

Statistics Canada

2018–19

Departmental Results Report

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Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry

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Minister's message



**The Honourable
Navdeep Bains**

Minister of Innovation,
Science and Industry

We are pleased to present the 2018–19 Departmental Results Report for Statistics Canada.

Over the past year, the various organizations in the Innovation, Science and Economic Development Portfolio have together worked hard to make Canada a global innovation leader and to build an economy that works for everyone.

Our primary objectives were, and continue to be, to empower businesses to reach their innovation potential to compete in a global, knowledge-based economy; to enhance Canada's economic strengths by supporting science and research; and to promote Canadian tourism. These objectives were supported by new and existing policies and programs designed to help Canadian entrepreneurs from across the country and from diverse backgrounds grow and reach new markets. We also continued to implement multi-year investments in science, including historic investments in fundamental research, while our robust tourism industry was bolstered by support for national initiatives.

As part of the Innovation, Science and Economic Development Portfolio, Statistics Canada continued to deliver its core set of statistics, while moving forward on its organizational priorities. The agency filled a number of important data gaps, invested in its infrastructure and, continued to innovate and experiment as part of its modernization initiative. The agency also supported government-wide efforts to improve the quality of publicly available data in Canada. Statistics Canada actively engaged with Canadians to raise awareness of its important work, and also supported and promoted the global development of statistical capacity. These accomplishments, together with the agency's modernization initiative, align with the government's commitment to a strong focus on results.

These are just a few examples of Statistics Canada's work on behalf of Canadians through collaboration, dialogue and partnerships across the country. We invite you to read this report to learn more about how we are working with and for Canadians to build our innovation nation.

Chief Statistician’s message

For over a century, Statistics Canada has delivered high-quality data for Canadians to better understand their evolving society and economy. Distributing funds between levels of government, providing services to communities, driving and attracting business opportunities, negotiating wage rates, and keeping up with the cost of living—these are just a few of the decisions based on our work that affect all Canadians directly or indirectly.

At Statistics Canada, we listened to and consulted Canadians from coast to coast to coast in 2018–19 by conducting social media campaigns, web evaluation surveys and client satisfaction surveys. The message was loud and clear: while Canadians value our role as the authoritative, credible and independent provider of key facts and figures, they want us to do more. They want Statistics Canada to be even more relevant to their day-to-day realities and to support them and their organizations. They want us to fill important data gaps; provide more detailed data, whether it be for their neighbourhood or their industry sector; and maintain the high level of quality that ensures sound decision making—all while maintaining the trust of Canadians by protecting the privacy and confidentiality of the data they have entrusted us with.

Input from Canadians is the main driver of modernization efforts at Statistics Canada, and the impetus for experimenting with and piloting new ways to provide even greater value in the form of data, analytics and insights. The Government of Canada recognized the important role of Statistics Canada, and, based on the feedback of Canadians, it provided modest funding in Budget 2018 to fill important gaps in the areas of gender statistics and Indigenous statistical capacity development, and to build the necessary infrastructure for increased data analytics. Work has already begun in each of these areas, fuelling a culture of innovation and placing user needs at the centre of Statistics Canada’s programs.

I invite Canadians to visit our website to have a first-hand look at the innovative products accessible to them on a vast range of topics, and to follow our progress as we respond to their evolving needs. I particularly invite Canadians to visit the Trust Centre, to see how we produce statistics that make a difference for all communities while maintaining our commitment to protecting the privacy of their data. We are building on our century-long tradition of responsibly providing facts that matter to us all.



Anil Arora

Chief Statistician of
Canada, Statistics
Canada

Results at a glance

	What funds were used? (2018–19 Actual spending)	Human resources involved? (2018–19 Actual full-time equivalents)
Gross expenditures	631,944,809	6,143
Responsible revenue	-124,200,719	-1,380
Net expenditures	507,744,090	4,763

Statistics Canada undertook and completed a number of important initiatives during the fiscal year 2018–19. Key accomplishments include the following:

- The agency made further progress on commitments from the mandate letter of the Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development. These included ensuring transparent data stewardship, co-leading the Data Strategy Roadmap for the Federal Public Service to help create the right environmental conditions for improving the quality of publicly available data in Canada, and implementing the updated legislation that governs Statistics Canada to reinforce the agency’s independence.
- In the last year, the agency has put forward a number of measures with tangible results in timeliness, data detail and quality of information. This was achieved by going beyond the four pathfinder projects, responding to key issues faced by the country with high-quality and reliable data, updating measures such as the market basket measure, and providing information and statistics that allow Canadians to monitor progress on the 2030 goals and targets of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- With Budget 2018 investments, Statistics Canada advanced on a number of innovative projects and experimentation initiatives, such as addressing the opioid crisis, enhancing Canada’s international trade and economic globalization statistics, placing evidence at the centre of program evaluation, and designing and implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- The agency progressed on additional innovative projects, such as developing new data sources to measure the socioeconomic impact that new technologies have on businesses and the labour market, processing satellite images to enhance agricultural statistics, and processing initiatives to codify big data and become more efficient by using machine learning techniques to automate tasks. Canada became the first country to produce digital economy estimates at the provincial level, and the only country to produce such a long time series of these data.
- In the last year, Statistics Canada has enabled the policy work of other departments by developing and producing timely information such as

- the cannabis consumption habits of Canadians for Health Canada, Public Safety Canada and the public
- key principles of inclusion, participation and community, measured in terms of social and affordable housing in the Canadian Housing Survey
- performance metrics, dashboards and maps displaying traffic for the [Transportation Data and Information Hub](#)ⁱ in partnership with Transport Canada.
- The agency is working collaboratively with Indigenous organizations and communities and other partners to foster culturally based approaches for improving statistical literacy, increasing access to Indigenous data hubs, and providing technical support services and training in data analysis and integration. This will allow the statistical needs of Indigenous communities, organizations and leadership to be identified and addressed with support in building their own data and research capacities. Detailed statistics on Indigenous farm operators were published for the first time on January 17, 2019.
- The agency celebrated its 100th anniversary with various innovative activities—hosting a conference, “Statistics Canada, 100 Years and Counting,” and producing an overview of the history of Statistics Canada—to commemorate the agency’s contributions to Canada and its people.

For more information on Statistics Canada’s plans, priorities and results achieved, see the [Results: what we achieved](#) section of this report.

Results: what we achieved

Core Responsibilities

Statistical information

Description

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

Results

This past year, the agency continued to address the needs of governments, businesses and individuals with trusted data to help improve the well-being of Canadians. The agency supported the Innovation and Skills Plan, advanced through experimentation, built on the success of the 2016 Census and prepared for the 2021 Census, continued to deliver on key priorities for ongoing programs, acted as the data lead for the Sustainable Development Goals, and addressed Gender-based Analysis Plus gaps.

In 2018–19, Statistics Canada implemented the amended *Statistics Act*,ⁱⁱ which strengthens the independence of Statistics Canada. The agency’s statistical information allows program results to be tracked and measured. To ensure transparent data stewardship, Statistics Canada created a new website module: Accountability under the *Statistics Act*.ⁱⁱ

Government priorities: supporting the Innovation and Skills Plan

In 2018–19, Statistics Canada supported Canada’s Innovation and Skills Plan by collaborating with key federal departments and stakeholders to assess the impact of innovation on inclusive growth to broaden the agency’s data strategy, increasing data accessibility by launching new tools, developing new data sources to measure the socioeconomic impact that new technologies have on businesses and the labour market, and modernizing to better meet information needs in the digital era. Statistics Canada is also modernizing each step of the statistical process—from initial data collection to final data use—while increasing quality,

Notable achievements

- **Co-led the development of the Data Strategy Roadmap report.**
- **Created the Transportation Data and Information Hub, which features performance metrics, dashboards and interactive maps displaying the latest traffic information.**
- **Processed satellite images to speed up the development of important statistics for the agriculture industry while also reducing the burden on farmers.**
- **Was the first country to produce digital economy estimates at the provincial level, as well as estimates of employment in the digital economy.**

timeliness and statistical rigour. Finally, the agency adopted a user-centric service delivery approach by consulting extensively with data users to better understand and meet their needs.

In 2018–19, the Clerk of the Privy Council requested that Statistics Canada, the Treasury Board Secretariat and the Privy Council Office co-lead the development of the Data Strategy Roadmap for the Federal Public Service. This report lays the groundwork for a data strategy across the Government of Canada. As Canada’s national statistical office, Statistics Canada’s role is to ensure the availability and interpretability of high-quality, trusted data in the Roadmap to inform government programs and services while protecting the privacy of Canadians. Statistics Canada is also partnering with federal organizations to ensure data literacy and numeracy are improving across the country. Furthermore, Statistics Canada developed new data sources to measure the socioeconomic impact that new technologies have on businesses and the labour market. In addition, the agency modernized to better meet information needs in the digital era, and collaborated with key federal departments and stakeholders to broaden the data strategy by assessing how innovation affects inclusive growth.

