



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

1999-2000 Estimates

A Report on Plans and Priorities

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Minister of Industry

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SECTION I: MESSAGES

Minister's Message

Our vision of Canada at the dawn of the new millennium is that of a strong and dynamic country poised to be a global leader in the knowledge-based economy of the 21st century. Canada continues to face the challenges of responding to the rapid pace of global change, and of harnessing the benefits of the knowledge-based economy for all Canadians. The government's goal is to create economic growth and more jobs for Canadians, in order to improve incomes and our standard of living.

Our standard of living depends directly on productivity, and improving productivity growth will be one of Canada's key challenges in the years ahead. The Industry Portfolio has a pivotal role to play in meeting this challenge. With 42 percent of federal science and technology funding and many of the government's micro-economic levers at its disposal, the Industry Portfolio has a unique capacity for innovation, research excellence, and partnership. The 13 Portfolio members bring together a versatile array of complementary programs to help improve Canadian productivity and competitiveness by focusing on such strategic priorities as promoting innovation through science and technology, helping small- and medium-sized enterprises to grow, encouraging trade and investment, and promoting economic growth in Canadian communities.

I am pleased to present the Report on Plans and Priorities for Statistics Canada. This Report sets out for Canadians the planned activities, priorities and resources over the course of the next three years. Statistics Canada provides Canadians with information to shed light on issues such as the performance of the Canadian economy and its competitiveness, the knowledge-based economy, economic growth and global challenges and opportunities. This is achieved through the enhancement of statistical programs covering science and technology, the environment and trade to name a few. These plans illustrate how Statistics Canada, as a member of the Industry Portfolio, will contribute to improving Canada's competitiveness.

Canada is well equipped to be a leader in the knowledge-based economy of the 21st century. We have the people, the institutions and the research excellence. We have the vision to not only connect all Canadians, but also to connect them to the global marketplace. We know the challenges that we face and the opportunities afforded to us.

The Industry Portfolio is ...

Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency
Business Development Bank of Canada*
Canadian Space Agency
Competition Tribunal
Copyright Board Canada
Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions
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*
Statistics Canada
Western Economic Diversification Canada

**Not required to submit Reports on Plans and Priorities*

By mobilizing our resources, we can be a leader in the new economy. By working together, we can ensure continuing success as we embark on the new millennium.

The Honourable John Manley

Management Representation

Report on Plans and Priorities 1999-2000 to 2001-2002

I submit, for tabling in Parliament, the 1999-2000 Report on Plans and Priorities for

Statistics Canada

To the best of my knowledge the information:

- Accurately portrays the department's mandate, plans, priorities, strategies and expected key results of the organization.
- Is consistent with the disclosure principles contained in the *Guidelines for Preparing a Report on Plans and Priorities*.
- Is comprehensive and accurate.
- Is based on sound underlying departmental information and management systems.

I am satisfied as to the quality assurance processes and procedures used for the RPP's production.

The Planning and Reporting Accountability Structure (PRAS) on which this document is based has been approved by Treasury Board Ministers and is the basis for accountability for results achieved with the resources and authorities provided.

Name: _____

Date: _____

SECTION II: STATISTICS CANADA OVERVIEW

A. Introduction

The condition of a nation and its people can be assessed in many ways. Fundamental to these assessments is the availability of information on the many and diverse dimensions of the modern nation state, such as information on its population, its economy, its resources, and its social and cultural life. Under the Canadian Constitution, provision of statistics is a federal responsibility. Within the federal government, Statistics Canada has been legislated as the central agency to produce such information.

A complete portrayal of Canada requires the integration of a complex array of data. For example, to understand a phenomenon such as the health status of Canadians, information is required not only on the prevalence of illness and its precursors, but also on the socio-economic characteristics of the population and the characteristics of the health care system. Statistics Canada strives to deliver information which is timely and relevant to the issues of concern to Canadians.

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

B. 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, to collect, compile, analyze and publish statistical information on the economic, social and general conditions of the country and its citizens. This activity is fundamentally important to an open, democratic society as it provides objective information to Canadians and their elected representatives about the evolution of our society and economy. The Agency's information resources also are exploited by businesses, unions, and non-profit organizations to make better informed decisions.

Statistics Canada also has a mandate to provide coordination and leadership to the country's statistical system. Its leadership responsibilities are inseparable from and reinforce its information-providing responsibilities. They lead to:

- improved data quality through the use of common concepts and classifications;
- elimination of collection overlap and inefficiency through federal-provincial cooperation;
- reduced response burden through use of administrative records instead of surveys; and

- the development of more efficient statistical methods and systems through joint-research studies and projects.

In recent years, Agency data are increasingly used in a statutory or regulatory mode. Uses include distribution of federal funds to provinces (*Federal Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act*); apportioning of federal-provincial collections (Harmonized Sales Tax); indexing both 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*). Other federal legislation also requires Statistics Canada to produce data for specific purposes. (See Appendix 1. for a complete list of legislated requirements.)

C. Objectives

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

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

Statistics Canada - Financial Spending Plan

(\$ millions)	Forecast Spending 1998-1999 ¹	Planned Spending 1999-2000	Planned Spending 2000-2001	Planned Spending 2001-2002
Gross Program Spending:				
Economic and Social Statistics	362.2	333.5	334.9	347.7
Census of Population Statistics	58.1	51.3	108.5	197.3
	420.3	384.8	443.4	545.0
Less: Revenue Credited to the Vote	74.0	74.0	69.2	69.2
Net Spending	346.3	310.8	374.2	475.8
Less: Revenue Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Plus: Cost of Services Provided by other Departments	36.3	35.6	36.5	37.1
Net Cost of the Agency	381.6	345.6	409.9	512.1

