative data, most is still collected through businesses and from household surveys. Statistics Canada will continue to mine administrative records and to explore other means, such as electronic reporting, in an ongoing effort to minimize the effort required of respondents.

Statistics Canada's values

The agency recognizes that survey respondents are Statistics Canada's most valuable asset, since it is their continued goodwill and cooperation that enables the Agency to turn survey results into reliable information. We make two fundamental commitments to them:

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

The relevance of statistical information reflects the degree to which it meets the needs of clients. Available information must shed light on the issues of most importance to those who use it. Statistics Canada is committed to producing information needed to support informed policy formulation, decision-making, and research.

In order to meet these requirements, the Agency operates in a matrix management environment, such that the business lines (program activities) and functional (hierarchical) structure are interrelated (see Section III).

The planning activities highlighted in the summary table below (see Departmental Priorities) concentrate on those program areas above and beyond our core activities, where significant program changes are envisaged in the coming period. All of these will be subject to review and reporting using Statistics Canada's Quality Assurance Framework.

Summary Information

"To be consistent with the Government efforts to develop its priorities and leading to a new budget, departments have been directed to repeat 2006-2007 Main Estimate amounts in the 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 periods -- this table reflects that direction."

Table 1.1 Statistics Canada - Summary Information

Financial Resources (\$ thousands)

2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
598,803	427,588	394,827

Human Resources

2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
6,242	5,103	4,820

Departmental Priorities

Strategic Objectives	Type	Planned Spending		
		2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Economic Statistics	Ongoing			
Modernizing Customs and Trade		319	319	319
Environmental Indicators		2,056	2,227	2,230
Business Register Redesign		14,159	14,404	9,799
Greenhouse Gas		650	450	450
Services Price Index		2,239	3,360	4,418
Social Statistics	Ongoing			
Child-centered Family Law Strategy		765	725	-
Health Statistics Program		17,825	17,825	17,825
Census Statistics	Ongoing			
2006 Census (population and agriculture)		225,735	53,178	21,324

SECTION II: ANALYSIS OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME

The following section presents plans and key outcomes for projects listed as departmental planning priorities in the Summary Information table 1.1 on the previous page.

Priorities over the Planning Period

Economic Statistics Activity

Resource Requirements	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
\$ thousands	217,879	213,640	214,851
FTE	2,281	2,279	2,260

Customs Border Modernization Initiatives

On October 3, 2005, Treasury Board approved funding for the Program Support and Systems Maintenance related to Customs Border Modernization Initiatives.

Through this multi-year and multi-task project, the tourism statistical system will be adapted to border modernization changes introduced by the Custom Border Services Agency (CBSA).

In addition, the traveler enumeration card (E311) will be redesigned from a family card to a single person card that is easier to scan. The resulting Census of cards will reduce processing costs and increase statistical quality. The redesigned E311 card is at the approval stage across departments.

Planned activities:

The negotiations of our statistical requirements for the new stream of NEXUS traveler, that is those travelers who have been identified as frequent travelers, will be completed this year and system changes will begin in 2006/2007.

Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators

In 2004, the Government of Canada committed to establishing national indicators of freshwater quality for aquatic life, air quality and greenhouse gas emissions. The goal of these new indicators is to provide Canadians with more regular and reliable information on the state of the environment and how it is linked with human activities. Environment Canada, Statistics Canada and Health Canada are working together to develop and communicate these indicators. Reflecting the joint responsibility for environmental information management in Canada, this effort has benefited from the co-operation and input of the provinces and territories.

The first annual report was released in December 2005 and included all three indicators. The air quality indicator presented in the report focused on human exposure to ground-level ozone, a key component of smog. This indicator will be complemented by a measure of fine particulate matter in future reports. The greenhouse gas emissions indicator described changes in emissions since 1990. In 2005, the preliminary water quality indicator focused only on the ability of Canada's surface waters to support aquatic life over the period 2001 to 2003. Revisions and improvements to the water

indicator for future reports will require a better understanding of how well the monitoring sites represent the quality of water bodies or watersheds in which they are located and how they relate to all the rivers and lakes in Canada.

Planned Activities:

Reports will be produced annually on a continually improving set of indicators with increasingly robust analyses to track the changes in the three areas. Statistics Canada's contributions to the improvements will include new contextual survey results for both water quality and air quality and improved data management and analytical methods. The long-term goal is better information in support of decision-making that fully accounts for environmental sustainability.