In 2018–19, Statistics Canada increased data accessibility for various programs. For example, the agency released a Data Visualization Hub featuring automotive-related data such as retail and wholesale trade, international trade, manufacturing, employment and gross domestic product (GDP). Furthermore, the agency collaborated with Microsoft’s Bing Maps team to release a first version of the [Open Database of Buildings](#)ⁱⁱⁱ (ODB) in November 2018. The ODB is a collection of building footprints based on freely available, existing and open municipal and provincial data—made accessible on a single platform. This new data source was deployed to extract building footprints from satellite imagery. A parallel release of a Microsoft database and an updated version of the ODB occurred in March 2019. This collaboration resulted in the first mapping of virtually all building footprints in Canada. These examples show how the agency is increasing the availability and usability of statistical information for Canadians.

[The Weekly Review](#),^{iv} launched in May 2018, also increased the accessibility of data released through [The Daily](#)^v (Statistics Canada’s official release vehicle) by guiding infrequent users to findings of broad interest every week. The [My StatCan](#)^{vi} feature allows Canadians to sign up to receive [The Daily](#)^v through an email customized with the subjects of their choice.

In February 2019, the agency produced a series of short videos featuring Statistics Canada experts discussing their areas of expertise, programs and services, and current pilot projects and experiments. The agency produced videos and infographics to help the public understand how Statistics Canada acquires administrative data and protects the privacy of Canadians, and how data from these sources are important to Canadian economy and society. Overall, 80% of users indicated that they were satisfied with the statistical information they received from Statistics Canada—nonetheless the agency continues to strive to improve how it addresses the needs of Canadians.

To build statistical capacity among Canadians, the agency increased awareness and understanding of its data products and services using a modern approach. In 2018–19, Statistics Canada interacted with Canadians on social media more than 358,763 times. During this period, the agency’s statistical products were cited 74,657 times in the media and 22,716 times in academic journals, surpassing the original targets set for the fiscal year. The agency’s relatively high visibility in the media is largely attributable to an increase in coverage of the agency’s statistics, which attests to the continued relevance of the agency’s data products.

Improving the visibility and accessibility of the agency’s data products among Canadians and the media

- **There were 74,657 mentions of Statistics Canada products in the media, 358,673 interactions in five media platforms and 19,752,776 visits to the Statistics Canada website.**
- **Over 65 infographics, 20 interactive data visualization products and 4 web portals were published.**
- **A total of 1,266 articles (up 7%) were released in *The Daily*, the agency’s first line of communication with the media and public.**
- **The Weekly Review, a new product, was launched.**
- **The number of subscribers to the *My StatCan* feature increased by 7%.**

Over the course of 2018–19, the agency modernized its Agriculture Statistics Program by increasing the use of administrative data in the Census of Agriculture. In response to the needs expressed by farmers, the AG-Zero initiative was implemented to obtain information required about the agriculture sector from sources that provide the data quality and details with minimal response burden. This initiative leverages the greater availability of alternative data sources from the digital economy, the increasingly free access to high-quality satellite imagery, and the advances in data modelling and processing techniques to provide objective, high-quality, more granular and frequent statistical information for the agriculture industry and farmers. As a result, survey questionnaires are being reduced in length through the use of alternative data sources.

Furthermore, important progress has been made toward measuring the digital economy. Statistics Canada published economic measures (GDP, output and employment) of the digital economy for the first time. Canada became the first country to produce estimates of employment in the digital economy. Canada also became the first country to produce estimates of the digital economy at the provincial level, and was the only country to produce such a long time series of these data. This is a first step toward measuring the digital economy, and additional work will be done to expand this project.

The agency developed the Innovation Radar, a system that provides a means for transparent and open communication and a way to share innovative activities occurring within Statistics Canada.

In alignment with the Government of Canada’s Strategic Plan for Information Management and

Information Technology, Statistics Canada has embraced a cloud-first strategy as the basis of a modern, secure, scalable and efficient information technology infrastructure. Statistics Canada collaborated with industry leaders and other government organizations through interdepartmental cloud groups to share knowledge and best practices. The official business case and funding request for the agency’s adoption of cloud technologies and migration of existing products to a cloud infrastructure were formalized in 2018–19. The agency will migrate only when it is absolutely certain that the sensitive data it is responsible for are secure.

In line with delivering modern statistical infrastructure, Statistics Canada released Picasso, a one-stop portal that allows employees to search and discover datasets and statistical metadata to support their work and keep up to date on the latest data sources. Picasso is serving as a prototype for a whole-of-government approach to managing data as part of the Data Strategy Roadmap for the Federal Public Service.

Statistics Canada also launched a new major initiative in 2018–19: Data Analytics as a Service. The vision for this initiative is a service that could be used by researchers, policy analysts and data scientists alike to search, contribute, analyze and visualize data—all while collaborating with one another on a common platform. This initiative was presented to and approved by the Government of Canada’s Enterprise Architecture Review Board.

In 2018–19, Statistics Canada launched the New Dissemination Model (NDM). The NDM modernized the look and feel of Statistics Canada’s website based on comprehensive user consultations, and upgraded the technical infrastructure. The NDM allowed for better data discovery by simplifying the line of data products and improving navigation with a more coherent and consistent layout and functionality, generated through a database-driven approach.

Creation of the Innovation Radar

- **Through this product, employees and innovators are presented with a variety of viewpoints relating to technology, subject matter, vendors and experiments. These are registered with core metadata for greater synergy and connection among teams. This created an open, transparent and collaborative environment for all employees.**

In addition, the agency conducted several transparency and engagement initiatives, such as publishing two new web modules on the Statistics Canada website, consulting more extensively with Canadians and producing a series of eight short videos of the agency’s experts talking about

Launching Statistics Canada’s Trust Centre

Explains how we protect the privacy of Canadians:

- **Why does my information need to be collected?**
- **How does StatCan protect my confidential information?**
- **What are the laws surrounding data privacy?**
- **Trust Centre team**
- **Transparency and accountability**

their areas of expertise. This allowed the agency to highlight the importance of using new and existing data sources for official statistics, increase Canadians’ understanding of the agency’s positive impact on their day-to-day lives, and reaffirm the value of statistics in evidence-based decision

making. The agency also launched [Statistics Canada’s Trust Centre](#)^{vii} to make information on these topics readily available to Canadians.

Pathfinder projects: advancing through experimentation

In 2018–19, the agency progressed on the delivery of four pathfinder projects that were launched last year. This supported the agency’s modernization plan and key areas of experimentation. The valuable lessons learned from these projects are helping Statistics Canada to further define and refine the modernization plan. These projects are Towards Measuring Cannabis, the Canadian Housing Statistics Program, Transition to a Low-carbon Economy and Measuring Growth in International Visitors to Canada.

Towards Measuring Cannabis: This project was launched in 2017–18 to better measure social and economic changes surrounding the legalization of cannabis. On December 21, 2018, Statistics Canada published its first figures on retail cannabis. Following this, information from four cycles of the National Cannabis Survey was released, providing valuable insights into behaviours associated with cannabis use before (three cycles) and after (one cycle) legalization. This has allowed the agency to effectively monitor how cannabis legalization is affecting

cannabis consumption in the Canadian population. It has also allowed for the measurement of shifts from illegal market to legal market purchasing patterns, as well as unsafe behaviours related to cannabis use, such as driving after cannabis consumption. In addition, the agency built and delivered a social statistics framework for cannabis, entitled

Cannabis

- **Statistics Canada collaborated with various partners, such as Health Canada, Public Safety Canada and the Public Health Agency of Canada, to develop a survey to produce timely information on the cannabis consumption habits of Canadians.**

“Preparing the social statistics system for the legalization of cannabis.” The goal of this

framework is to optimize the collection of cannabis-related information on health and health care, law enforcement, the justice system, community safety and well-being, education, and labour before and after legalization. Finally, Statistics Canada also conducted an innovative pilot project in 2018–19 that used the emerging science of wastewater-based epidemiology. This approach involved measuring wastewater in the sewers for trace concentrations of a cannabis metabolite. Results from this pilot were released in *The Daily*^v in November 2018 and provided even more effective means to measure the consumption of cannabis.

The Canadian Housing Statistics Program (CHSP): Important progress was made in 2018–19, including setting up a database containing property and owner characteristics for residential properties in Canada. The agency published information on various property and owner characteristics for all residential properties in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Ontario. The CHSP generated new insights on immigrant-owned housing in Vancouver and Toronto, including factors that are driving price escalation in the high-end housing market.

