

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

Police-reported sexual offences against children and youth in Canada, 2012

There were about 14,000 children and youth (under the age of 18) who were victims of a police-reported sexual offence in Canada in 2012. This represented a rate of 205 for every 100,000 children and youth. Overall, the rate of police-reported sexual offences against children and youth decreased for the second consecutive year in 2012, and was similar to the rate reported by police in 2009.

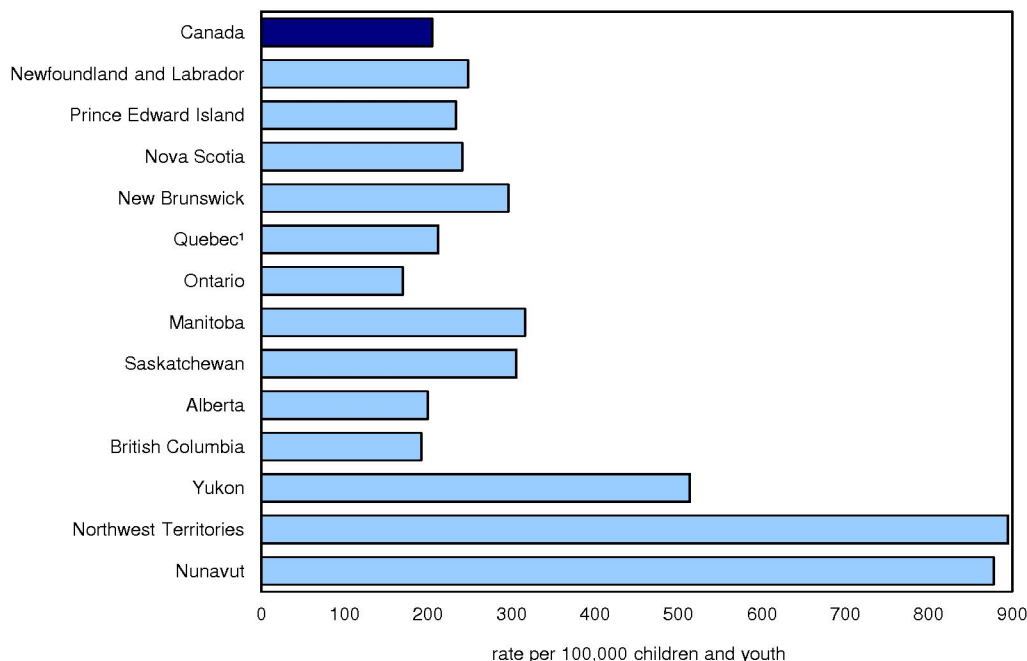
Nevertheless, children and youth continued to account for more than half (55%) of the victims of sexual offences reported by police, even though they make up 20% of the Canadian population. Police classified about three in four (72%) of these victims as victims of level 1 sexual assault.

Female children and youth were victims of police-reported sexual offences at a higher rate than male children and youth. There were 341 female child or youth victims of police-reported sexual offences for every 100,000 female children and youth in Canada, about five times higher than the rate for males (75 per 100,000 male children and youth).

Manitoba and Saskatchewan have highest provincial rates of police-reported sexual offences against children and youth

Similar to trends in crime in general, the highest rates of police-reported sexual offences against children and youth were recorded in Manitoba (316 per 100,000 children and youth) and Saskatchewan (306 per 100,000).

Chart 1
Child and youth victims (0 to 17 years) of police-reported sexual offences, by province and territory, 2012



1. Excludes a small number of victims whose age was unknown but miscoded as 0.

Rates for these provinces were largely driven by their high rates of sexual offences against girls. For every 100,000 female children and youth in Manitoba, there were 541 police-reported victims of sexual offences. In Saskatchewan, the rate was 528 per 100,000 female children and youth. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had the highest rates of sexual offences against boys among the provinces (134 per 100,000 male children and youth and 103 per 100,000 male children and youth, respectively).

Saguenay census metropolitan area has highest rate of police-reported sexual offences against children and youth

The Quebec census metropolitan area (CMA) of Saguenay reported the highest rate of sexual offences against children and youth (523 per 100,000 children and youth) among Canadian CMAs in 2012. It was followed by Kingston (350 per 100,000) and Moncton (312 per 100,000).

Rates of police-reported sexual offences against children and youth were about twice as high in non-CMA areas than in CMA areas. Police in non-CMA areas reported 301 child and youth victims per 100,000 population compared with a rate of 159 reported by police within a CMA.

Most persons accused of sexual offences against children and youth are known to the victim

About 9 in 10 (88%) victims knew the accused and for the remainder (12%) the accused was a stranger. Most often, the victim knew the accused as an acquaintance (44%) or a family member (38%). For some victims, particularly older youth, the perpetrator was an intimate partner such as a boyfriend or girlfriend (6%).

Younger children were most often victimized by a family member, while older children were most frequently victimized by an acquaintance or stranger. For two-thirds (66%) of victims aged 0 to 3 years, a family member was identified by police as the perpetrator. In contrast, among victims aged 16 or 17 years, a family member accounted for 19% of perpetrators, while over half (53%) of perpetrators were acquaintances and a further 8% were intimate partners.

Many sexual offences against children and youth involve delayed reporting to the police

When compared with other violent offences, sexual offences against children and youth are more likely to involve a delay in coming to the attention of police. Approximately one-quarter (26%) of all sexual offences against children or youth reported to police in 2012 occurred in previous years.

In contrast, 9% of sexual offences against adults resulted in a delay in reporting. For non-sexual violent violations, less than 1% were delayed in coming to the attention of police, regardless of whether the incident involved an adult or child or youth victim.