Business Register (BR) redesign

The Business Register is a central repository containing the name of all businesses with significant activity in Canada, together with contact and classification information. It is a key component of Statistics Canada's economic statistics program. The majority of our economic surveys rely on the Business Register to carry out their operations, particularly for sampling, data collection and the production of estimates.

The Register's overall structure and technological environment were originally established some two decades ago. To ensure the Register's ongoing capacity to fulfill its mission in the years to come, it must be completely reengineered. This initiative is a large-scale project that began in 2005-2006 and will continue over a three-year period. The primary objectives of this project are to simplify the concepts and operational processes, to streamline and facilitate the use of the Register through the utilisation of more modern, user-friendly technology, and to enhance the timeliness of the information included in the Register. This modernization will help reduce the operating cost of the Business Register and increase Statistics Canada's capacity to reduce and effectively manage the business response burden, a key departmental priority.

Planned activities :

In 2006/2007, all the components and modules required for the operations of the new Business Register will be ready to undergo initial testing to ensure operational functionality by 2008. In addition, work related to the transition and integration of surveys to the new Register will be initiated to take full advantage of the redesigned Register.

Services Price Index Development

Services are about two-third of the Canadian economy. Business services are almost 40% of gross domestic product compared to about 17% for government services and 11% for personal services. Despite their importance, price indexes for the business services sector are a significant gap in the Canadian economic statistical system. This gap seriously affects the quality of real output and productivity change estimates for this sector.

Over a five year period, the Agency aims to develop services price index programs for approximately 30 business services categories accounting for about 80% of business services value added. In the 2005/2006 fiscal year, work focused on research, development and testing of price index methods for four major business services categories; specifically wholesaling, truck transportation, non-residential rents and property/casualty insurance services. Preliminary research was also conducted for three other services categories: brokerage and wealth management financial services, machinery and equipment rents, and retailing.

Planned activities:

In 2006-2007, initial development will be completed for four major services categories resulting in regular quarterly release of national price indexes (with geographic detail for some services categories when possible) by the end of the year. Research, development and testing is expected to be initiated for gaps related to telecommunications services, professional and technical services, administrative services and passenger air transportation.

Social Statistics Activity

Resource Requirements	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
\$ thousands	218,316	216,524	216,959
FTE	1,636	1,641	1,646

Child-Centered Family Law Strategy

In 2003/2004, the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) received funding as part of Justice Canada’s “Child-Centered Family Law Strategy” to undertake the development and implementation of a micro-data version of its Maintenance Enforcement Survey (since renamed the Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs) and to develop and implement a Civil Court Survey, a brand new survey area. Since that time, the CCJS has developed survey specifications (through federal-provincial-territorial consultations) and designed central processing systems for both of these administrative data surveys.

Planned activities:

In 2006-07, the CCJS plans to continue implementation of both surveys in two or three jurisdictions. As well, the Centre will begin to develop multivariate output tables for each survey, in consultation with its federal-provincial-territorial partners. In advance of the first public release of data in 2007-08, a prototype report will be drafted for the Civil Court Survey as a means of consulting with survey respondents and to maximize the utility of the information.

Health Statistics

The Canadian Health Information Roadmap is a collection of projects designed to produce new, timely and relevant information on the health of Canadians. This information is central to the relatively intense public discussion and policy formulation related to Canadians' health and to our health care system. Statistics Canada, in partnership with several organizations, has developed and produced critical information on issues such as wait times for diagnostic and surgical procedures, unmet health care needs and problems accessing health care.

The Canadian Community Health Survey program (CCHS), in its 6th year of existence, is being adapted to better respond to the increased demand for population health information. The survey's sample design is being modified starting with the 2007 cycle to allow a faster response to emerging information needs and the questionnaire structure is being modified to include additional high priority content. The survey's data dissemination approach is also being adapted to better meet the needs of stakeholders.

Statistics Canada is negotiating increased access to provincial health-related administrative records to improve its analytical program. This additional information, once combined with the information obtained from the health surveys will provide a richer set of data and help shed some light on various issues related to population health and the use of the health care system. This is part of the Health Person Oriented Information initiative (HPOI) created under the Health Roadmap.

Data collection for the Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS) is planned to start in November 2006. Blood, urine and fitness measures will be collected and analyzed for a sample of 5,000 Canadians over the next two years.

Planned activities:

In 2006-2007, the changes to the CCHS program will be implemented. New analytical projects will be initiated under the HPOI project. Data collection for the CHMS will start in late 2006.