Transition to a Low-carbon Economy: In 2018–19, the Transition to a Low-carbon Economy pathfinder project extended beyond research and development activities to initiatives that expand and improve statistics related to environmental protection and clean technology. The Environmental and Clean Technology Products Economic Account provides information on environmental and clean technology activities in Canada, including estimates of GDP, international trade and employment. Detailed information was published on international trade in environmental and clean technology products by origin and destination. Work began to develop a detailed human resources module on environmental and clean technologies that provides detailed statistics on variables such as gender, age, occupation, education, and full-time and part-time employment. The account will be further expanded in 2019–20 to include some provincial detail. In addition, to fulfill a data gap on the adoption of environmental and clean technologies, the Environmental Protection Expenditures Survey was redesigned: core content was updated to reflect the current United Nations System of Environmental-Economic Accounting classification and questions were added to collect more detail on the purchase and use of environmental and clean technology commodities and services by industry. Finally, work began to develop a hub for information and indicators for four pillars of the low-carbon economy: energy, economy, society and environment.

Measuring Growth in International Visitors to Canada: This project was launched to fill important data gaps to support the Government of Canada’s Tourism Vision and expand international tourism in Canada. To ensure better geographic coverage and to improve how the characteristics and economic impacts of tourism activities by Canadian residents are measured, a new National Travel Survey was developed in 2017–18 and implemented successfully in 2018. To fill some key data gaps, Statistics Canada collaborated with the Canada Border Services Agency to introduce integrated primary inspection kiosk data, which were also piloted in 2017–18. The agency also partnered with Destination Canada to provide tourism spending estimates by

country of origin and expenditure category, first released in February 2019. In addition, the agency worked with territorial tourism ministries to develop data strategies for measuring tourism in the territories for the first time. Pilot tests were conducted in 2018–19, and the collection period should start in January 2020.

Building on the success of the 2016 Census and preparing for the 2021 Census

The census is an important source of information about Canada’s population, and its results are used across all sectors of Canadian society to help people make informed decisions. Statistics Canada has been conducting a series of tests to continue improving the census and to ensure efficiency and cost-effectiveness objectives will be met.

New methods were developed for the 2021 Census to improve efficiency and cost-effectiveness, reduce respondent burden and deliver high-quality data. From September 2017 to May 2018, the agency conducted online consultations, receiving a record high volume of feedback. Online consultations were conducted with interested members of the public, and face-to-face discussions were held with federal

departments; provincial, territorial and local government departments; academia; special interest groups; and the private sector. Discussions were also held with First Nations, Métis and Inuit stakeholders. The feedback from these consultations is being used to update and improve the 2021 Census of Population

questionnaire. The report “[2021 Census of Population Consultation Results: What we heard from Canadians](#),”^{viii} published in April 2019, outlines the findings.

Statistics Canada also conducted qualitative testing on modified census questions in preparation for the 2019 Census Test that was conducted in May and June 2019. Extensive preparations were made this year to prepare for the census test. This test will allow the agency to evaluate the census questionnaire, including new and modified questions, as well as collection procedures and tools for the upcoming 2021 Census of Population and 2021 Census of Agriculture.

The Census of Population Program continues to conduct research on how the 2021 Census could use other available data sources to supplement or replace some of the census field operations while maintaining the relevance of the results and increasing the efficiency of the program.

2021 Census: improvements and new methods

- **More inclusive collection methods for all Canadians**
- **Innovative data mining and machine-learning techniques to enhance efficiency**
- **Better harmonization of processes**
- **New quality indicators that better respond to user needs and increased sharing and collaboration with internal and external partners**

Key priorities for ongoing programs

Statistics Canada continues to deliver ongoing economic and social indicators that allow policy makers, businesses and all other Canadians to make informed, evidence-based decisions.

After the 2017 federal budget announced funding of the Canadian Centre on Transportation Data, three key products were launched during 2018–19:

- With Transport Canada, Statistics Canada created the [Transportation Data and Information Hub](#).ⁱ It features performance metrics, dashboards and interactive maps displaying the latest traffic information at ports, airports and border crossings. The agencies have begun planning to add key elements from the [Transportation Modernization Act](#),^{ix} including weekly railway and airline passenger performance metrics.
- The agency identified how transportation activity contributes to the Canadian economy by including information within the GDP.
- To support infrastructure funding and other programs, the Canadian Freight Analysis Framework began producing estimates of freight flows by geography, commodity, weight, value and mode. The database can be used in a variety of analyses, including assessing highway capacity and forecasting traffic, evaluating investments in infrastructure, examining trade flows, and analyzing policies such as road pricing and multimodal freight programs.

Statistics Canada has also responded to emerging social topics with various data strategies, such as the current opioid crisis, medical assistance in dying, poverty measurement, quality of work and pathways through the postsecondary education system.

In Budget 2018, Statistics Canada received funding to revise the Canadian Coroner and Medical Examiner Database to help provide a more comprehensive understanding of the deaths associated with the opioid crisis. The agency worked with various levels of government to undertake the Surrey Opioid Data Collection and Community Response Project. This initiative provides decision makers with information to develop responses for reducing opioid-related overdoses and deaths in British Columbia communities.

In 2018–19, Statistics Canada started producing more timely information on births, stillbirths and deaths in Canada. In the spring of 2019, the agency released information on changes in life expectancy by cause of death, age and sex at lower levels of geography. This data showcased, for the first time, how various health conditions affect the life expectancy of Canadians. More specifically, life expectancy in Canada has now stopped increasing for the first time in 40 years, which is largely attributable to the opioid crisis. Jointly, Statistics Canada and Health Canada developed a secure data acquisition and holding strategy and collected information on medical assistance in dying, as required by the new [Regulations for the Monitoring of Medical Assistance in Dying](#).^x

Statistics Canada, in partnership with Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC), led an interdepartmental working group to support the [Canadian Poverty Reduction Strategy](#)^{xi} (PRS). This working group discussed projects related to monitoring programs, providing data indicators, better understanding populations of interest to inform new policies, conducting surveys and reviewing low-income measures such as the market basket measure (MBM). The MBM is a measure of low income based on the cost of a basket of goods and services that individuals and families require to meet their basic needs and achieve a modest standard of living. Statistics Canada worked on the development of the [Dimensions of Poverty Hub](#)^{xii} and PRS dashboard.

In 2018–19, Statistics Canada launched several pilot projects to expand the University and College Academic Staff System (UCASS). The four institutions in the pilot exercise were provided with an expanded list of data elements not currently included in the UCASS annual survey. The key objectives of this exercise are to collect data that are relevant and that support the development of strategies to measure part-time staff, equity and career pathways in the postsecondary education sector. The results of this pilot will directly inform how the survey is expanded and collection methods are redeveloped. The agency also finished collecting the National Graduates Survey, which was updated to include work-integrated learning measures to understand how work-integrated learning affects the labour outcomes and earning trajectories of individuals. Statistics Canada also carried out a horizontal skills review in collaboration with the Treasury Board Secretariat, Privy Council Office and Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada to integrate administrative data from federally sponsored skills programs and tax data to assess the impact of skills training.

In a joint initiative with ESDC and the postsecondary ministries in the provinces and territories, Statistics Canada looked into the potential of using existing administrative datasets to proactively identify data gaps related to the education and labour market behaviours of Canadians.

Furthermore, Statistics Canada partnered with Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation to launch the Canadian Housing Survey (CHS), a new survey that supports the National Housing Strategy. The CHS produces statistics on social and affordable housing, and measures key principles of inclusion, participation and community. Other initiatives include building the National Social and Affordable Housing Register (NSAHR) and integrating data from the CHS with various administrative data files to create a comprehensive picture of housing in Canada. Important advancements on the CHS were achieved in 2018–19, including developing the survey application and methodology, collecting the CHS from November 2018 to March 2019, and acquiring administrative data on social housing from selected provinces to update the NSAHR.

Statistics Canada is working collaboratively with Indigenous organizations and communities and other partners to foster culturally based approaches to identifying and addressing the statistical needs of Indigenous communities, organizations and leadership, as well as supporting these groups in building their own data and research capacities. In 2018–19, the agency began five

capacity-building pilot projects. Statistics Canada also engaged with over 100 Indigenous communities and organizations to discuss their statistical capacity needs. Finally, detailed statistics on Indigenous farm operators were published for the first time.

As part of the *Action Plan for Official Languages 2018–2023*,^{xiii} Statistics Canada stabilized funding to produce statistics to support the official languages action plan and official language communities. In 2018–19, consultations were held with multiple partners, and the Advisory Committee on Language Statistics was created in January 2018. The program released multiple reports, such as “*Results from the 2016 Census: Earnings of immigrants and children of immigrants in official language minority populations*”,^{xiv} which was conducted in partnership with Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC). This study examines the economic integration of immigrants and their children in minority language contexts. Additionally, Statistics Canada developed historical data and analytical products that highlight the issues and challenges faced by Canadians in terms of official languages and multilingualism.