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

D. Stakeholders and Uses

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

- **Public and Media:** Statistics Canada’s basic information on Canadian society – economic growth, employment, inflation, balance of payments, population, family income, health, education, justice, and a host of other subjects – is communicated to the public largely through the media.
- **Government:** Most federal departments and agencies are major users of Statistics Canada data and several are also important suppliers of administrative data to the Agency. Intensive bilateral arrangements are in place to ensure an effective flow of information. Provincial and territorial governments, like the federal government, are heavily dependent on Statistics Canada data over the entire range of subjects covered by the Agency; they are also major suppliers of data on health, education and justice.
- **Businesses and Labour Unions:** Businesses and labour unions are important sources and users of the Agency’s information. The burden of surveys on the business community continues to be an important factor in the design of statistical programs. A multiplicity of communication channels is maintained with this sector, including close collaboration with small businesses.
- **Academic Sector:** For both research and pedagogical purposes, the academic sector is a significant user of Statistics Canada data and is also a prime source of advice to the Agency.
- **Foreign and International Bodies:** Statistics Canada maintains extensive contacts with international, scientific and intergovernmental organizations, to share professional expertise and to promote common concepts, standards and practices. Canada’s membership in international organizations, such as the United Nations and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, requires that the program’s outputs meet international standards to ensure that Canadian data continues to be comparable with those of other countries.
- **Other client groups:** There are many other users of Statistics Canada’s data whose interests have to be borne in mind; for example, regional and local governments, public libraries, professional associations, research institutes and special interest groups.

Uses: The relevance of the Agency's statistical information to stakeholders is demonstrated by the uses made of it. Information is used to:

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

E. Ensuring Relevance and Performance

E.1 Relevance

Historically, Statistics Canada's program has been structured to provide information on the macro-economy, the micro-economy and the socio-demographic structure of Canada. Statistical information also has been provided on public institutions and programs. Such information continues to be relevant. However, emerging issues prompt demands for new kinds of data. Maintaining the relevance of the Statistics Canada program by meeting such information needs continues to be a primary goal for the Agency.

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

The National Statistics Council

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

Professional Advisory Committees

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

***Ensuring
relevance
through
consultation***

Bilateral Relationships with Key Federal Departments

Statistics Canada maintains, on a continuing basis, a close bilateral relationship with key federal departments and agencies, including Industry, Health, Human Resources Development, Environment, Agriculture, Transport, the Canadian Transportation Agency, Revenue Canada/Taxation and Customs, Heritage, Canada Housing and Mortgage Corporation, Citizenship and Immigration and Justice. These bilateral relationships foster an awareness of each department's needs and their information priorities.

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

This Council and its subcommittees comprise a network of 12 provincial/territorial official representatives, who collaborate with Statistics Canada to determine data requirements, consult on current statistical activities and coordinate the dissemination of Statistics Canada products to provincial and territorial governments.

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

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

Education: the Canadian Education Statistics Council is a joint creation of Statistics Canada and the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. The Council, comprising the Chief Statistician and Provincial/Territorial Deputy Ministers of Education, advises the Chief Statistician on the Education Statistics Program at Statistics Canada.

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

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

E.2 Performance

Statistics Canada has, for several years, maintained a system for monitoring the performance of its programs, systematically reviewing program directions, strengths and weaknesses, identifying emerging management issues, and the threats and opportunities that programs face.

*Improved
monitoring
and
reporting*

Performance Monitoring

The Agency's performance monitoring program is undertaken through several formal and inter-related processes.

- A new Integrated Program Reporting process to be launched in 1999-2000 brings together a number of information sources for assessment purposes. This process is based on 3 elements:
 - the Consolidated Annual Report will provide detailed performance information for each program;
 - the Biennial Program Report will provide a strategic assessment of the program; and
 - Program Review will provide the opportunity for each Agency program to be reviewed by the Corporate Planning Committee on a four-year cycle. This review process will also include feedback from relevant program Advisory Committees, major clients as well as internal management committees.
- A highly structured and transparent planning process is used to annually reassess and update multi-year strategies and program plans, and adjusts specific program resource levels for coming years to reflect changing priorities.
- Reports to senior management in each long-term planning cycle describe the progress on proposals approved in the previous year, as well as progress on major multi-year initiatives and cross-cutting issues.
- Internal audits provide regular reports on compliance with external and internal policies, as well as on high-priority management issues.
- Regular financial reviews of expenditures, revenues and commitments are integral to the Agency's financial management process.
- Annual reports to the Treasury Board Secretariat provide information on Human Resources programs, most notably employment equity and official languages.
- The Agency has long recognized that not only program relevance but also timeliness, accuracy and comparability of its information have to be closely monitored. Measures of performance in these three areas, together with other

measures, such as respondent burden, the accessibility of Statistics Canada's information to users, the cost effectiveness of programs, and the development and management of its human resources, allow the Agency to assess how its strategies and activities are contributing to the achievement of its primary goals. The results of these measures are detailed in the Agency's Performance Report (the 1997-98 Performance Report was tabled in October 1998).

- Building upon experience gained in producing the departmental Performance Report, Treasury Board has approved Statistics Canada's Performance Reporting and Accountability Structure to improve its ability to monitor and report on progress towards program goals.

Together, these mechanisms provide management with insight into the changing demands being placed on the Agency, and a comprehensive assessment of the adequacy of its program and organization in light of evolving demands.

SECTION III: PLANS, PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

A. Summary of Key Plans, Priorities and Strategies

A.1 Goal

Statistics Canada is at the core of an integrated and efficient system that strives to provide an important commodity - relevant and insightful statistical information.

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

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

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

A.2 Challenges

To meet its objectives of providing statistical information and analysis and promoting the quality, coherence and comparability of Canada's statistical information (see II – C. Objectives above), the Agency must consider and balance many, often competing, demands prior to setting statistical program priorities. The determination of these priorities is influenced by the need to:

- **serve** the public good and provide information to contribute to a democratic society
- **maintain** data required by legislation;
- **develop** and **maintain** other key statistical series which are essential for government policy development and monitoring ;
- **enhance** the effectiveness of the private sector;
- **preserve** cooperative relations with the provinces in areas of shared federal-provincial jurisdictions;
- **meet** the need for new statistical information, while managing the impact of budget reductions on the existing information base; and
- **balance** the competing demands for additional statistical information from Canadians and the protection of individual privacy.