Census Statistics Activity

Resource Requirements	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
\$ thousands	295,048	97,424	63,017
FTE	2,325	1,183	914

2006 Census of Population

The 2006 Census is the Census which represents the most change since 1971 when self-enumeration was introduced. In May 2006 70% of Census questionnaires were delivered by Canada Post rather than through Census enumerator staff. Canadians had the choice of completing their Census questionnaires online, by mail or over the telephone with a Census Help Line Operator. Census forms now go back to a central processing centre instead of the local enumerator for review and editing. New processing systems have added increased protection to Canadians' confidentiality and scanning has now replaced data entry as the principal means of capturing Census information.

The first field operation, the updating of the national address list, was completed successfully in the fall of 2005. The resulting address files were used to uniquely assemble some 9.5 million questionnaire packages which were delivered by Canada Post. The remaining 3.5 million questionnaire packages have been dropped off, primarily in rural areas, by Census representatives.

Census communications activities are ongoing across the country. The Census communications program relies very heavily on the public communications support provided, without remuneration, by governments, businesses, ethnic and cultural groups and community organizations of all kinds. In fact, more than 1,000 public and private organizations have already agreed to support the Census in 2006 and cumulatively, these supporters will voluntarily make more than 1 billion messages about the Census available to Canadians.

The Field infrastructure includes 36 local Census offices, 4 regional field offices, 3 Census call centres and one central data processing centre. This included the hiring and training of some 27,000 temporary field and operations staff and the bringing into operation the computer systems for collection and processing activities. These systems include, a central pay and recruitment system, data capture systems, automated coding systems and the internet application. Each of the production systems feed a data warehouse which in turn feeds a central management information portal.

All field collection activities associated with the 2006 Census are expected to be complete by September 2006. All questionnaire processing, preliminary data quality and dwelling coverage studies are to be completed in the fall of 2006. The output from these steps is used in preparing for the first 2006 data release, Population and Dwelling counts, scheduled for February, 2007. Also beginning in the fall of 2006 are the coding, editing and imputation processes, which prepare the Census data for subsequent releases.

Despite all the changes to collection and processing methodology, the fundamental value of the Census remains the same. The Census continues to provide critical information needed by community groups, businesses, and governments to develop plans for education and training, seniors' housing, day care, fire protection, public transport and many other programs that are important to Canadians.

While a tremendous amount of effort has been focused in preparing and planning for the Census, there are still a number of challenges which could impact the overall success of the Census. Among these are Canadians' continued support of the Census through their strong participation, the potential impact of strong economic conditions in parts of the country on the availability of a suitable temporary workforce for the Census. Canadians' acceptance of the Internet response channel and the potential impact in the event of a major crisis such as the avian flu. These and other risks continue to be planned for and monitored as we conduct the Census.

Planned activities:

In fiscal year 2006-2007, the 2006 Census of Population is being conducted and includes: the initialization and operation of a number of highly integrated computer systems and databases; the opening of 36 local field offices, 4 Regional Centres, 3 Census Help Lines and 1 central data processing centre; the hiring and training of some 27,000 temporary Census staff; the mailing out of Census questionnaires to some 9.5 million dwellings and the drop off to another approximately 3.5 million dwellings; the data processing of millions of questionnaires, culminating in the release of the official Census dwelling and population counts in February of 2007. Other major Census releases will span from June 2007 with the release of age and sex data to the release of income data in April 2008.

2006 Census of Agriculture

The year 2006/2007 equally marks the conduct of the Census of Agriculture. This Census makes history in a number of ways.

First, it marks a change in how Census information is collected and processed. Although most questionnaires have still been delivered by an enumerator in rural areas, the process for returning them is completely different. Instead of returning the forms to local enumerators, all questionnaires are being returned by mail to a single processing centre in the National Capital Region. Statistics Canada is also offering, for the first time, the option of completing questionnaires securely via the Internet. In addition, any telephone follow-up of incomplete questionnaires is from a centralized location outside the respondent's area. These measures are a direct response to privacy concerns expressed by Canadians, particularly in rural areas, about someone they know having access to their information.

Of course, as has always been the case, all information on Census forms, including financial information, is protected by the Statistics Act and all Census representatives have been sworn to secrecy. This implies that they could be subject to prosecution if they reveal a respondent's personal information.

Second, this Census is also the first time that both the Census of Population and the Census of Agriculture used a technology called Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR). This technology enables questionnaires to be optically scanned and converted to images. The images are sent through an automated data capture system that captures the handwritten answers and transforms them into computer-usable data.