Data lead for the Sustainable Development Goals

In collaboration with Environment and Climate Change Canada’s Sustainable Development Unit, Statistics Canada launched the [Sustainable Development Goals Data Hub](#).^{xv} This online resource reports on and monitors Canada’s progress toward the United Nations’ 17 Sustainable Development Goals, part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Gender-based Analysis Plus

In 2018–19, Statistics Canada launched the [Centre for Gender, Diversity and Inclusion Statistics](#)^{xvi} to address gaps in the availability of data on gender and other intersecting identities.

The centre is home to the Gender, Diversity and Inclusion Statistics Hub, which tracks the Government of Canada’s progress on the Gender Results Framework indicators. This is to reflect how Canada is changing—there is greater demand for more data to ensure decision makers can better understand and respond to policy needs.

Goals and objectives of the Centre for Gender, Diversity and Inclusion Statistics

- **Report to Canadians about the state and progress of gender, diversity and inclusion in Canada.**
- **Generate new information to increase knowledge and develop new concepts and measures to address intersecting characteristics.**
- **Build statistical capacity to increase knowledge of and literacy on gender, diversity, inclusion and GBA+.**

In 2018–19, 15 indicators and 5 Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA+) analytical papers were released, including “[The economic well-being of women in Canada](#).”^{xvii} In 2018–19, a working

group of experts on Canada’s Black population was created to provide guidance and advice to Statistics Canada on producing analytical documents on the Black population in Canada. During Black History Month in February 2019, the centre published an infographic and the booklet “[Diversity of the Black population in Canada: An overview](#).”^{xviii}

Statistics Canada also initiated a number of studies with a focus on GBA+, including employment among women and youth, workers engaged in the “gig” economy, labour market outcomes in male-dominated apprenticeships, and health differences and inequalities for vulnerable populations. The agency also developed data on women-owned businesses to support the evaluation of government initiatives aimed at encouraging women’s economic participation.

Statistics Canada’s 100th anniversary

For a century, Canadians have relied on Statistics Canada to provide high-quality statistical information to make important decisions. The dedication, expertise and commitment of so many employees have positioned the agency as a world leader in statistics that continues to aim higher, with an ambitious modernization agenda that responds to a data-driven economy and society.

Statistics Canada celebrated its 100th anniversary with the following:

- blog articles that tell the stories of leaders and change makers who have contributed to the world of statistics, including Jean Talon, Robert H. Coats, Agatha Chapman and more
- articles that highlight 100 years of the *Statistics Act*,ⁱⁱ the history of the Vital Statistics Program, the evolution of statistical paradigms and the evolution of the census
- a special 100th anniversary edition of *The Daily*,^v published on December 3, 2018, which included eight articles highlighting the agency’s role in Canada’s history, along with its achievements over the past 100 years and plans for the future
- a video highlighting Statistics Canada’s 100th anniversary
- a weekly #ThrowbackThursday series on Facebook and Twitter.

In addition, Statistics Canada partnered with the Association for Canadian Studies, the Canadian Institute for Identities and Migration, Environics Analytics, and the Vanier Institute of the Family to host a conference, Statistics Canada: 100 Years and Counting. This event focused on how Canada’s population has evolved over the past 100 years, and how Statistics Canada measures this evolution. It included more than 25 sessions featuring leading academics, researchers, policy makers, representatives from non-governmental organizations and governments, and many others across Canada.

As part of the 100th anniversary activities, the agency also produced a comprehensive overview of the history of Statistics Canada. *Standing on the Shoulders of Giants: History of Statistics Canada, 1970 to 2008*^{xix} is available online and in print. It commemorates the agency’s contributions to Canada and its people.

Results achieved

Across the agency, employees are working to improve results and to ensure targets are both relevant and ambitious. The agency made significant progress towards its performance indicator targets for 2018-19, and has improved its results relative to previous years. As the Results Framework matures, the agency is integrating performance indicator results into its decision making processes to ensure value for Canadians and alignment of resources with government priorities.

Departmental results	Performance indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	2018–19 Actual results	2017–18 Actual results	2016–17 Actual results
Statistical information is of high quality	Number of post-release corrections due to accuracy	0	March 31, 2019	2	3	2
	Number of international forums of which Statistics Canada is a member	175	March 31, 2019	184	168	165
	Percentage of international standards with which Statistics Canada conforms	90% ¹	March 31, 2019	88% ²	89%	85%
Statistical information is available and accessed	Number of visits to Statistics Canada website	24,000,000	March 31, 2019	19,752,776 ³	26,461,926	27,501,818
	Percentage of website visitors that found what they were looking for	77%	March 31, 2019	79%	76%	77%
	Number of interactions on social media	600,000	March 31, 2019	358,673 ⁴	559,709	2,318,835 ⁵

Results achieved (continued)

Departmental results	Performance indicators	Target	Date to achieve target	2018–19 Actual results	2017–18 Actual results	2016–17 Actual results
Statistical information is available and accessed (continued)	Number of statistical products available on the website	34,000	March 31, 2019	35,920	33,642	31,312
	Number of Statistics Canada data tables available on the Open Data Portal	6,400	March 31, 2019	6,944	7,162	6,200
Statistical information is relevant	Number of media citations on Statistics Canada data	56,000	March 31, 2019	74,657 ⁶	67,539	63,510
	Number of journal citations	20,500	March 31, 2019	22,716	23,903	20,032
	Percentage of users satisfied with statistical information	TBD ⁷	March 31, 2019	80%	79%	Not available ⁸

1. The target is set at 90% since not all international standards are relevant to Statistics Canada.
2. The overall decrease in conformity from the previous year and from its target is attributed to the total in-scope international standards having increased by 3 (from 141 to 144) while the total in-use international standards increased only by 2 (from 125 to 127).
3. Statistics Canada changed the software for measuring website traffic in September 2018 from a technology based on log file to a modernized page tag technology. This solution was chosen by the Government of Canada in an aim to provide better-quality data and remove non-human traffic. The actual number of total visits provided for 2018–19 is a combination of data derived from the old and new technologies, and is lower than the target of 24,000,000 previously provided because of the change in methodology. Because of the change in technology, the 2018–19 results cannot be compared with results from previous years.
4. Fiscal year 2018–19 had the lowest interaction on social media in the census cycle. Furthermore, since the beginning of 2018, some social media platforms have been using new methodologies to tailor content delivery to fewer audience members. The target for 2019–20 has been lowered in consideration of these two factors.
5. Results peaked from 2015 to 2018 because of Census Program activities and paid advertising related to the census. Since the beginning of 2018, some social media platforms have been using new methodologies to tailor content delivery to fewer audience members. The target for 2019–20 has been lowered in consideration of these two factors.
6. The target for 2018–19 was exceeded. Beginning in October 2018, a single significant media story about Statistics Canada contributed to a significant one-time boost of about 2,000 articles in the first six months. As anticipated, census coverage decreased. However, broad increases to four themes—economy (3,853), health (1,875), justice (1,771) and trade (1,740)—resulted in an additional 9,239 media citations. This made up for the dip in citations from the census and contributed to exceeding the target of 56,000 provided for 2018–19. Leading up to and following the legalization of recreational cannabis, media afforded considerable coverage to the agency's economic and health releases. International trade issues and heightened interest in justice issues also captured media attention. Media citations for future years could continue to increase as coverage shifts to the growing number of Internet news sites that the agency can access.
7. No target was set for 2018–19 since baseline information was not available until June 2019.
8. This indicator was not tracked before 2016–2017.

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

	2018–19 Main Estimates	2018–19 Planned spending	2018–19 Total authorities available for use	2018–19 Actual spending (authorities used)	2018–19 Difference (Actual spending minus Planned spending)
Gross expenditures	489,924,625	489,924,625	587,888,560	559,559,344	69,634,719
Respendable revenue	-120,000,000	-120,000,000	-124,200,719	-124,200,719	-4,200,719
Net expenditures	369,924,625	369,924,625	463,687,841	435,358,625	65,434,000

Human resources (full-time equivalents)

	2018–19 Planned full-time equivalents	2018–19 Actual full-time equivalents	2018–19 Difference (Actual full-time equivalents minus Planned full-time equivalents)
Gross expenditures	4,666	5,498	832
Respendable revenue	-1,001	-1,380	-379
Net expenditures	3,665	4,118	453

The difference between planned spending and actual spending is mainly the result of an increase in resources since funding for the 2021 Census of Population and 2021 Census of Agriculture was approved in 2018–19. As a result of the cyclical nature of the Census Program, its budget and spending profile may vary between years.