Note to readers

This release is based on a Juristat article that presents information on police-reported sexual offences against children at the national, provincial/territorial and census metropolitan area levels. Characteristics of victims, accused persons and incidents are also analyzed. Data are drawn from the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, the Homicide Survey, and the Integrated Criminal Court Survey. For these types of violations, the comparability of police-reported data across jurisdictions and over time may be influenced by levels of reporting to police, as well as single incidents that include several victims.

Trend analysis of Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey data is limited to the time period from 2009 to 2012 as a result of differences in survey coverage in previous years. Since 2009, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey Trend database represents police services covering 99% of the population of Canada.

The sexual offences in this release include aggravated sexual assault (level 3), sexual assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2), sexual assault (level 1), sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, sexual exploitation of a person with a disability, incest, corrupting children, making sexually explicit material available to children, luring a child via a computer / agreement or arrangement, anal intercourse, bestiality (commit/compel/incite) and voyeurism. Data include victims under the age of 18 only.

Table 1
Child and youth victims of police-reported sexual offences, by type of offence and age group of victim, Canada, 2012

	0 to 3 years		4 to 6 years		7 to 11 years		12 to 15 years		16 to 17 years		0 to 17 years	
	number	rate ¹	number	rate ¹	number	rate ¹	number	rate ¹	number	rate ¹	number	rate ¹
Total, all sexual offences	580	38	1 698	150	3 255	179	6 121	399	2 401	283	14 055	204.8
Aggravated sexual assault (level 3)	3	0	2	0	3	0	5	0	7	1	20	0.3
Sexual assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2)	2	0	5	0	12	1	55	4	35	4	109	1.6
Sexual assault (level 1)	401	26	1 211	107	2 201	121	4 216	275	2 130	251	10 159	148.0
Sexual violations against children	174	11	480	42	1 039	57	1 845	120	229	27	3 767	54.9
Sexual interference	147	10	385	34	728	40	1 173	76	...	...	2 433	35.5
Invitation to sexual touching	15	1	57	5	174	10	283	18	...	...	529	7.7
Sexual exploitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	11	95	1.4
Sexual exploitation of a person with a disability	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	7	0.1
Incest	8	1	20	2	38	2	67	4	25	3	158	2.3
Corrupting children	3	0	10	1	13	1	13	1	1	0	40	0.6
Making sexually explicit material available to children	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	1	0	9	0.1
Luring a child via a computer / agreement or arrangement	0	0	3	0	55	3	246	16	60	7	364	5.3
Anal intercourse	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	8	0.1
Bestiality (commit/compel/in cite)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.0
Voyeurism	1	0	5	0	23	1	55	4	39	5	123	1.8
Total, violent offences	2 458	161	3 649	322	10 273	564	28 201	1 839	21 096	2 487	65 677	957.0
All other violent offences	1 878	123	1 951	172	7 018	385	22 080	1 440	18 695	2 204	51 622	752.2

... not applicable

1. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 child and youth population. Populations based upon July 1st estimates.

Note(s): Excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but miscoded as 0.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3302, 3312 and 3315.

The *Juristat* article "Police-reported sexual offences against children and youth in Canada, 2012" (85-002-X) is now available. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and justice*, and *Juristat*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

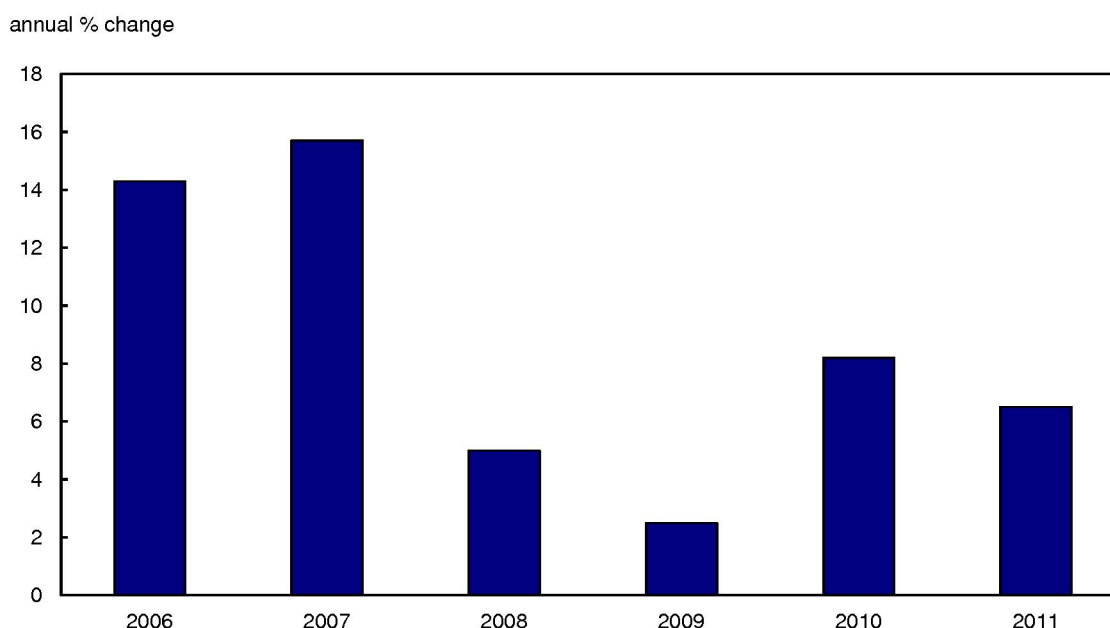
Residential property values, 2011

The total market value of residential properties in Canada was \$3,838.2 billion in 2011, up 6.5% from 2010.