As a result, Statistics Canada's program priorities, over the planning period, will place emphasis on:

- **producing** information that is not only relevant and objective, but that is also complete, timely, consistent, accurate, and comparable nationally and internationally;
- **improving** effectiveness of operations by reducing costs for, and controlling the respondent burden of, collecting required statistical information;
- **preserving** an up-to-date technical infrastructure which is fundamental to the cost-effective production of information;
- **maintaining** a highly competent, motivated, skilled professional workforce which is essential to innovative and high quality products and services;
- **improving** users' access to statistical products and services and their ease of use;
- **upholding** high standards of service with clients, as well as with those who supply information; and
- **maintaining** effective relationships with the provinces and territories, and with international scientific and intergovernmental organizations.

A.3 Key Results

Notwithstanding the delineation of Statistics Canada's program into two business lines, the Agency's fundamental *raison d'être* lies in the production of statistical information. The effectiveness of Statistics Canada depends on its credibility, the relevance of its information, the quality and accessibility of its products, the attainment of high professional standards, and the control of the burden on survey respondents.

The Agency is committed to the achievement of the following key results in both its business lines.

To provide Canadians with:	As demonstrated by:
<p>Objective and non-partisan statistics that provide measures of various aspects of Canada's economy and society which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relevant to policy formulation and decision making; • responsive to emerging issues; • of high quality. <p>And which contribute to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the fulfillment of legal requirements; • informing Canadians about current and emerging economic and social issues; • the maintenance of a national statistical knowledge infrastructure. 	<p>Program 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 fill the needs of users.</p> <p>Information Quality: The timely release of high quality statistical information Few and small revisions to major indicators Statistics which adhere to recognized national and international standards Availability of quality descriptors and technical notes</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>

A.4 Program Priorities

It is within this context that Statistics Canada has established a number of priorities to meet its program challenges over the planning period. The following table summarizes the Agency's program priorities.

Statistics Canada

To provide Canadians with:	To be demonstrated by:
Information to support federal-provincial sales tax harmonization	The development of an integrated and reliable system of provincial economic accounts
Information needed to meet policy challenges in the areas of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance of the Canadian economy and its competitiveness • the knowledge-based economy • Economic growth • Social cohesion • Human development • Global challenges and opportunities 	The development of new, and/or enhancement of existing statistical and analytic information in the areas of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • science and technology • the environment • labour market dynamics • agriculture • access to/use of technology by Canadians • justice • immigration • education • trade
Demographic information on Canada's population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis and publication of further 1996 Census results • Planning, consultation and preparation for the 2001 Census

A.5 Key Strategies

Specific program plans to enable the Agency to meet its challenges over the planning period are guided by four key strategies:

- **making the most of existing information** already collected by Statistics Canada, by other departments and agencies, as well as by respondents in the private sector, through:
 - more issue-related analysis to add value to data, so that they can be used and understood more easily and, thus, be useful to a larger group of clients;
 - greater harmonization and integration of data from different sources to enable a better understanding of key issues, such as the competitiveness of Canadian industries; and
 - development of improved information management tools to enable clients and internal analysts to locate and retrieve available information more easily.
- **making the most of existing resources** by improving the efficiency of the Agency's operations, and maintaining a highly skilled and motivated workforce;
- **making the most of external resources** by developing partnerships with clients to fund the collection of needed statistical information and through the recovery of costs for products and services provided to clients for their exclusive use; and
- **preserving** a strong, professional and technical infrastructure which is essential to the success of the first three strategies. Finely honed subject matter, methodologies, systems, and operational skills are necessary for the Agency to be able to maintain its record of constantly improving productivity in both survey and administrative operations.

B. Details by Business Lines

B.1 Economic and Social Statistics Business Line

Net Planned Spending – Economic and Social Statistics

(\$ millions)

	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Gross Expenditures	362.2	333.5	334.9	347.7
Vote Netted Revenue	58.8	58.5	55.9	55.9
Net Spending	303.4	275.0	279.0	291.8

Objective

The objective of this Business Line is twofold:

- to provide statistical information and analysis relating to the measurement of the international and domestic components of Canadian economic performance, and
- to provide statistical information on the social, economic and physical well-being of individuals and families and on the public systems and institutions which serve them.

External Factors Affecting the Business Line

Changing information needs: The economic and social statistics business line must respond to the diverse interests of its stakeholders. It was framed many decades ago to focus on macro-economic and socio-economic indicators and on social program expenditures. Although as relevant today as then, new information requirements continue to emerge. New federal-provincial fiscal arrangements, 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 but some of the areas requiring more information and analysis to assist public and private decision makers in understanding the issues they face.

Description

This business line provides measures of the performance and structural make-up of the Canadian economy. The business line also produces information on the economic and social characteristics of individuals, families and households in Canada, on the major factors which contribute to their well-being and on publicly-funded facilities, agencies, institutions and industries which influence Canadians. This business line can be more clearly described through the activities of its two subsidiary service lines – economic statistics and social statistics.

Economic Statistics Service Line

The Economic Statistics Service Line provides information and analysis on the entire spectrum of Canadian economic activity, both domestic and international, through a set of macro-economic statistics. The organization of economic statistics is guided, in large measure, by frameworks which constitute the Canadian System of National Accounts. The system makes it possible to measure both the current performance and the structural make-up of the Canadian economy by type of economic transaction and by sector. This set of accounts is designed to provide information in direct support of fiscal, monetary, human resource, industrial and

***Measuring
Canadian
Economic
Performance***

international economic policy formulation and adjustment. The System of National Accounts also serves as a framework within which individual statistical series are compared to assess their reliability and as an analytic tool to identify shifts in the economic importance of various sectors.

Another component of the service line focuses on the business, trade and tourism sectors of the Canadian economy. Information produced includes measures of the value of production, cost structures, commodities produced and consumed, the flows and stocks of fixed capital assets employed in the economy, the degree of capacity utilization, estimates of planned annual capital expenditure of businesses and governments, and measures of price changes for industrial goods, capital expenditures and construction.

In addition, information is provided on the volume and financial implications of international travel to and from Canada, on measures of change in retail prices, on the science and technology activities of the federal and provincial governments, and on research and development in government and other sectors of the economy.