An increase in resources for several new initiatives from Budget 2018 also contributes to the variance. These initiatives include enhancing Canada's international trade and economic globalization statistics, placing evidence at the centre of program evaluation and design, implementing the *Action Plan for Official Languages 2018–2023*,^{xiii} implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and addressing the opioid crisis.

The difference is also attributable to retroactive pay from the ratification of new collective agreements and budget carried forward from 2017–18 to 2018–19, allowing the agency to meet the needs of its cyclical programs and to invest in its integrated strategic planning process.

Furthermore, full-time equivalents vary slightly as a result of differences between the average salary rates paid and the estimated average salary rates used in the integrated strategic planning process.

Financial, human resources and performance information for Statistics Canada's Program Inventory is available in the [GC InfoBase](#).^{xx}

Internal Services

Description

Internal Services are groups of related activities and resources that the federal government considers to be services that support programs and/or are required to meet corporate obligations of an organization. Internal Services refer to the activities and resources of the 10 distinct service categories that support program delivery in the organization, regardless of the Internal Services delivery model in a department. The 10 service categories are Acquisition Management Services, Communications Services, Financial Management Services, Human Resources Management Services, Information Management Services, Information Technology Services, Legal Services, Materiel Management Services, Management and Oversight Services, and Real Property Management Services.

Results

To support the continual improvement of internal service delivery, Statistics Canada is committed to the efficient delivery of its Internal Services in a way that supports the delivery of statistical programs.

To reorganize for success and optimize its services, Statistics Canada developed a new vision, reinforced its governance structure and launched a new culture framework. The new vision stems from the need to change in response to feedback from data users, society's constant evolution and the essential role of data. The new governance structure started with an organizational shift to be more agile and more flexible. A cloud infrastructure implementation process was started and technologies that encourage mobility were deployed for all Statistics Canada offices to meet rapidly changing business needs and to achieve ambitious objectives. The new culture framework was developed following consultation with employees nationwide.

In 2018–19, Statistics Canada continued to introduce a modern and flexible workplace that fosters a culture of innovation and connectivity, improving how the agency leverages digital technology and encouraging government-wide collaboration, flexibility and efficiency. The agency aims to improve the overall health and well-being of employees, ensure inclusivity for all, attract and retain good talent, and empower employees and make them accountable. This

transformation is bringing about a cultural shift in line with the government-wide vision because it focuses on building a networked and open workplace; takes a whole-of-government approach; creates a capable, efficient, high-performing workforce; and fosters new ideas and processes

Statistics Canada awards in 2019

- **The agency won a 2019 Canada’s Top Employers for Young People award, announced in *The Globe and Mail* in January.**
- **Forbes magazine recognized Statistics Canada as one of Canada’s Best Employers for 2019 in January.**
- **Statistics Canada was named one of the National Capital Region’s Top Employers for 2019, published in *The Ottawa Citizen* in January.**

to support the modernization plan. Furthermore, Statistics Canada is one of the first agencies or departments to adopt activity-based workplace principles, a design concept that recognizes that throughout the course of a day, employees engage in many different activities and that effectiveness and collaboration can be increased when employees can choose a work setting that best coordinates with the type of work they are doing. This new concept was well received by employees and will be expanded across the organization as resources allow. In addition, Statistics Canada deployed WiFi and mobile devices for all its offices providing greater flexibility for employees. Finally, Statistics Canada has ensured the continued momentum and full integration of the modern and flexible workplace and workforce by extensively engaging with staff to raise awareness.

Budgetary financial resources (dollars)

2018–19 Main Estimates	2018–19 Planned spending	2018–19 Total authorities available for use	2018–19 Actual spending (authorities used)	2018–19 Difference (Actual spending minus Planned spending)
66,104,652	66,104,652	71,969,503	72,385,465	6,280,813

Human resources (full-time equivalents)

2018–19 Planned full-time equivalents	2018–19 Actual full-time equivalents	2018–19 Difference (Actual full-time equivalents minus Planned full-time equivalents)
594	645	51

The difference between planned spending and actual spending is mainly because of an increase in resources for a new initiative, approved in 2018-19, to migrate the infrastructure to the cloud, as well as because of additional spending related to internal information technology support and pressures related to the Government of Canada pay system.

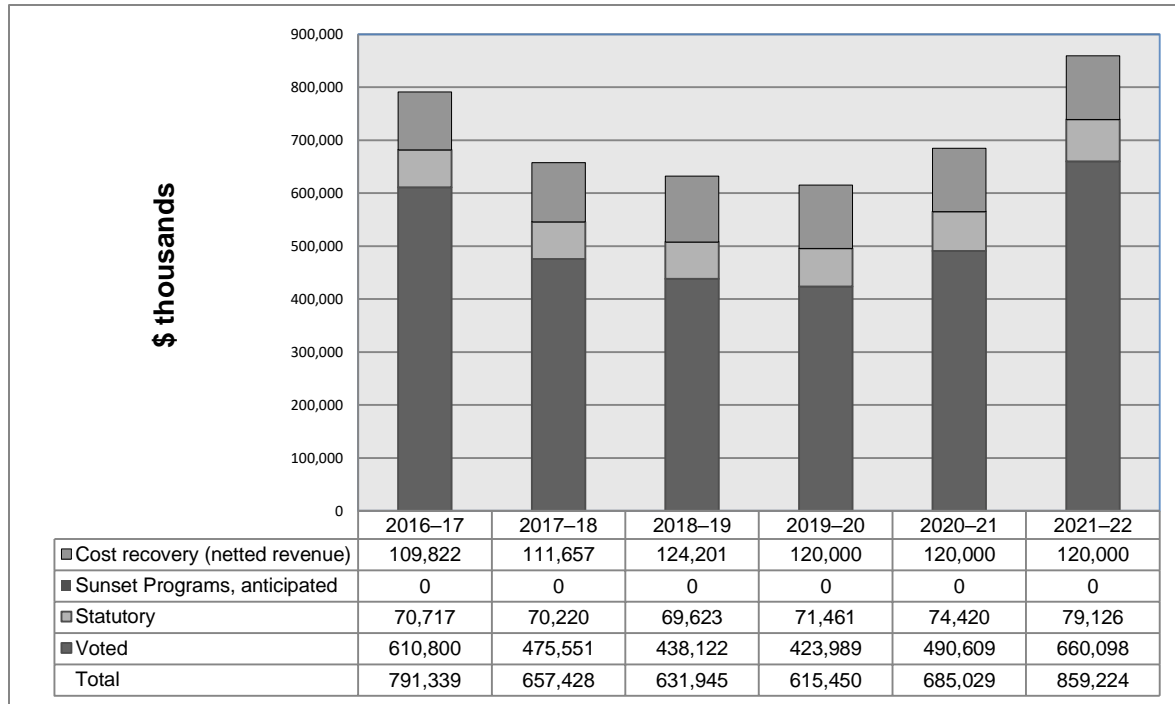
Although additional expenditures were prioritized under Internal Services, the agency's overall spending did not exceed its total authorities.

Financial, human resources and performance information for Statistics Canada's Program Inventory is available in the [GC InfoBase](#).^{xx}

Analysis of trends in spending and human resources

Actual expenditures

Departmental spending trend graph



Budgetary performance summary for Core Responsibilities and Internal Services (dollars)

Core Responsibilities and Internal Services	2018–19 Main Estimates	2018–19 Planned spending	2019–20 Planned spending	2020–21 Planned spending	2018–19 Total authorities available for use	2018–19 Actual spending (authorities used)	2017–18 Actual spending (authorities used)	2016–17 Actual spending (authorities used)
Statistical information	489,924,625	489,924,625	551,104,432	621,955,372	587,888,560	559,559,344	585,363,802	713,862,461
Internal Services	66,104,652	66,104,652	64,345,374	63,073,510	71,969,503	72,385,465	72,064,636	77,476,859
Total gross expenditures	556,029,277	556,029,277	615,449,806	685,028,882	659,858,063	631,944,809	657,428,438	791,339,320
Responsible revenue	-120,000,000	-120,000,000	-120,000,000	-120,000,000	-124,200,719	-124,200,719	-111,657,283	-109,822,159
Total net expenditures	436,029,277	436,029,277	495,449,806	565,028,882	535,657,344	507,744,090	545,771,155	681,517,161

Statistics Canada is funded from two sources: direct parliamentary appropriations and cost-recovery activities. Statistics Canada has the authority to generate spendable revenue related to two streams: statistical surveys and related services, and custom requests and workshops. In recent years, spendable cost-recovery revenue has contributed between \$110 million and \$124 million annually to the agency's total resources. A large portion of these spendable revenues comes from federal departments to fund specific statistical projects.