Much of the increase in value occurred in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec. Together, these three provinces accounted for 88.7% of the annual increase.

Growth in residential property values eased in 2011 compared with 2010, but remained well above rates observed during the economic slowdown in 2008 and 2009.

Chart 1 Growth picks up in 2010 and 2011 after slowing in 2008 and 2009



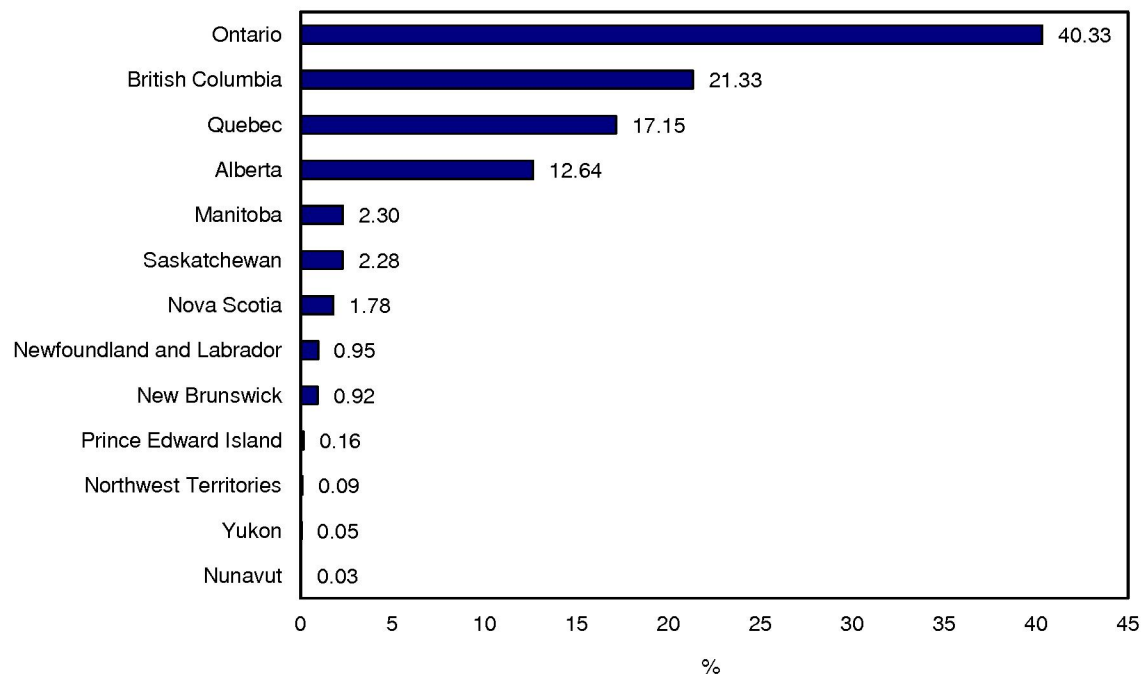
Newfoundland and Labrador leads residential property values growth in 2011

The annual pace of growth was most rapid in Newfoundland and Labrador (+9.8%), Saskatchewan (+8.6%) and Ontario (+8.1%) in 2011.

The lowest rates of change in property values were in Prince Edward Island, where values declined 1.0%, and in Alberta, where growth was 0.7%.

In 2011, four provinces accounted for more than 90% of total national residential property values: Ontario with 40.3%, followed by British Columbia (21.3%), Quebec (17.2%) and Alberta (12.6%).

Chart 2
Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec and Alberta account for over 90% of Canadian residential property values in 2011



Values grow in nearly all census metropolitan areas in 2011

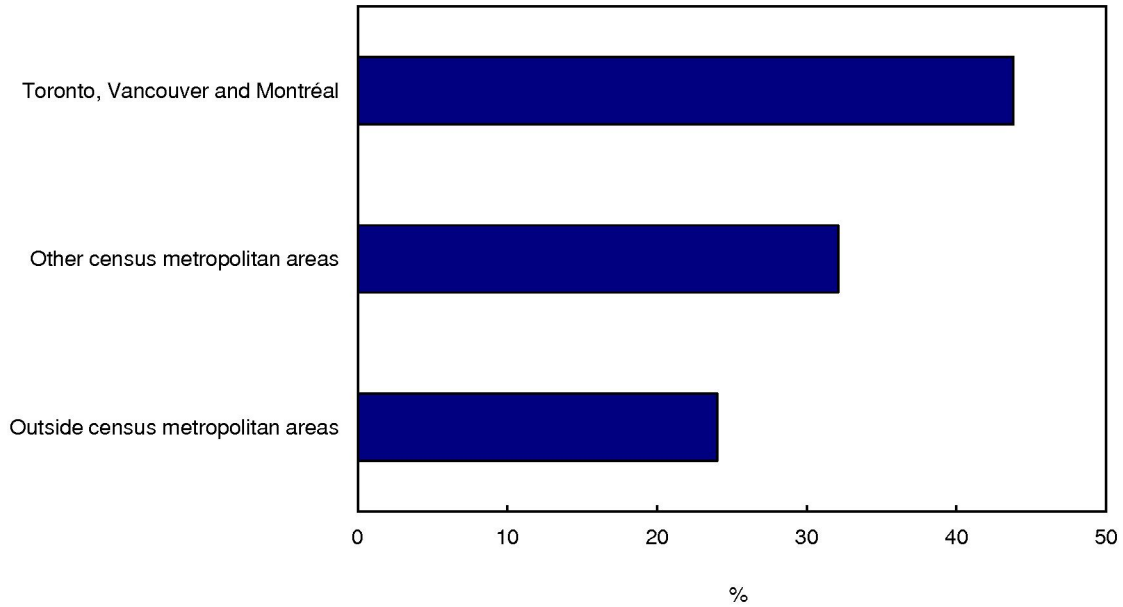
Residential property values in census metropolitan areas (CMAs) increased 7.7% between 2010 and 2011. After removing the effect of changes in CMA geographical boundaries, Thunder Bay (+15.3%) grew at the fastest rate, followed by Saint John (+11.1%) and Moncton (+11.0%). Values declined slightly in Calgary (-0.7%) and Victoria (-0.3%).