Social Statistics Service Line

*Information
on Canadians
and the systems
funded to meet their
needs*

The first component of this service line provides information on the economic and social characteristics of individuals, families and households in Canada, and on the major factors which can contribute to their well-being. It includes measures of household income and expenditure; of employment, unemployment, their associated costs and benefits, labour income and factors affecting labour supply; and information on topics of specific social policy concern.

The second component of this service line provides information on the facilities, agencies and systems which are publicly funded to meet the socio-economic and physical needs of Canadians. It encompasses the justice, health care and education systems, cultural institutions and industries. Information is provided on the nature and extent of their services and operations, and the characteristics of the individual Canadians and families whom they serve. Increasingly, the Agency must go beyond the institutional orientation of this component, and to portray the impacts on Canadians of the health, education and justice systems.

Key Plans and Strategies

The following provides an overview of the major initiatives to be undertaken over the next three years.

1. Project to Improve Provincial Economic Statistics (PIPES)

Statistics Canada launched a large and important project to improve provincial economic statistics during 1996-97. The approved ongoing budget in 1998-99 has reached \$42.9 million per annum.

The project is the outcome of discussions in 1996 between the governments of Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Nova Scotia on sales tax harmonization resulting in the decision to use a revenue allocation formula based on aggregate statistics. In order to minimize the burden on business, this approach was adopted rather than one that attempts to track every business transaction involving the payment or rebate of sales taxes. It was recognized that in order for this revenue allocation method to be used, substantial improvements in the quality of provincial economic statistics would be necessary. As a consequence, Statistics Canada is strengthening its provincial economic statistics.

***Improved provincial
Economic statistics
for sales tax
harmonization***

Objectives of the Project to Improve Provincial Economic Statistics

In broad terms, the goal is to improve the quality of Canadian provincial economic statistics. This means the development of a tightly integrated and reliable system of provincial economic accounts centered on inter-provincial input-output accounts and income and expenditure accounts, both prepared annually.

The structure of Canada's economy is complex and highly interrelated. Large companies, accounting for over half of total Canadian business sector output, are involved in many provinces and their production and sales transactions frequently cross provincial and territorial boundaries. Small companies are also involved in the inter-provincial trade. For this reason, it would not be feasible to confine the improvements to the three affected provinces. The scope of the project must, therefore, be such as to capture production and sales for all provinces as they affect the Harmonized Sales Tax (HST) of the three signatory provinces.

Expected Results

From 1997 to 1999, the outputs associated with these improvements will be used by federal and provincial finance department officials to prepare preliminary and interim estimates of the Harmonized Sales Tax revenue shares. By the fourth year, 2000, the statistical outputs will have reached a stage of completeness permitting them to be used to produce annual provincial and territorial Input-Output Accounts and Provincial Economic Accounts. These accounts will in turn, be used by federal and provincial finance departments to calculate the final revenue shares.

In addition to their role in the HST revenue allocation formula, the new data produced as a result of this initiative will be useful in a wide range of other applications ranging from intergovernmental transfer arrangements and regional development policy formulation to business investment, marketing and cost analysis.

2. Survey Research Program in response to information needs to meet policy challenges

In response to policy issues identified by federal departments, the primary focus of Statistics Canada over the next year will be to consolidate and develop, in conjunction with other departments, a survey research program which will respond to the information demands in the areas of the ***knowledge-based economy, economic growth, social cohesion, human development and global challenges and opportunities.***

Knowledge-based economy

Economic growth

Social cohesion

Human development

Global challenges and opportunities

Following approval by the Treasury Board of the program to be pursued, the appropriate parliamentary spending authorities will be sought in 1999/2000.

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

- **Workplace and Employee Survey**

To create optimal conditions for growth in the Knowledge-Based Economy, governments need to examine and perhaps redesign policies relating to education, training, innovation, labour adjustment, workplace practices, industrial relations and industry development. The Workplace and Employee Survey (WES) is designed to shed light on a broad range of current issues pertaining to the modern workplace and the inter-relationships between employers and employees. The results from the WES will help clarify many issues, and thereby assist policy development.

- **Citizen Access and Participation in Communication Technologies**

The objective of this project is to measure the extent to which Canadians have access to these technologies, how often they are used, and the purpose of their use. The survey will provide information such as:

- the equipment and communications services people currently have access to;
- the use made of equipment/services;
- time spent on these activities;
- demographics of users/non-users;

- the factors influencing people’s decision not to use this equipment/these services;
 - the history/flow of access to computers;
 - the impact of technology on people’s lives; and
 - the adequacy of Canadian content in on-line services.
- **An Index of Total Labour Compensation**
 The purpose of the project is to develop a new labour cost index. This index will assist policy makers in their assessment of current developments on labour markets – an essential ingredient in implementing stabilization policy. The new series will also permit new or better research on topics such as:
 - the role of labour-cost pressures in the inflation process and the business cycle;
 - how particular labour markets adjust to changes in the demand and supply of labour;
 - the role of non-wage benefits and pay ‘at risk’ in overall compensation and in promoting wage flexibility; and
 - the relationship between wage flexibility and employment adjustment.

Activities in support of Economic Growth information needs

- ***Science and Technology Redesign Project: Information System for Science and Technology***
 Science and technology activities are central to the creation of jobs and economic growth, to the improvement of the quality of life, and to the advancement of knowledge. Although effective exploitation of science and technology is fundamental to individual and societal well being, many questions relating to this issue could not be answered with the statistical information available a number of years ago.

<p><i>Information system for science and technology</i></p>	<p><i>Objective</i></p> <p>The development of an information system for science and technology was launched three years ago to address the information gaps in this area. It is intended to provide information, in an integrated manner, on three aspects of science and technology in Canada: the basic performance of science and technology, including research, development, and innovation, in all sectors of the economy; the economic and social impacts of technological innovation; and the diffusion of technologies and ideas in a knowledge-based economy.</p>
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Expected Results

The project aims at developing three sets of measurements under the headings of science and technology, innovation, and diffusion and appropriation. These measurements will serve to provide a coherent picture of the Canadian system of innovation and its relation to the knowledge-based economy.