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

The difference between 2018–19 actual spending and 2018–19 total authorities available for use is largely attributable to how the agency strategically manages its investments. The agency has leveraged the operating budget carry-forward mechanism to manage the cyclical nature of normal program operations toward the agency's strategic priorities and to ensure the quality of its existing programs is maintained. Throughout the year, forecast lapses and amounts carried forward are managed centrally, by priority, within the statistical information Core Responsibility. The difference is also attributable to a Statistical Survey Operations pay equity settlement and shifts in its original payment timeline.

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

2018–19 Budgetary actual gross spending summary (dollars)

Core Responsibilities and Internal Services	2018–19 Actual gross spending	2018–19 Actual gross spending for specified purpose accounts	2018–19 Actual revenues netted against expenditures	2018–19 Actual net spending (authorities used)
Statistical information	559,559,344	0	-124,200,719	435,358,625
Internal Services	72,385,465	0	0	72,385,465
Total gross expenditures	631,944,809	0	-124,200,719	507,744,090

Statistics Canada has generated \$124.2 million in spendable revenue from the sale of statistical products and services.

Actual human resources

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

Core Responsibilities and Internal Services	2016–17 Actual full-time equivalents	2017–18 Actual full-time equivalents	2018–19 Planned full-time equivalents	2018–19 Actual full-time equivalents	2019–20 Planned full-time equivalents	2020–21 Planned full-time equivalents
Statistical information	5,829	5,417	4,666	5,498	5,501	5,823
Internal Services	653	607	594	645	566	554
Total gross expenditures	6,482	6,024	5,260	6,143	6,067	6,377
Respondable revenue	-1,078	-1,251	-1,001	-1,380	-1,321	-1,266
Total net expenditures	5,404	4,773	4,259	4,763	4,746	5,111

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

Approximately 200 public servant FTEs based across Canada outside the National Capital Region (NCR) are included in net expenditure FTEs. Also included are approximately 847 interviewer FTEs (representing approximately 1,800 interviewers) outside the NCR. Of the 847 interviewer FTEs, 357 are working on spendable revenues. These interviewers are part-time

workers whose assigned workweeks are determined by the volume of collection work available; they are hired under the *Statistics Act*,ⁱⁱ by the authority of the Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development. Interviewers are covered by two separate collective agreements and are employed through Statistical Survey Operations. Many of Statistics Canada's main outputs rely heavily on data collection and on the administration of these activities, which takes place in the regional offices.

Expenditures by vote

For information on Statistics Canada's organizational voted and statutory expenditures, consult the [Public Accounts of Canada 2018–2019](#).^{xxi}

Government of Canada spending and activities

Information on how Statistics Canada's spending aligns with the Government of Canada's spending and activities is available in the [GC InfoBase](#).^{xx}

Financial statements and financial statements highlights

Financial statements

Statistics Canada's financial statements (unaudited) for the year ended March 31, 2019, are available on the [Statistics Canada website](#).^{xxii}

The agency uses the full accrual accounting method to prepare and present its annual financial statements, which are part of the departmental result reporting process. However, spending authorities presented in the previous sections of this report remain on an expenditure basis. A reconciliation between the bases of reporting is available in Note 3 of the financial statements.

Financial statements highlights

Condensed Statement of Operations (unaudited) for the year ended March 31, 2019 (dollars)

Financial information	2018–19 Planned results	2018–19 Actual results	2017–18 Actual results	Difference (2018–19 Actual results minus 2018–19 Planned results)	Difference (2018–19 Actual results minus 2017–18 Actual results)
Total expenses	652,609,282	689,548,230	711,998,792	36,938,948	(22,450,562)
Total revenues	112,513,235	123,544,327	111,482,637	11,031,092	12,061,690
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	540,096,047	566,003,903	600,516,155	25,907,856	(34,512,252)

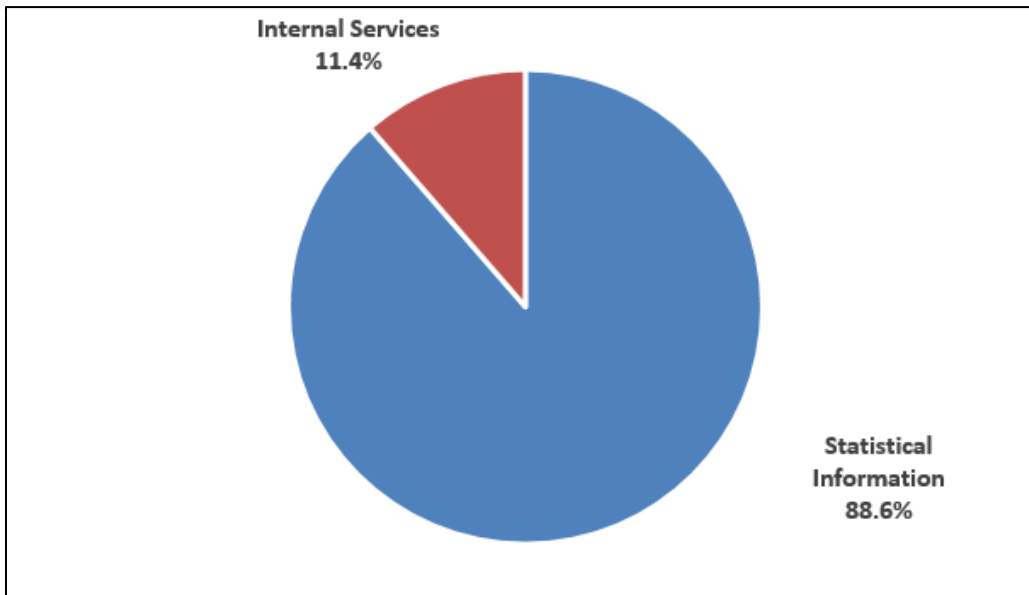
A more detailed [Future-Oriented Statement of Operations, March 31, 2019^{xxiii}](#) (unaudited) and associated notes are available on the agency's website.

The net cost of operations before government funding and transfers was \$566.0 million, a decrease of \$34.5 million (-5.7%) from \$600.5 million in 2017–18. This decrease in expenses is mainly due to salary payments made upon the ratification of collective agreements and software purchases, both made in 2017–18, and offset by an increase in revenue related to cost-recovery projects.

The difference between actual and planned net costs for 2018–19 is \$25.9 million (4.8%). Expenses were \$36.9 million higher than anticipated. The majority of this variance is related to spending that was approved during the fiscal year, such as 2021 Census of Population, 2021 Census of Agriculture and other new initiatives. Revenues were \$11.0 million higher than anticipated because a higher number of contracts were signed, mainly with federal government departments.

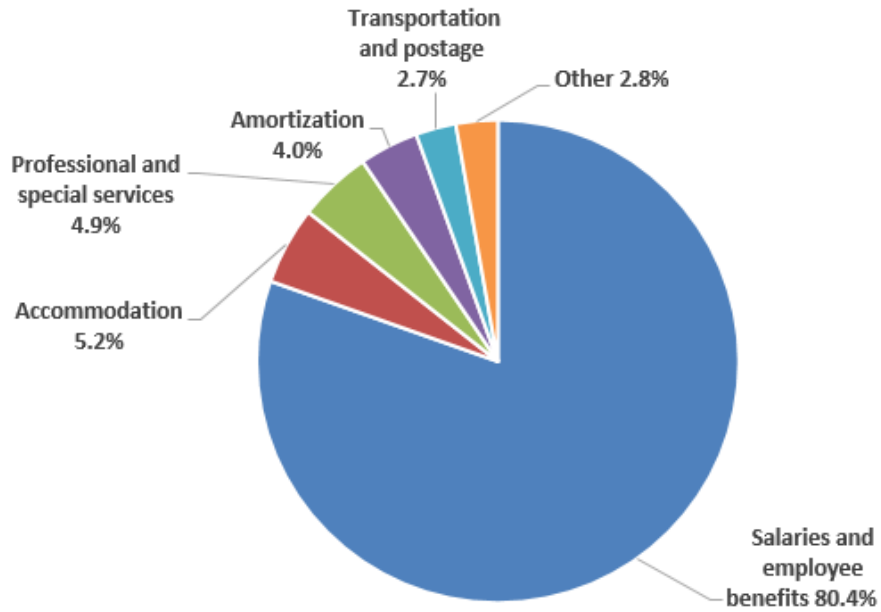
For more information on the distribution of expenses by program and type, please see the two charts below.

Gross expenditures by Core Responsibility



Total expenses, including spendable revenue and services provided without charge by federal government departments, were \$689.5 million in 2018–19. These expenses comprised \$610.9 million (88.6%) for statistical information and \$78.6 million for Internal Services.

Gross expenditures by type



Statistics Canada spent \$689.4 million in 2018–19. These expenses comprised \$554.5 million (80.4%) for salaries and employee benefits, \$35.9 million (5.2%) for accommodation, \$33.9 million (4.9%) for professional and special services, \$27.4 million (4.0%) for amortization, \$18.8 million (2.7%) for transportation and postage, and \$18.9 million (2.8%) for other expenses.