The value of the residential stock in Canada's CMAs totalled \$2,915.3 billion in 2011, representing over three-quarters (76.0%) of the national total.

Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal, the three largest CMAs in terms of residential property values, accounted for 43.8% of Canada's total in 2011.

Other CMAs combined accounted for 32.1% of total residential property values, while non-CMA regions represented 24.0%.

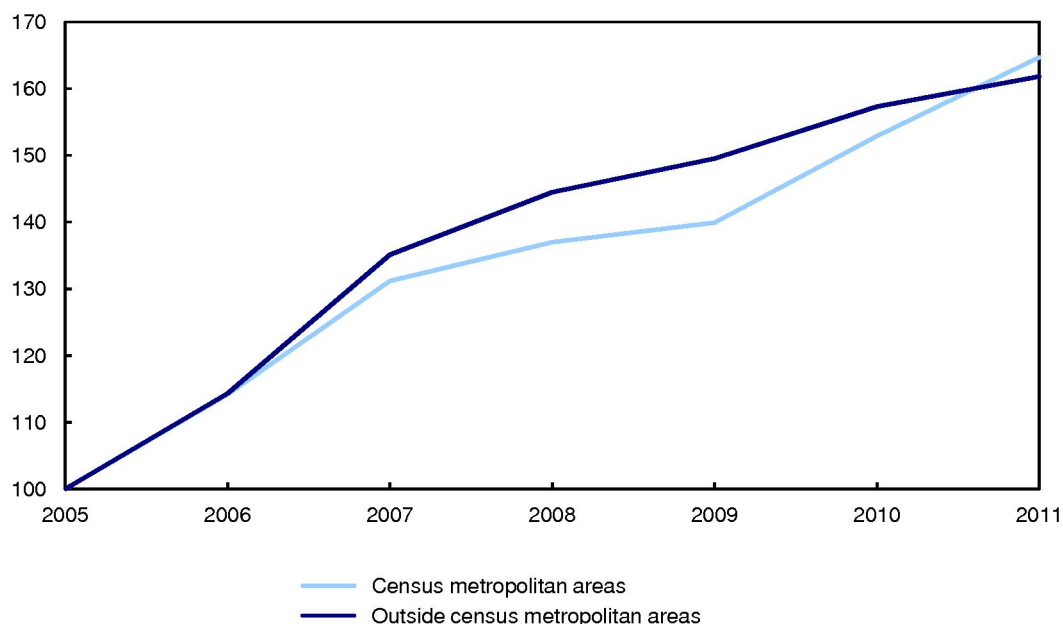
Chart 3
Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal account for almost half of Canadian residential property values in 2011



The economic slowdown in 2008 and 2009 had a greater impact on growth in property values in CMAs than in non-CMA regions. In turn, as the economy recovered in 2010 and 2011, property values in CMAs (+17.7%) grew at a faster rate compared with regions outside CMAs (+8.2%).

Chart 4
Residential property values grow at a faster rate in census metropolitan areas than in other regions in 2010 and 2011

Index (2005=100)



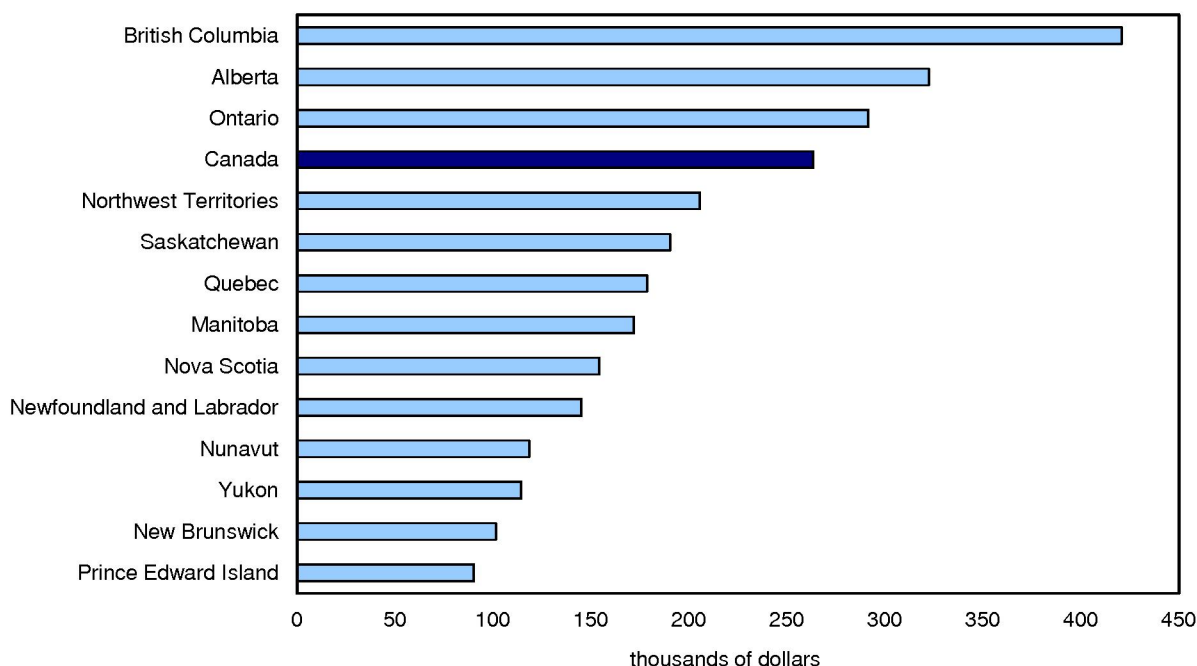
British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario have the highest values per private dwelling in 2011