By the end of March 2007, Census of Agriculture data will have been through many quality assurance measures — including several kinds of edits (clerical, subject matter, geographic), matching or eliminating duplications in individual farms, adjusting for missing data, and validation — and the first data release is scheduled for May 16, 2007, one year after Census Day.

The Census of Agriculture's independent pursuit of unpaid advertising support is another innovation for 2006. This activity complements the services provided by a general Census Communications team headed by Census of Population.

Service for Canadians

Statistics Canada must continually strive to ensure that the information it produces is relevant, timely, accurate and coherent. Of equal importance is the need to ensure that the means, by which Canadians communicate with the Agency, as respondents and information users, are as practical and user friendly as possible. The Agency will pursue its initiatives aimed at controlling the burden it places on respondents, by exploring new ways of making use of existing information holdings, and by developing and testing modern methods and technologies to minimize reporting burden.

Website improvement project

Statistics Canada first established its presence on the World Wide Web a decade ago. At that time, our challenge was to move statistical information from the traditional print medium to this new electronic environment and to promote our fledgling website as an alternative mode of access for our users. Today, as the virtual library for all information from and about Statistics Canada, our website has become the Agency's principal dissemination and communication channel. Next year will be the second year of a two-year redesign project.

The Agency's web clientele includes diverse constituencies whose information needs are equally diverse. While the content on our website continues to expand as new information becomes available, the challenge articulated by our clients is to organize and link this growing information store in a manner that facilitates access by the different client groups to the information they seek.

Planned Activities:

In 2006/2007, Statistics Canada will introduce a redesigned homepage that will effectively communicate the scope of information the Agency has to offer online, an improved search and navigation environment, and common design standards to ensure accessibility and promote a common look across all website modules. From here, we will move forward on strategies to meet client demands for integrated access by subject, interactive thematic mapping and a single client registration system for the different services we offer online, such as e-commerce, subscription notices and information updates.

Statistics Canada's web site (<http://www.statcan.ca>)

SECTION III: SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Organizational Information

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

Table 3.1

2006-2007 Resources Requirement by Branch

Program Activities	Minister of Industry							Sub-Total	Vote-Netted Revenues	Total
	Chief Statistician									
	ACS* Social, Institutions and Labour Statistics	ACS Business and Trade Statistics	ACS National Accounts and Analytical Studies	ACS Analysis and Development	ACS Communications and Operations	ACS Informatics and Methodology	ACS Management Services			
Economic Statistics	7	87,133	31,692	0	38,563	38,675	20,693	216,763	33,911	182,852
Social Statistics	71,754	479	396	25,656	76,004	33,420	9,868	217,577	77,594	139,983
Census Statistics	103,092	10,720	0	0	138,631	31,593	10,427	294,463	18,495	275,968
Total Planned Spending (\$ thousand)	174,853	98,332	32,088	25,656	253,198	103,668	40,988	728,803	130,000	598,803

* ACS - Assistant Chief Statistician

Financial Tables

Table 3.2 Statistics Canada – Planned Spending

	Forecast Spending 2005-2006 ¹	Planned Spending 2006-2007	Planned Spending 2007-2008	Planned Spending 2008-2009
(\$ thousands)				
Economic Statistics	208,617	217,879	213,640	214,851
Social Statistics	236,155	218,316	216,524	216,959
Census Statistics	195,934	295,048	97,424	63,017
Budgetary Main Estimates (gross)	640,706	731,243	527,588	494,827
Less: Respendable Revenue	130,000	130,000	100,000	100,000
Total Main Estimates	510,706	601,243	427,588	394,827
Governer General Special Warrants				
<i>Operating Budget Carry Forward</i>	8,717			
<i>Remaining funding to conduct a comprehensive Census of Population in 2006</i>	16,315			
<i>Additional funding to support the preparation of reports and development of environmental indicators related to clean air, clean water and greenhouse gas emissions</i>	1,137			
<i>Procurement Savings</i>	(460)			
Budget Announcement:				
<i>Planned Procurement Savings</i>				
Economic Statistics		(1,116)		
Social Statistics		(739)		
Census Statistics		(585)		
Other				
<i>Collective bargaining agreements</i>	24,954			
<i>Total Adjustments</i> ²	50,663	(2,440)	0	0
Net Planned Spending	561,369	598,803	427,588	394,827
Less: Non-respendable Revenue	800	800	800	800
Plus: Cost of Services received without charge	64,404	65,082	58,894	57,945
Net Cost of Program	624,973	663,085	485,682	451,972
Full Time Equivalents ³	6,059	6,242	5,103	4,820