Condensed Statement of Financial Position (unaudited) as of March 31, 2019 (dollars)

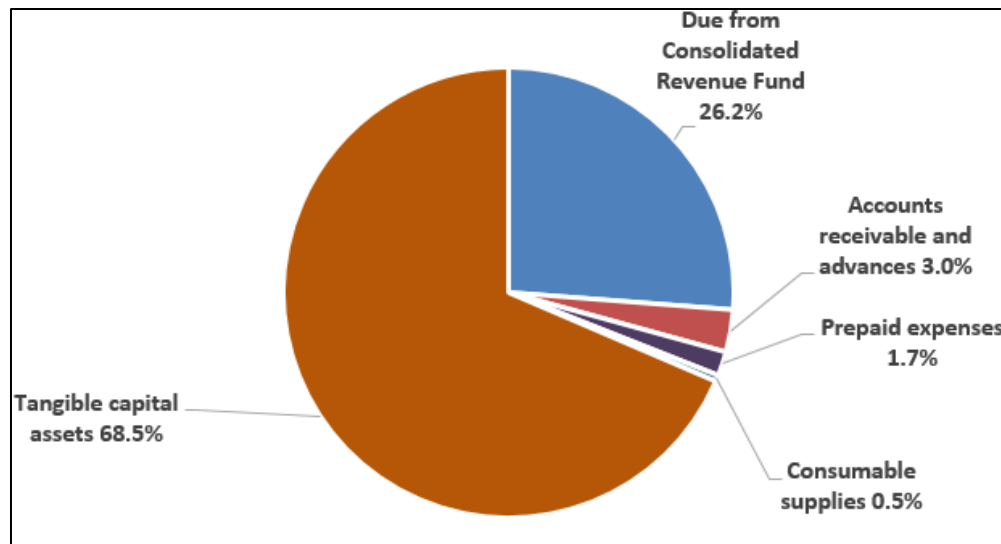
Financial information	2018–19	2017–18	Difference (2018–19 minus 2017–18)
Total net liabilities	126,839,355	133,873,770	(7,034,415)
Total net financial assets	70,423,190	70,807,866	(384,676)
Departmental net debt	56,416,165	63,065,094	(6,648,929)
Total non-financial assets	170,257,252	162,972,807	7,284,445
Departmental net financial position	113,841,087	99,906,903	13,934,184

The departmental net financial position was \$113.8 million at the end of 2018–19, an increase of \$13.9 million from \$99.9 million in 2017–18.

The increase in the departmental net financial position is explained by two factors: first, a decrease in the Statistical Survey Operations pay equity liability as a result of payments and a software licence renewal that was made in 2017–18, and second, an increase in tangible capital assets related to the capitalization of software under development.

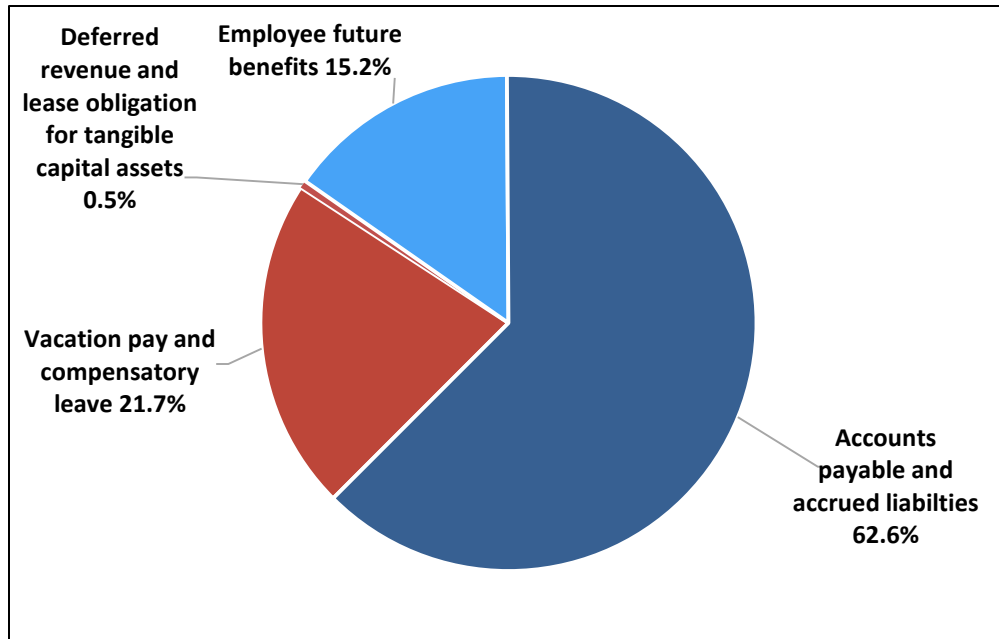
For more information on the distribution of the balances in the statements of financial position, please see the two charts below.

Assets by type



Total assets, including financial and non-financial assets, were \$240.6 million at the end of 2018–19. Tangible capital assets represented the largest portion of assets, at \$164.9 million (68.5%). They consisted of informatics software (\$99.9 million), software under development (\$46.9 million), leasehold improvements (\$15.4 million) and other assets (\$2.7 million). The remaining portion of assets comprised \$63.1 million (26.2%) for amounts due from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, \$7.3 million (3.0%) for accounts receivable and advances, \$4.2 million (1.7%) for prepaid expenses, and \$1.1 million (0.5%) for consumable supplies.

Liabilities by type



Total liabilities were \$126.8 million at the end of 2018–19. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities made up the largest portion of liabilities, at \$79.3 million (62.6%). They consisted of accounts payable to external parties (\$24.6 million), accounts payable to other federal government departments and agencies (\$9.3 million), and accrued salaries and wages (\$45.4 million). The next largest portion was vacation pay and compensatory leave, at \$27.6 million (21.7%). Employee future benefits made up \$19.3 million (15.2%). The remaining portion was composed of deferred revenue and lease obligation for tangible capital assets, at \$0.6 million (0.5%).

Supplementary information

Corporate information

Organizational profile

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

Institutional head: Anil Arora

Ministerial portfolio: Innovation, Science and Economic Development

Enabling instrument:

- *Statistics Act*ⁱⁱ
- *Corporations Returns Act*^{xxiv}
- *Corporations Returns Regulations*^{xxv}

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

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

Statistics Canada has two primary objectives:

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

Statistics Canada's head office is located in Ottawa. There are regional offices located in Halifax, Sherbrooke, Montréal, Toronto, Sturgeon Falls, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver. The agency also has data service centres (DSCs) in Montréal, Toronto, Edmonton and Vancouver. The main role of the DSCs is to inform and support users with possible avenues for their needs by offering workshop series, webinars, open houses and more. There are also 31 research data centres located throughout the country. These centres provide researchers with access to microdata from population and household survey programs in a secure university setting. Canadians can follow the agency on Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, Reddit, feeds and YouTube.

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

“Raison d’être, mandate and role: who we are and what we do” is available on the [Statistics Canada website](#).^{xxvi}

For more information on the agency’s organizational mandate letter commitments, see the [Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development Mandate Letter](#).^{xxvii}