According to the 2006 and 2011 censuses, the number of private dwelling units rose by 7.3% to 14.6 million at the national level. Based on these dwelling counts, average residential property values per private dwelling increased 33.8% to \$263,400 between 2006 and 2011.

These data indicate that much of the growth in values per private dwelling over the five inter-censal years from 2006 to 2011 resulted from increases in the prices of properties rather than in the number of properties.

The highest values per private dwelling in 2011 were in British Columbia (\$420,800), Alberta (\$322,400) and Ontario (\$291,600), while the lowest were in Prince Edward Island (\$90,200).

Chart 5
British Columbia has the highest values per private dwelling in 2011



Among census metropolitan areas, values per private dwelling are highest in Vancouver

Canadian CMAs had average residential property values per private dwelling of \$303,000 in 2011, up 32.8% from 2006.

In 2011, three of the top five CMAs in terms of average property values per private dwelling were in British Columbia. Vancouver led the way in 2011 at \$535,500. Victoria (\$392,200), Toronto (\$388,200), Calgary (\$386,800) and Kelowna (\$361,100) comprised the rest of the top five.

Values per private dwelling were lowest in Trois-Rivières at \$110,400, Moncton (\$125,200) and Saint John (\$130,400).

Note to readers

Residential property includes all types of property categorized as residential in the majority of provinces in the context of assessment for property tax purposes. It includes single- and multi-family properties, farm residences, cottages and vacation homes, mobile homes, institutional and communal residences as well as vacant lands for residential purposes.

Property values refer to the values of properties determined by provinces, territories and municipalities using a specific property assessment approach (cost, sales comparison or income) and adjusted by Statistics Canada to target price and volume dates of the reference year. For a given **reference year**, the target price date is July 1 and the volume state date is December 31.

For example, in reference year 2011, the price of properties is as of July 1, 2011, and the stock or volume is as of December 31, 2011.

For the purpose of this release, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario/Quebec) is divided into two areas: Gatineau part and Ottawa part.

Estimates of total residential property values by territory are now available. These data should be used with caution as some of these estimates were produced by applying price adjustments to older assessment base dates. As more current data become available, significant revisions may occur.

The methodology used in the current release is different from that used in last year's release of residential property values (published in [The Daily](#) on April 25, 2013), where values were provided according to taxation year, which corresponds to the year following the value's reference year.

The methodology used in the current release differs from that used in the release on "Residential and non-residential property assessment values" (published in [The Daily](#) on November 22, 2013) to meet Finance Canada's data requirements for fiscal arrangements. For the purposes of fiscal arrangements, values represent taxable property values, expressed according to their taxation year, which corresponds to the year following the value's reference year.

For more information on the different approaches to measuring the stock of residential real estate, consult "[Measuring the stock of residential real estate](#)" in Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts (13-605-X).

Table 1
Residential property values, by province and territory

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2005 to 2011	2010 to 2011
	billions of dollars							% change	
Canada	2,340.5	2,674.1	3,092.8	3,248.9	3,330.0	3,603.7	3,838.2	64.0	6.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	18.6	18.7	21.4	26.4	31.3	33.1	36.3	95.2	9.8
Prince Edward Island	4.3	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.0	39.4	-1.0
Nova Scotia	44.3	48.6	53.8	57.2	60.7	63.9	68.2	53.9	6.7
New Brunswick	22.6	23.8	26.0	28.8	31.2	32.8	35.3	55.9	7.8
Quebec	405.3	440.9	482.0	529.1	561.5	613.3	658.3	62.4	7.3
Ontario	1,030.2	1,114.4	1,222.1	1,270.7	1,331.4	1,432.2	1,548.0	50.3	8.1
Manitoba	49.3	53.0	61.2	69.8	73.3	82.2	88.1	78.6	7.2
Saskatchewan	36.6	40.0	52.9	70.7	74.9	80.7	87.7	139.8	8.6
Alberta	245.4	331.9	474.2	483.7	446.0	481.8	485.3	97.7	0.7
British Columbia	480.1	593.4	689.1	701.8	708.7	771.3	818.5	70.5	6.1
Yukon	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	49.9	2.0
Northwest Territories	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.4	3.5	97.8	4.7
Nunavut	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	68.1	4.0

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Table 2
Residential property values, by census metropolitan area¹