As a result of this initiative, existing surveys have been improved, new surveys have been conducted and new analytical work undertaken. Activities have focused on:

- industrial research and development
- federal science and technology activity
- innovation
- technology diffusion – biotechnology
- technology diffusion – advanced manufacturing technology
- knowledge flows
- economic performance.

To date, these activities have yielded new information on industrial R&D in biotechnology such as the federal expenditure on biotechnology(both R&D and related scientific activities), the use and planned use of biotechnology and characteristics of firms which have biotechnology as their principal activity. A report has been released on the management of intellectual property by federal laboratories and new information on the commercialization of intellectual property by universities.

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

This project, sponsored by Industry Canada and Canadian Heritage, will provide information on how “connected” Canada is and what factors influence Canada’s ability to achieve its objective to make the knowledge infrastructure accessible to all Canadians. This data will also serve to determine the use or planned use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) by households and other sectors of the economy.

- ***Environment Statistics Program***

The environmental accounts and indicators provide insight into the general well being of society, the economy and the environment – insight that is critical in the examination of sustainable development. The benefits of this insight accrue widely, both within and beyond the federal government. A system of environmental and resource accounts was added to the current system of National Accounts to permit the analysis of the impact of the economy on the environment and vice versa. A set of 10 indicators was extracted from these accounts to convey related, summary information on specific environment-economy variables. They include the evolution of Canada’s natural wealth, the extent of the nation’s natural resource base and the degree to which this base is exploited, the use of resources and the generation of greenhouse gas emissions per unit of household purchases and environmental protection expenditures by businesses and governments. The program’s objectives are:

- To provide governments, businesses and the public with credible, comprehensive, consistent and timely environmental information fully compatible with economic and social statistics.
 - To aid in the integrated assessment of the country's social, economic and environmental performance, especially in light of sustainable development.
 - To aid in the assessment of policy instruments designed to achieve sustainable development goals.
 - To contribute to Canada's knowledge of the links between society, the economy and the environment in order to better understand the relationship between environmental quality and human health.
 - To compile environmental information comparable with that of other nations and to continue Statistics Canada's leadership role in defining international standards for such work.
- Expanding Canada's Indicators of Sustainability – Monitoring Natural Capital
Federal clients have identified that the key to understanding environmental pressures is to develop an integrated approach to environmental, economic and social policy. There are presently few, if any, broad indicators that integrate environmental, economic and social elements to measure progress towards sustainable development. Comprehensive measures of wealth which include natural capital, provide indicators of sustainability by showing whether the value of capital, either natural capital alone, or natural and produced capital together, is being maintained. This project will help achieve the integration between environment, economy and society by broadening the coverage of the satellite accounts.
 - Statistics on Recycling of Natural Resource Commodities
Carried out in conjunction with Natural Resources Canada, this project will establish a supply-side measure of the waste materials collected for recycling in Canada. This new measure will complement the demand-side surveys currently conducted by Natural Resources Canada. Initially focusing on metals, Statistics Canada will profile the enterprises active in the industry and develop and test a data collection method. The project will be implemented over a three-year period.
 - The Horizontal Impacts of the Natural Resource Sector in Canada
A two-pronged initiative will be undertaken to measure the overall impact of the natural resources industries on the Canadian and global economies and to develop a framework within which the effects of innovation and improved productivity in the natural resource industries, together with the impact of environmental production measures can be measured.

Activities in support of Social Cohesion information needs

- General Social Survey (GSS)

The GSS will be redesigned and expanded to provide data to support research initiatives particularly in the areas of social cohesion and human development. In the year 2000, it is proposed to conduct the survey on Citizen Access to Information Technology which will also provide linkage to Knowledge-Based Economy and Society information. Preliminary plans call for surveys on *Families, Social Support and Caregiving* and issues related to *Aging, Volunteering, Giving and Participation* and *Time Use* in each of the subsequent 3 years.

- Hate Crime and Other Diversity Issues in the Justice System
Hate-motivated crime and perceived inequality of treatment of different groups by the justice system can drive the polarization of society along racial or ethnic lines. Hate-motivated crime has been identified as a major information gap. This project will provide information to support the development of effective policy in response to the social and economic impacts of hate-motivated activity.
- Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada
This project is designed to study the process by which new immigrants adapt to or integrate into Canadian society, including the timing of stages in the integration process, the factors which influence integration and the impacts of various services and policies on integration. The results of this survey will guide the determination of which services are most effective in helping newcomers settle into Canadian society and will provide information on how new immigrants use the resources available to them.
- Feasibility Study for a Survey of Agriculture Activities on Reserves
The purpose of the feasibility study is to develop a conceptual framework for the gathering of information on agricultural activities and on self-sufficiency of aboriginal people from agricultural activities on reserves.
- Canadian Segment of the World Values Surveys 1999-2000
This project aims to improve our understanding of value change by supporting Canadian participation in the next round of the World Values Surveys. The World Values Surveys are the most powerful tool available for tracking and understanding the value shifts that are profoundly re-shaping the family, the economy, our institutions and society at large. The objective is to gather basic data to determine the trajectories and dynamics of these value changes so that policy direction and acceptable options can be more clearly understood.

Activities in support of Human Development information needs

- Post-Secondary Transition Surveys
The Post-Secondary Transition Survey will provide information to better understand factors affecting the transitions Canada's young people face in moving between post-secondary education and the world of work, in order to help in development of youth policies and programs to achieve successful transitions into

the labour market. Results will also inform concerns about social integration and social disenfranchisement. The survey will reveal if there are major inefficiencies in the early stages of post-secondary education, and if leavers might benefit from alternative educational pathways. Information on persons leaving the country upon graduation is critically needed to assess the magnitude, to understand factors involved and to develop policies on the issue of the “brain-drain” - a growing policy concern relating to Canada’s competitiveness in the global economy.