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

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

3. The decrease in Full Time Equivalents from 6,242 in fiscal year 2006-2007 to 4,820 in fiscal year 2008-2009 is due to the decreasing activities in the 2006 Censuses of Population and Agriculture

**Table 3.3 Statistics Canada
Program Activities**

2006-2007								
(\$ thousands)	Budgetary							
Program Activity	Operating	Grants and Contributions	Gross	Revenue	Net	Total Main Estimates	Adjustments (planned spending not in Main Estimates)	Total Planned Spending
Economic Statistics	217,879	-	217,879	33,911	183,968	183,968	-1,116	182,852
Social Statistics	217,755	561	218,316	77,594	140,722	140,722	-739	139,983
Census Statistics	295,048	-	295,048	18,495	276,553	276,553	-585	275,968
Total	730,682	561	731,243	130,000	601,243	601,243	-2,440	598,803

**Table 3.4 Statistics Canada
Voted and Statutory Items listed in Main Estimates**

(\$ thousands)

Vote or Statutory Item		Current Main Estimates	Previous Main Estimates
95	Program expenditures	527,701	442,199
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	73,542	68,507
	Total Department or Agency	601,243	506,706

**Table 3.5 Statistics Canada
Services Received Without Charge**

(\$ thousands)	Total
Net Planned Spending (Total Main Estimates plus Adjustments as per the Planned Spending table)	598,803
<i>Plus: Services Received without Charge</i>	
Accommodation provided by Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC)	35,831
Contributions covering employers' share of insurance premiums and costs paid by Treasury Board Secretariat (TBS)	29,030
Workman's compensation coverage provided by Human Resources Development Canada	174
Salary and associated costs of legal services provided by Justice Canada	47
	65,082
<i>Less: Non-responsible Revenue</i>	800
2006-2007 Net Cost of the Department	663,085

Table 3.6 Statistics Canada

Sources of Respondable and Non-respondable Revenue

Respondable Revenue

	Forecast Revenue 2005-2006	Planned Revenue 2006-2007	Planned Revenue 2007-2008	Planned Revenue 2008-2009
(\$ thousands)				
Economic Statistics	31,125	33,911	25,276	25,880
Social Statistics	91,978	77,594	58,990	58,606
Census Statistics	6,897	18,495	15,735	15,514
Total Respondable	130,000	130,000	100,000	100,000

Non-respondable Revenue

	Forecast Revenue 2005-2006	Planned Revenue 2006-2007	Planned Revenue 2007-2008	Planned Revenue 2008-2009
(\$ thousands)				
Economic Statistics				
Special statistical services				
Social Statistics				
Special statistical services	800	800	800	800
Census Statistics				
Special statistical services				
Total Non-respondable Revenue	800	800	800	800
Total Respondable and Non-respondable Revenue	130,800	130,800	100,800	100,800

SECTION IV: OTHER INFORMATION

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

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

Financial performance is monitored at a broad level through financial management information systems to provide information on expenditures and program efficiency, and on costs by program, organizational unit, and function. These systems are supported by a framework of financial policies and procedures, cost recording systems, and internal financial performance measures.

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

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

**Table 4.1 Performance Monitoring Measures and Indicators:
Statistics Canada's Quality Assurance Framework**

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

* Mission critical surveys: The Agency has identified as "departmental mission critical programs" those that provide key current socio-economic indicators. These are: the Labour Force Survey, the Consumer Price Index, the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, International Trade Statistics, Monthly Wholesale/Retail Trade Survey, the Quarterly Gross Domestic Product, the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (income component), the Quarterly Financial Survey and the Industrial Product Price Index. See also Table 4.2.