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2005 to 2011	2010 to 2011
	billions of dollars							% change	
Total, census metropolitan areas	1,770.1	2,022.0	2,322.0	2,424.5	2,477.2	2,706.3	2,915.3	64.7	7.7
St. John's	8.6	8.7	9.9	12.4	14.8	17.6	19.3	124.4	10.1
Halifax	22.8	25.3	27.7	29.7	31.1	33.7	35.6	56.4	5.7
Moncton	4.7	5.0	5.5	6.2	6.8	7.0	7.8	65.9	11.0
Saint John	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.6	6.4	6.7	7.4	76.3	11.1
Saguenay ²	5.4	5.7	6.6	7.2	7.7	8.9	10.1	88.4	13.4
Québec ²	34.6	38.3	43.1	48.3	53.5	60.5	66.5	92.1	9.9
Sherbrooke ²	9.0	10.2	11.0	11.8	12.5	13.4	15.2	68.1	13.4
Trois-Rivières ²	4.9	5.4	6.0	6.7	6.9	7.7	8.3	67.3	7.2
Montréal	232.5	252.2	271.8	297.7	313.1	341.5	366.4	57.6	7.3
Ottawa–Gatineau ² , Ontario/Quebec	90.1	95.4	101.7	110.9	118.8	134.8	145.0	60.9	7.5
Gatineau part	16.5	17.7	19.6	21.3	22.9	24.8	26.8	62.9	8.4
Ottawa part	73.6	77.6	82.0	89.6	95.9	110.1	118.1	60.5	7.3
Kingston	10.9	12.1	12.8	13.2	13.9	15.2	16.1	47.2	6.0
Peterborough	8.5	9.4	10.0	10.3	10.7	11.0	11.6	35.6	5.0
Oshawa	25.2	26.5	28.3	29.7	30.6	31.8	34.0	35.2	6.8
Toronto	521.3	560.6	621.3	639.7	677.0	733.5	807.3	54.9	10.1
Hamilton	52.4	57.5	62.7	66.6	69.4	69.7	75.7	44.6	8.6
St. Catharines–Niagara	25.3	27.7	30.5	31.4	32.1	32.7	34.0	34.1	4.0
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	31.0	33.8	36.7	39.9	40.3	44.3	47.2	52.5	6.7
Brantford	7.6	8.4	9.2	9.5	9.9	10.1	10.7	41.2	5.3
Guelph ²	9.8	10.9	11.7	12.1	12.6	14.0	16.2	64.1	15.5
London	28.6	31.1	33.5	35.7	36.6	39.5	40.9	42.9	3.5
Windsor	19.9	20.2	20.1	19.7	19.0	19.4	20.3	2.0	4.8
Barrie	14.3	15.9	16.8	17.5	18.2	18.6	19.5	36.4	5.1
Greater Sudbury	6.7	7.6	9.4	11.0	10.6	12.6	13.2	95.8	4.7
Thunder Bay	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.6	6.9	6.8	7.9	30.7	15.3
Winnipeg	33.3	37.1	42.8	49.2	51.6	57.8	62.0	85.8	7.2
Regina	9.4	10.2	13.2	18.7	19.2	20.7	22.9	142.2	10.3
Saskatoon	11.4	13.0	19.9	25.4	25.8	28.5	30.1	163.6	5.5
Calgary	100.1	147.8	192.9	192.7	173.0	190.2	189.0	88.7	-0.7
Edmonton	74.3	93.9	156.7	151.2	136.9	150.4	152.5	105.4	1.4
Kelowna ²	18.6	23.8	23.9	24.6	24.6	25.0	30.3	62.6	20.9
Abbotsford–Mission	12.4	15.1	17.4	17.7	17.4	18.4	18.4	48.8	0.2
Vancouver	281.1	349.3	398.3	404.9	406.6	458.5	508.5	80.9	10.9
Victoria	45.0	53.0	59.6	60.5	62.6	65.8	65.6	45.8	-0.3

1. It is possible to view online the census subdivisions that comprise census metropolitan areas.
2. Changes occurred in census metropolitan area geographical boundaries for reference year 2011.
Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Table 3
Residential property values per dwelling, by census metropolitan area¹

	2006	2011	2006 to 2011
	thousands of dollars		% change
St. John's	114.7	228.6	99.3
Halifax	152.0	201.0	32.2
Moncton	90.9	125.2	37.7
Saint John	81.2	130.4	60.6
Saguenay ²	85.4	136.9	60.3
Québec ²	115.3	184.0	59.6
Sherbrooke ²	113.9	152.0	33.5
Trois-Rivières ²	79.6	110.4	38.7
Montréal	158.2	216.0	36.5
Ottawa–Gatineau ²	199.4	275.3	38.1
Kingston	172.9	217.5	25.8
Peterborough	180.9	215.4	19.1
Oshawa	215.1	253.7	17.9
Toronto	295.9	388.2	31.2
Hamilton	205.8	257.4	25.1
St. Catharines–Niagara	166.5	194.9	17.1
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	190.1	246.3	29.6
Brantford	169.6	194.0	14.4
Guelph ²	209.6	272.3	29.9
London	157.1	193.4	23.1
Windsor	151.1	148.2	-1.9
Barrie	236.0	267.9	13.5
Greater Sudbury	109.5	181.1	65.4
Thunder Bay	109.9	140.7	28.0
Winnipeg	127.2	203.3	59.8
Regina	120.5	253.2	110.1
Saskatoon	128.6	273.1	112.4
Calgary	340.8	386.8	13.5
Edmonton	220.3	316.2	43.5
Kelowna ²	331.7	361.1	8.9
Abbotsford–Mission	260.5	289.0	10.9
Vancouver	401.0	535.5	33.5
Victoria	341.8	392.2	14.7

1. It is possible to view online the census subdivisions that comprise census metropolitan areas.
2. Changes occurred in census metropolitan area geographical boundaries for reference year 2011.
Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Available in CANSIM: table 026-0018.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5213.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Orane Saint-Denis (613-951-5112), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