- Life Skills Survey

As Canada’s economy and society changes to become more knowledge-based, Canadians will face a new set of transition and adjustment challenges. The purpose of the International Life Skills Survey (ILSS) is to directly assess, via cognitive measures, the performance of adults aged 16 to 65 in the skill domains of *prose literacy*, *document literacy*, *numeracy*, and *problem solving*. The results of this survey will enable the profiling of the level of skills among Canada’s working age population that will be comparable at the international level. The project will be developed jointly with the OECD, thereby permitting the design and calibration of a series of generic tests to measure the aforementioned skills.

- Changing Life Paths and Time Allocation

One of the major gaps in federal policy research identified by the Policy Research Committee concerns the life path and time allocation patterns of Canadians, how these patterns have been changing, and what the impacts of these changes are. Information is sought on how the manner in which Canadians allocate their time to key life activities affects current and future production, the quality of care provided to children, the quality of life of individuals and families, and the strength of local communities. The main outputs of this Life Paths component are analytical reports plus a software framework - a systematic set of empirically derived statistical relationships and a simulation capacity.

- Survey on Aging and Independence

Due to increased life expectancy and falling birth rates, Canada’s population is aging. For Canada, as for many other countries, the baby boom phenomenon and the baby bust which followed will have an inevitable aging effect on Canadian society. The large number of seniors that is expected following the first decade of the next century raises concerns over the effect they will have on health care, pensions, the labour force, etc. The survey will shed light on the factors affecting seniors’ quality of life and independence and contribute to an increased understanding of issues such as health, social and labour force activity and retirement planning. Information derived from this survey will help identify the major issues that affect seniors’ quality of life and independence, their magnitude and who may be affected and how. This increased understanding will enable governments respond to the policy challenges surrounding this phenomenon.

- Survey of Financial Security
The Survey of Financial Security will provide information on the net worth of Canadians, that is, the value of our assets less our debts. In particular, this project will enable a better understanding of:
 - the types of assets and debts held by Canadian individuals and families;
 - the manner in which wealth is distributed among the Canadian population;
 - the profile of Canadians holding different types of assets and debts;
 - the changes in asset and debt holdings over the life-cycle;
 - future consumption capabilities of Canadians and their potential financial vulnerability, particularly if facing unforeseen events such as a reduction in income;
 - the extent to which individuals' current assets will provide them with an income in retirement;
 - the relationship between income and wealth;
 - the extent to which assets are being, or could be, transferred from one generation to the next; and
 - the impact of student loans on students and their families.

- Enhanced Student Information System
The project consists of establishing a national database of individual student records at all levels of education, kindergarten through post-secondary, public and private. Such information will provide for the analysis of student mobility and pathways over time, from one level of education to another, across institutions and jurisdictions as well as more in depth analysis of factors associated with education and labour market outcomes.

Activities in Support of Global Challenges and Opportunities information needs

- International Merchandise Trade Data Reconciliation and Improvement
Two factors, in the development of Canada's trade policy, that require a better understanding are reconciliations with major trading partners and the characteristics of our exporting community. Mutually agreed trade data are a prerequisite for trade negotiations. This project will consist of reconciling, with Canada's major trading partners, the bilateral trade flows on an annual basis. In addition, a population of exporters will be developed and maintained over time. This will allow analysis, over time, of our exporters; who they are, where and what do they export. Such information is a key component in order to monitor and focus trade promotion activities

3. Other Business Line Initiatives

- **Agriculture**
The final two products from the 1996 Census of Agriculture will be released in 1999. The first, in February, covers selected socio-economic data from the 1996

Agriculture-Population Linkage and the second will be “Canadian Agriculture at a Glance” to be released in the fall of 1999.

An integrated 2001 Census of Agriculture questionnaire will be tested with farmers in May 1999. The proposed content will be presented to Cabinet in the fall of 1999. A decision on the use of intelligent character recognition for the capture of questionnaire information will be made by the summer of 1999.

In 1998-99, the Rural Data Research and Analysis Program successfully launched a Rural Data Advisory Line and a Rural and Small Town Canada Analysis Bulletin series. The challenge for 1999-2000 will be to keep the momentum generated in the first year. The Rural Data Advisory line provides advice to users on how to access sub-provincial data from Statistics Canada. The Analysis Bulletin series provides highlights of the Agency’s analysis of rural information.

- ***Longitudinal Surveys***

The program of longitudinal surveys will be pursued, particularly with a focus on the development of products and services from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID), the National Population Health Survey (NPAS) and the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY). While the NLSCY has met the objectives established for the program under the requirements of the federal government’s Brighter Futures initiative, survey content has been broadened based on requirements for measures of school readiness. These additional requirements will result in a significant expansion of this initiative sponsored and funded by Human Resources Development Canada.

- ***Aboriginal Peoples’ Survey***

In December 1997, approval was obtained for the Government’s response to the final Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples: Canada’s National Aboriginal Strategy and incremental funding was provided for in the February 1998 budget. As a partner in this initiative, Statistics Canada will be conducting an Aboriginal Peoples’ Survey and creating a statistical training program for 30 to 40 Aboriginal people per year. Gathering Strength – Canada’s Aboriginal Action Plan is an initiative that has an approved four-year horizon, from 1998-99 through 2001-02.

- ***Justice***

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) will continue to ensure that its products and activities are responsive to the evolving needs of its partners in the “National Justice Statistics Initiative” and the broader user community through:

- regular contacts with members of the Initiative and other data users,
- participation in meetings of justice-related committees and organizations (e.g. federal-provincial-territorial committees, interdepartmental working groups), and

- scheduled review and revision of survey operations, data content, and output products and services.

A review and revision of the Initiative's strategic plan, conducted every three to five years, is scheduled to begin in 1999-2000. Included in the planning process are an environmental scan of data requirements, confirmation of the mandate, objectives, and priorities of the Initiative, and the establishment of performance measures to assess the attainment of the objectives.

Given the increasing demand for accountability and outcome measurement in government, projects to increase the accessibility of justice information and analysis, such as electronic dissemination and criminal justice indicators, will continue to be of high priority.

As funding allows, special projects are undertaken to respond to emerging data needs and to explore possibilities for new data collection. Topics expected to be of ongoing interest include recidivism, alternatives to incarceration, youth justice, and maintenance of enforcement programs.