For further information on the Quality Assurance Framework, please follow this link:

<http://www.statcan.ca:8096/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=12-586-X&CHROPG=1>

Table 4.2 Alphabetical Listing of Statistics Canada's Core products

Aboriginal Peoples Survey and Statistical Training Program	Capital Expenditures
Adult Corrections Survey	Census of Agriculture
Adult Criminal Court Survey	Census of Population 2001 & 2006
Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey (ALLS)	Census of Trusteed Pension Funds and Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds
Air Statistics (sub-annual and annual) - Civil Aviation, - Traffic	Civil Courts Survey
Analysis and Reporting	Consumer Price Index (CPI)
Annual Special Studies (varied topics)	Corporations Returns Act
Annual Business Service Industries	Culture Trade and Investment
Annual Consumer Service Industries	Current Investment Indicators -includes building permits.
Annual Crop Statistics	Education Analysis, including Pan Canadian Education Research Agenda and CESC-SSHRC Education Research Initiative
Annual Energy Surveys	Education and Training Services Industry Data
Annual Family Violence Report / GSS Victimization	Education Price Index
Annual Financial Statistics	Electric Power Capabilities & Load
Annual Government Financial Statistics (SNA)	Elementary/Secondary Enrolment
Annual Homicide Survey	Elementary/Secondary School Finances
Annual Income and Prices Statistics	Elementary/Secondary Teachers
Annual I-O Tables at Constant Prices	Enhanced Student Information System (ESIS)
Annual Livestock Statistics	Environmental Accounts and Surveys
Annual Police Administration Survey	Exporter Registry
Annual Property Service Industries	Family and Labour Studies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Analysis and Measurement • Business and Labour Market Analysis • Socio-Economic Analysis and Modeling
Annual Provincial Input Output Tables	Farm Input Price Index
Annual Retail Trade Survey	Film, Video and Audio Visual Production and Distribution Annual Survey
Annual Science and technology surveys	General Social Survey (GSS)
Annual Survey of Manufacturing and Forestry	Geography Standards
Annual Telecommunications and broadcasting statistics	Government Expenditures on Culture Annual Survey
Annual Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR)	Government Financial Statistics (FMS-GFS)
Annual Wholesale Trade Survey	Graduations at the Secondary Level
Balance of Payments	Health Surveys
Balance Sheet and Financial Flows	Heritage Institutions Biennial Survey
Biennial Courts Revenues, Expenditures and Personnel Survey	Imports/Export and Balance of Trade
Biennial Prosecutions Resources, Expenditures and Personnel Survey	Income & Expenditure Accounts (GDP)
Book Publishing Biennial Survey	Industrial Product Price Index
Business Register	Infrastructure
Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering, and Participating (CSGVP)	Institutional Surveys
Canadian Cancer Registry	Inter-Provincial Wholesale Commodity Survey (every two years)
Canadian Travel Survey (CTS)	International Travel Survey (ITS)

International Investment Position	Sub-Annual Farm Income and Prices Statistics
Joint Canada/US Population Health Survey	Sub-Annual Livestock Statistics
Labour Force Survey (LFS)	Survey of Employment, Payrolls, and Hours
Legal Aid Survey	Survey of Financial Security
Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants	Survey of Household Spending (SHS)
Machinery and Equipment	Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID)
Marine Statistics (Sub-annual and Annual)	Survey of Suppliers of Business Financing
Migration Estimates	Tax Data
Minority/Second Language Education at the Post-Secondary Level	Tourism analysis: Travelogue and Tourism Statistical Digest
Minority/Second Language Education in Elementary and Secondary Schools	Transition Home Survey
Monthly Energy Surveys	Trucking, Vehicles, Taxis, Couriers (Sub-annual and annual)
Monthly GDP by Industry	Tuition Fee and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities
Monthly Manufacturing Commodity Surveys	Union Wage Rate Indexes for Major Construction Trade
Monthly New Motor Vehicle Survey	Vital Statistics
Monthly Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns Survey (MRCTS)	Workplace and Employee Survey
Monthly Retail Trade Survey	Youth Court Survey
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	Youth Custody and Community Services Survey
Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey	
Motion Picture Laboratory Operations, Production and Post-Production Annual Survey	
Motion Picture Theatres Annual Survey	
National Graduate Survey (NGS)	
National Wealth and Capital Stock	
New Housing Price Index	
Non-Profit Institutions Satellite Account	
Non-Residential Construction Price Index	
Pan Canadian Education Indicator project	
Pension Plans in Canada Survey	
Performing Arts Survey	
Periodicals Publishing Biennial Survey	
Population Estimates and Projections	
Post-Secondary Education Participation Survey (PEPS)	
Post-Secondary Faculty	
Post-Secondary Finances	
Provincial Economic Accounts	
Quarterly Financial Survey	
Quarterly Government Financial Statistics (SNA)	
Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey	
Rail, Bus, Urban Transit, Fuel (Sub-annual and Annual)	
Services Producer Price Indexes	
Small Business Finance Statistics	
Sound Recording Survey	
Sub-Annual Crop Statistics	