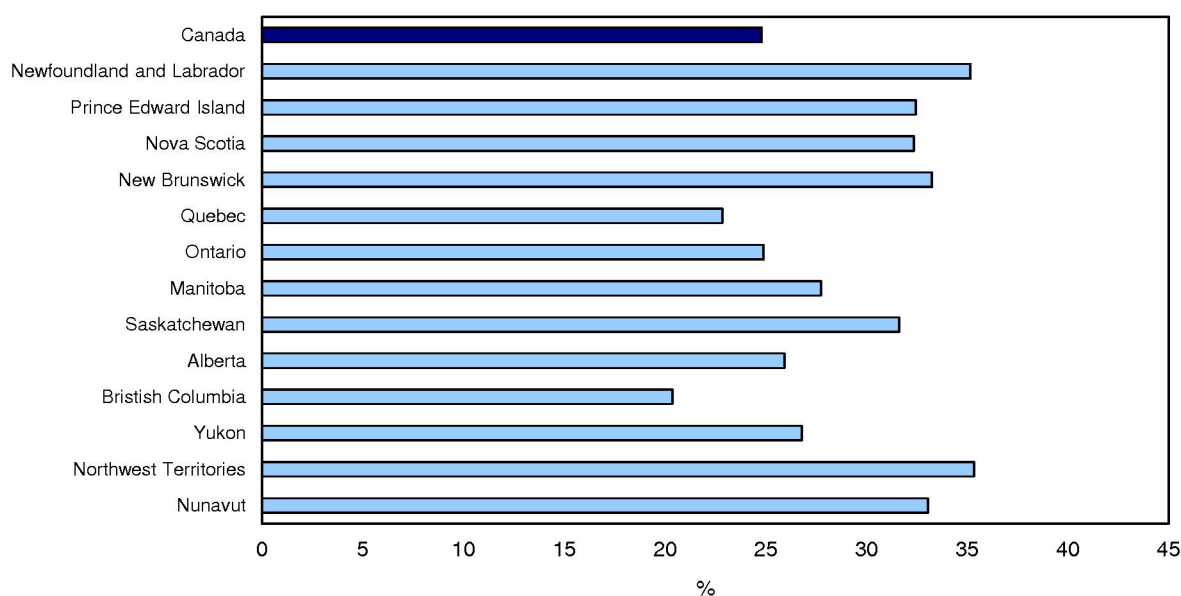
Study: Adjusting the scales: Obesity in the Canadian population after correcting for respondent bias, 2011-2012

In 2011-2012, one in four Canadian adults (6.3 million people) was obese, as defined by the body mass index (BMI), according to adjusted self-reported data.

Obesity, defined as having a BMI of 30 or greater, varies depending on what type of data is used to produce the estimate—self-reported or measured. In general, self-reported data underestimate the prevalence of obesity as people tend to under-report their weight and over-report their height. Therefore, this article presents self-reported obesity data that have been adjusted for these biases. These adjusted estimates have not been previously reported by Statistics Canada.

At the provincial level, British Columbia (20.4%) and Quebec (22.8%) had obesity levels lower than the Canadian average.

Chart 1
Prevalence of obesity, adjusted self-reported, by province/territory, household population aged 18 and older, Canada, 2011-2012



Meanwhile, at the health region level, lower than average obesity was found in Montréal, Toronto, York Region and southern British Columbia, where the three lowest estimates were found: Richmond (13.0%), North Shore/Coast Garibaldi (12.4%) and Vancouver (11.3%).

At an even smaller level of geography, census metropolitan areas (CMAs), similar trends were found. CMAs with obesity levels lower than average were located in British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario. As at the health region level, the three lowest estimates were all found in southern British Columbia: Kelowna (17.0%), Vancouver (17.4%) and Victoria (19.6%).

When multiple levels of geography were considered, the highest reported levels were found in Atlantic Canada and the Prairies. Higher than average levels of obesity were also noted in the territories and smaller CMAs in northern and southwestern Ontario.

Note to readers

This release presents data from the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS). During 2011 and 2012, data were collected from approximately 130,000 respondents aged 12 or older, residing in households, in all provinces and territories.

Data are available for 109 health regions or combined health regions across Canada. The CCHS is an ongoing survey that collects a wide range of information about the health status of Canadians, factors determining their health status, and their use of health care services.

Residents of Indian reserves, health care institutions, some remote areas, and full-time members of the Canadian Forces were excluded.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3226.

For more statistics and analysis on the health of Canadians and the health care system, visit the *Health in Canada* module. This module is accessible from our homepage, under *Features*.