CCJS work in support of the Federal Family Violence Initiative will focus on analysis of data from the 1999 General Social Survey, due to be available early in 2000. These data will provide key insights and updates on unreported crime, particularly in areas such as domestic and elder abuse, as well as on public perceptions of the justice system.

B.2 Census of Population Business Line

Net Planned Spending – Census of Population Statistics

(\$ millions)

	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Gross Expenditures	58.1	51.3	108.5	197.3
Vote Netted Revenue	15.2	15.5	13.3	13.3
Net Spending	42.9	35.8	95.2	184.0

Objective

The objective of this business line is to provide statistical information on the Canadian population, its demographic characteristics and conditions, and their changes over time.

Description

This business line provides statistical information from the Census of Population which is conducted every five years. The Census provides benchmark information on the structure of the Canadian population and its demographic, social and economic conditions. It provides the detailed information on sub-populations and for small geographic areas, which cannot be generated through sample surveys. Estimates of the size of the population and its demographic structure between Censuses, as well as population projections, are dependent on Census information.

Population counts and estimates are required to determine electoral boundaries, the distribution of federal transfer payments, and the transfer and allocation of funds among regional and municipal governments, school boards and other local agencies within provinces.

Population Counts to determine:

- ***electoral boundaries***
- ***transfer payments***
- ***municipal allocation of funds***

The Census, by law (the Statistics Act), must be taken every five years. The decennial Census of Population is required by the Constitution as well as by the Statistics Act in every year ending in the number one, such as 2001. An entire cycle of activities for the Censuses of Population, from developing content and questionnaires to collecting, processing, and disseminating data, takes eight years to complete. Thus, the census cycles and funding requirements overlap each other, with the completion of one census program taking place simultaneously with the development and consultation activities of the next.

Conducting the Census entails both continuing and cyclical activities. Ongoing activities comprise the maintenance of an essential infrastructure to support research and development, to service requests for information, to update geographic boundaries, maintain computer systems and undertake the consultation required to develop content options for consideration by Cabinet. Cyclical activities are concentrated in the year when the Censuses are taken and in the years immediately preceding and following that year, and involve the hiring, training and supervision of a temporary work force of some 50,000 people.

External Factors Affecting the Business Line

The Canadian Census of Population is the cornerstone of a number of specialized surveys which attempt to capture and illustrate the changes that are taking place in Canadian society. Such changes are often the result of emerging demographic trends such as aging, changing family structures, immigration, the diverging evolution of urban and rural Canada, the high growth rate of the Aboriginal population and the changing economic circumstances of families.

Governments and interest groups are turning more and more to the examination of social programs and policies in order to assess their effectiveness and their impact on particular population groups. Demographic information is a crucial element in this process. As a result, demands for more varied and detailed demographic information are ever increasing.

The need for more and better information on individuals and families, however, must be balanced with the need to protect individual privacy and control respondent burden. The Census of Population must continually adjust its information collection and processing methods to maintain this balance.

Key Plans and Strategies

1996 Census

The 1996 Census output program will be completed in the coming fiscal year. Federal departments, the provinces and private businesses will continue to be provided with tabulated census data on request. Various census-based analytical papers will be published.**2001 Census**

Testing for the 2001 Census serves a number of purposes including measuring the effectiveness of new questions, new working and collection methods.

- The results of the National Census Test, conducted in October 1998, will be analyzed in 1999.

- The results of the questionnaire consultation and testing completed in 1998-99 will be used to formulate content options for the 2001 Census. These options will be presented to Cabinet for approval in 1999-2000.

Preparations for the census will build throughout 2000-01. The delineation and production of more than 50,000 maps will be completed for the census enumerators. The questionnaires will be printed and preparations for the collection and processing of census data will be well underway. The definition of market sector profiles and the establishment of pricing strategy for products and services will also take place.

The recruitment and training of collection staff will be completed in time for census day, May 14, 2001. The questionnaires will be delivered and retrieved and the processing of the data will then begin. Data from the Census will be released beginning in the subsequent year and throughout the next 3 years.

C. Consolidated Reporting

Year 2000

Resolving the Year 2000 problem has been identified as Statistics Canada's top priority business issue. The agency continues to work towards resolving the Year 2000 computer date problem on three main fronts:

- to ensure that our own systems are properly adapted and tested so that we can continue to supply the information required by our clients before, through and after the year 2000;
- to alert our data suppliers and partners to the issue and negotiate arrangements that will ensure that our data exchanges will continue to function through the year 2000; and
- to take a further reading of the state of preparedness of Canadian businesses as recommended by Minister Manley's Task Force 2000

On the first point, a comprehensive management program is in place targeting all aspects of the agency's work. Current progress indicates that Statistics Canada should be able to maintain its data processing, publication and dissemination schedule in the period leading up to and through the Year 2000 transition.

The Agency does not have any Government-wide mission critical systems. We have, however, identified as departmental mission critical programs those that provide key current socio-economic indicators (such as the Consumer Price Index, Labour Force Survey, Gross Domestic Product, International Trade, the System of National Accounts plus its key feeder systems) and the systems related to pay and cash handling. A completion target date for the conversion and testing of mission critical applications has been set for the end of December 1998. Due to interdependencies between several mission critical applications and the sequencing of testing, final testing for a small number of applications will likely not be completed until the first quarter of 1999. Other applications have a target date for conversion of mid 1999 and for testing of late 1999, but in many cases it has been practical to already convert and, in some cases, test these applications as well. In an assessment of government departments conducted by Treasury Board Secretariat in July, Statistics Canada's progress placed it in the advanced ranking for non government-wide mission critical departments. Based on January 1999 information, Treasury Board's Year 2000 Project Office Report Card lists Statistics Canada's overall completion index at 92%.