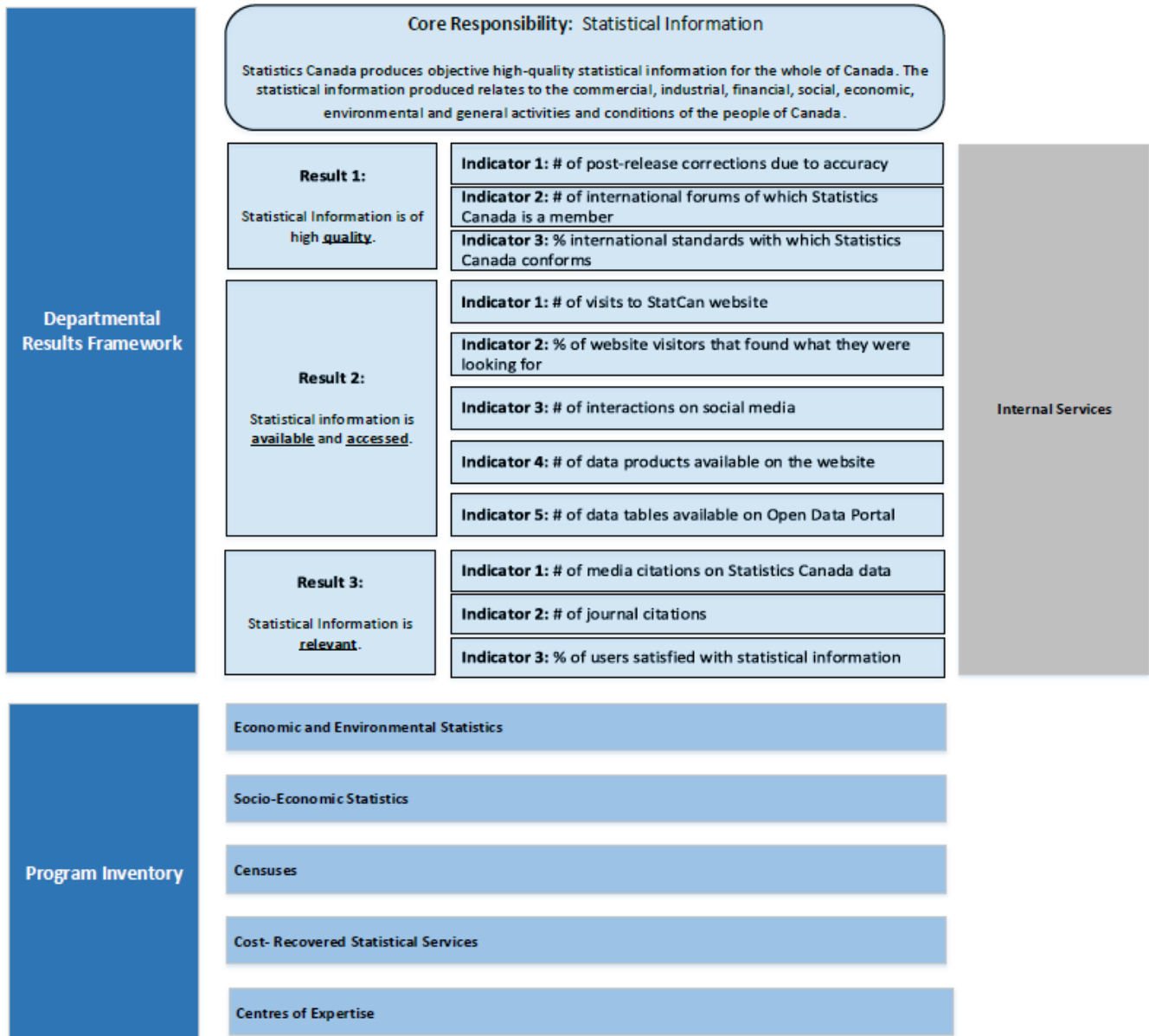
Operating context and key risks

Information on operating context and key risks is available on the [Statistics Canada website](#).^{xxviii}

Reporting framework

Statistics Canada’s Departmental Results Framework and Program Inventory of record for 2018–19 are shown below.

Graphic presentation of Departmental Results Framework and Program Inventory



Supporting information on the Program Inventory

Financial, human resources and performance information for Statistics Canada’s Program Inventory is available in the [GC InfoBase](#).^{xx}

Supplementary information tables

The following supplementary information tables are available on the [Statistics Canada website](#).^{xxix}

- ▶ Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy
- ▶ Gender-based Analysis Plus
- ▶ Response to parliamentary committees and external audits

Federal tax expenditures

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

Organizational contact information

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TTY

1-800-363-7629

Mail

Statistics Canada
150 Tunney’s Pasture Driveway
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Website

[Statistics Canada](#)

Appendix: definitions

appropriation (crédit)

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

authorities (autorisations)

Authorities are approvals from Parliament for individual government organizations to spend up to specific amounts. Expenditure authority from Parliament is provided in two ways: annual appropriation acts that specify the amounts and broad purposes for which funds can be spent, and other specific statutes that authorize payments and set out the amounts and time periods for those payments. An organization's expenditure authority received through appropriation acts may be supplemented by allocations from Treasury Board Central Votes 5, 10, 15, 25, 30 and 33.

budgetary expenditures (dépenses budgétaires)

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

Core Responsibility (responsabilité essentielle)

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

Departmental Plan (plan ministériel)

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

Departmental Result (résultat ministériel)

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

Departmental Result Indicator (indicateur de résultat ministériel)

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

Departmental Results Framework (cadre ministériel des résultats)

Consists of the department's Core Responsibilities, Departmental Results and Departmental Result Indicators.

Departmental Results Report (rapport sur les résultats ministériels)

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

experimentation (expérimentation)

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

full-time equivalent (équivalent temps plein)

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

Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA+) (analyse comparative entre les sexes plus [ACS+])

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

government-wide priorities (priorités pangouvernementales)

For the purpose of the 2018–19 Departmental Results Report, those high-level themes outlining the government’s agenda in the 2015 Speech from the Throne, namely Growth for the Middle Class, Open and Transparent Government, A Clean Environment and a Strong Economy, Diversity is Canada’s Strength, and Security and Opportunity.

horizontal initiative (initiative horizontale)

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

Main Estimates (Budget principal des dépenses)

The Main Estimates is a document that directly supports the appropriation act for the beginning of a fiscal year. It provides a listing of the resources required by individual departments and agencies for the upcoming fiscal year in order to deliver the programs for which they are responsible. It identifies the spending authorities (votes) and the amounts to be included in subsequent appropriation bills that Parliament will be asked to approve to enable the government to proceed with its spending plans. It is traditionally known as the “Blue Book.”

non-budgetary expenditures (dépenses non budgétaires)

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

pathfinder project (projet exploratoire)

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

performance (rendement)

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

performance indicator (indicateur de rendement)

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

performance reporting (production de rapports sur le rendement)

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

plan (plan)

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

planned spending (dépenses prévues)

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

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

priority (priorité)

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

program (programme)

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

result (résultat)

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

statutory expenditures (dépenses législatives)

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

Strategic Outcome (résultat stratégique)

A long-term and enduring benefit to Canadians that is linked to the organization's mandate, vision and core functions.

target (cible)

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

voted expenditures (dépenses votées)

Expenditures that Parliament approves annually through an appropriation act. The vote wording becomes the governing conditions under which these expenditures may be made.

Endnotes

- i Transportation Data and Information Hub, <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/catalogue/50-502-X>
- ii *Statistics Act*, <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/S-19/FullText.html>
- iii The Open Database of Buildings, <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/catalogue/34260001>
- iv The Weekly Review, <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/11-636-x/index-eng.htm>
- v *The Daily*, <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/dai-quo/index-eng.htm>
- vi *My StatCan*, <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/mystatcan/login>
- vii Statistics Canada’s Trust Centre, <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/trust>
- viii 2021 Census of Population Consultation Results: What we heard from Canadians, <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/190408/dq190408c-eng.htm>
- ix *Transportation Modernization Act*, https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/AnnualStatutes/2018_10/page-1.html
- x *Regulations for the Monitoring of Medical Assistance in Dying*, <https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2018-166/page-8.html>
- xi Canadian Poverty Reduction Strategy, <https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/programs/poverty-reduction.html>
- xii Dimensions of Poverty Hub, <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/topics-start/poverty>
- xiii *Action Plan for Official Languages – 2018-2023: Investing in Our Future*, <https://www.canada.ca/en/canadian-heritage/services/official-languages-bilingualism/official-languages-action-plan/2018-2023.html>
- xiv *Results from the 2016 Census: Earning of immigrants and children of immigrants in official language minority population*, <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/75-006-x/2019001/article/00007-eng.htm>
- xv Sustainable Development Goals Data Hub, <https://www144.statcan.gc.ca/sdg-odd/index-eng.htm>
- xvi Centre for Gender, Diversity and Inclusion Statistics, <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/consultation/2018/cgdis>
- xvii Women in Canada : A Gender-based Statistical Report - The economic well-being of women in Canada, <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/89-503-x/2015001/article/54930-eng.htm>
- xviii Diversity of the Black population in Canada: An overview, <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/89-657-x/89-657-x2019002-eng.htm>
- xix *Standing on the Shoulders of Giants: History of Statistics Canada, 1970 to 2008*, <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/89-20-0001/892000012018001-eng.htm>
- xx GC InfoBase, <https://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ems-sgd/edb-bdd/index-eng.html>
- xxi Public Accounts of Canada 2018–2019 <http://www.tpsgc-pwgsc.gc.ca/recgen/cpc-pac/index-eng.html>
- xxii Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019, <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/about/drr/2018-2019/s5p1>
- xxiii Future-Oriented Statement of Operations, March 31, 2019, <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/about/dp/2018-2019/s05p1>
- xxiv *Corporations Returns Act*, <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-43/FullText.html>
- xxv *Corporations Returns Regulations*, <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2014-13/index.html>
- xxvi Statistics Canada, <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/start>
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- xxviii Operating context and key risks, <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/about/drr/2018-2019/s6p1>
- xxix Supplementary information tables, <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/eng/about/drr/2018-2019/s6p2>
- xxx Report on Federal Tax Expenditures, <http://www.fin.gc.ca/purl/taxexp-eng.asp>