On the second point, we continue to discuss mutual preparedness with other government departments, at all levels, on which we depend for a wide variety of data inputs. A communications plan is in place to alert our business respondents to the issue and negotiations are underway with key data providers regarding their continued provision of accurate and reliable data. Statistics Canada will raise awareness, especially with business survey respondents, about the millennium bug by printing a message on all external mail in the January through March 1999 window. The message will direct readers to a component of Statistics Canada's web site, or to a telephone number for

further information. An estimated 500,000 pieces of mail will carry the message. This campaign will be further supplemented by special inserts in selected mailings. Despite these efforts, the Agency is developing contingency plans in the event that data sources are interrupted. This remains a top management priority for Statistics Canada.

On the last point, Statistics Canada published the results of the first and second survey of the Preparedness of Canadian Businesses for the Year 2000 in December 1997 and July 1998. As recommended by Task Force 2000, Statistics Canada will conduct a third national survey and results will be released in early 1999.

Section IV: SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Table 1:

Industry

Spending Authorities – Ministry Summary Part II of the Estimates

Vote	(\$ thousands)	1999-2000 Main Estimates	1998-1999 Main Estimates
Statistics Canada			
110	Program expenditures	258,533	263,842
(S)	Contributions to employee benefit plans	50,596	52,062
Agency Total		309,129	315,904

Table 2:

Statistics Canada

1999-2000 Resources by Organization and Business Line

(\$ millions)

Business Line	<div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin: 0 auto; width: 100px;">Minister of Industry</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin: 0 auto; width: 100px;">Chief Statistician</div> </div>						Sub-Total	Vote Netted Revenues	Total
	ACS* Social, Institutions And Labour Statistics	ACS Business And Trade Statistics	ACS National Accounts and Analytical Studies	ACS Communications and Operations	ACS Informatics and Methodology	ACS Management Services			
Economic and Social Statistics	42.8	66.6	27.9	65.6	49.4	81.2	333.5	58.5	275.0
Census of Population Statistics	19.5	0.0	0.0	9.6	17.0	5.2	51.3	15.5	35.8
Total Planned Spending	62.3	66.6	27.9	75.2	66.4	86.4	384.8	74.0	310.8

*ACS- Assistant Chief Statistician

Table 2.1

Statistics Canada

Planned Full Time Equivalent (FTEs) by Business Line

	Forecast 1998-1999	Planned 1999-2000	Planned 2000-2001	Planned 2001-2002
Economic and Social Statistics	4,275	4,313	4,336	4,399
Census of Population Statistics	708	660	1,020	1,303
Agency Total	4,983	4,973	5,356	5,702

Table 3.**Agency Summary of Standard Objects of Expenditure**

(\$ millions)	Forecast Spending 1998-1999	Planned Spending 1999-2000	Planned Spending 2000-2001	Planned Spending 2001-2002
<i>PERSONNEL</i>				
Salaries and wages	244.4	234.5	251.8	263.7
Contributions to employee benefit plans	55.9	50.8	54.2	56.6
Enumerators/Interviewers	21.8	19.4	19.4	19.4
	322.1	304.7	325.4	339.7
<i>GOODS AND SERVICES</i>				
Transportation and communications	18.1	15.4	18.1	19.5
Information	7.3	4.5	11.0	9.3
Professional and special services	28.4	20.5	33.7	121.7
Rentals	11.0	8.6	14.8	16.3
Purchased repair and maintenance	4.0	4.8	3.9	3.8
Utilities, materials and supplies	24.1	21.4	28.3	29.7
Minor capital	5.3	4.9	8.2	5.0
	98.2	80.1	118.0	205.3
<i>TOTAL PROGRAM</i>	420.3	384.8	443.4	545.0
<i>LESS:</i>				
Revenues Credited to the Vote	74.0	74.0	69.2	69.2
<i>TOTAL</i>	346.3	310.8	374.2	475.8

Table 4.

Statistics Canada

Program Resources by Business Line for the Estimates Year

(\$ millions)					
Business Line	FTE	Operating¹	Gross Planned Spending	Less: Revenue Credited to the Vote	Net Planned Spending
Economic and Social Statistics	4,313	333.5	333.5	58.5	275.0
Census of Population Statistics	660	51.3	51.3	15.5	35.8
Total	4,973	384.8	384.8	74.0	310.8

¹ Operating includes contributions to employee benefit plans.

Table 5.**Statistics Canada****Revenue by Business Line**

Revenue Credited to the Vote (\$ millions)	Forecast Revenue 1998-1999	Planned Revenue 1999-2000	Planned Revenue 2000-2001	Planned Revenue 2001-2002
Economic and Social Statistics	58.8	58.5	55.9	55.9
Census of Population Statistics	15.2	15.5	13.3	13.3
Total Credited to the Vote	74.0	74.0	69.2	69.2

Revenue Credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (\$ millions)	Forecast Revenue 1998-1999	Planned Revenue 1999-2000	Planned Revenue 2000-2001	Planned Revenue 2001-2002
Economic and Social Statistics Special statistical services	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total credited to the CRF	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total Revenues	75.0	74.8	70.0	70.0

Table 6.**Statistics Canada****Net Cost of Program for the Estimates Year**

(\$ millions)	Planned Spending 1999-2000
Gross Planned Spending	384.8
Plus: Services Received without Charge	
• Accommodation provided by Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC)	21.2
• Contributions covering employees' share of insurance premiums and costs paid by Treasury Board Secretariat (TBS)	14.0
• Workman's compensation coverage provided by Human Resources Development Canada	0.3
• Salary and associated costs of legal services provided by Justice Canada	0.1
	35.6
Total Cost	420.4
Less:	
Revenue Credited to the Vote	74.0
Revenue Credited to the CRF	0.8
	74.8
1999-2000 Estimated Net Program Cost	345.6

Appendix

Legislated Requirements

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

Banks and Banking Law Revision Act, 1980
Canada Council Act
Canada Elections Act
Canada Pension Plan Act
Canada Student Loans Act
Children's of Deceased Veterans Education Assistance Act
Children's Special Allowances Act
Competition Act
Constitution Act
Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act
Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act
Excise Tax Act
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977
Employment Equity Act
Income Tax Act
Judges Act
Municipal Grants Act
Official Languages Act
Old Age Security Act
Pension Act
Parliament of Canada Act
Railway Relocation and Crossing Act
Salaries Act
Supplementary Retirement Benefits Act