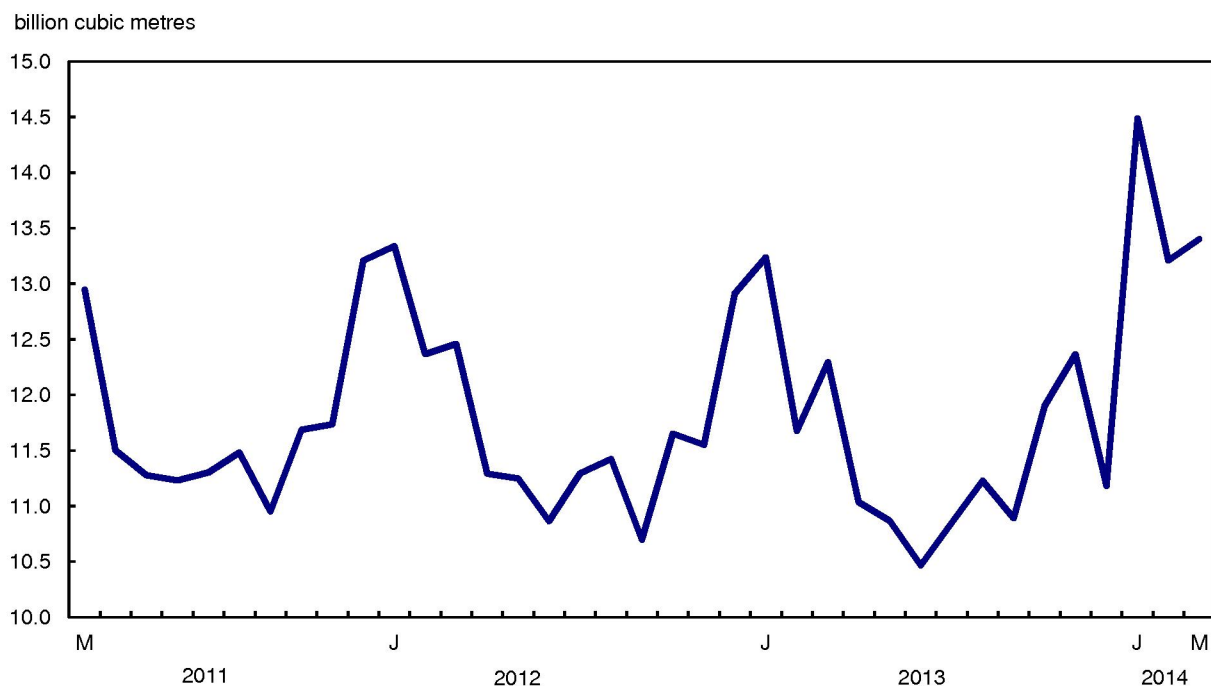
The article "Adjusting the scales: Obesity in Canada after correcting for respondent bias," in *Health at a Glance* (82-624-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Natural gas transportation and distribution, March 2014

Canada extracted 13.4 billion cubic metres of natural gas in March, up 8.9% from the same month in 2013. Unseasonably cold temperatures during March partly contributed to the higher demand. Alberta, the country's largest producer of natural gas, led the way, with extraction up 10.9% from March 2013 to 10.1 billion cubic metres.

Chart 1
Natural gas production



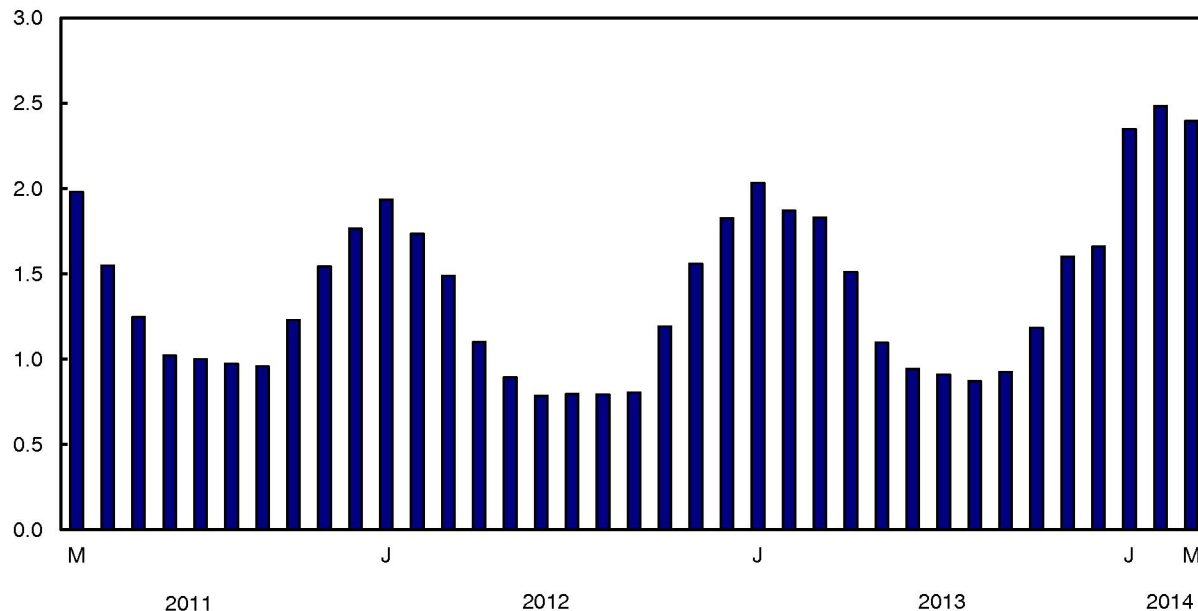
Total demand by gas utilities in Canada continued to rise in March, up 2.9% from March 2013 to 19.4 billion cubic metres. Ontario had the highest demand on gas utilities in the month at 7.1 billion cubic metres, up 9.1% from March 2013. In March, Manitoba received larger transfers of natural gas from other provinces to meet increased demand and posted the highest year-over-year percentage increase (up 87.3% to 1.2 billion cubic metres).

However, exports to the United States declined 2.9% to 6.7 billion cubic metres in March. Saskatchewan, the largest exporter to the United States, saw deliveries decline 10.3% to 2.8 billion cubic metres.

Canada's imports of natural gas from the United States increased 1.2% from March 2013 to 2.7 billion cubic metres. Ontario, which is the largest customer, imported 2.6 billion cubic metres, up 8.5% from March 2013.

Chart 2
Natural gas revenue

billions of dollars



Canada's sales of natural gas generated \$2.4 billion in revenue, up 31.1% from March 2013. Consumption (+8.7% to 9.9 billion cubic metres) and prices (+20.7%) both rose in March.

Ontario was the largest provincial consumer of natural gas in March and accounted for the most generated revenue, up 10.4% from a year earlier to \$920 million. Meanwhile, Alberta posted the largest increase in revenue in March, up 73.9% from the same month a year earlier to \$776 million.

Note to readers

Data for December 2013 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables 129-0001 to 129-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

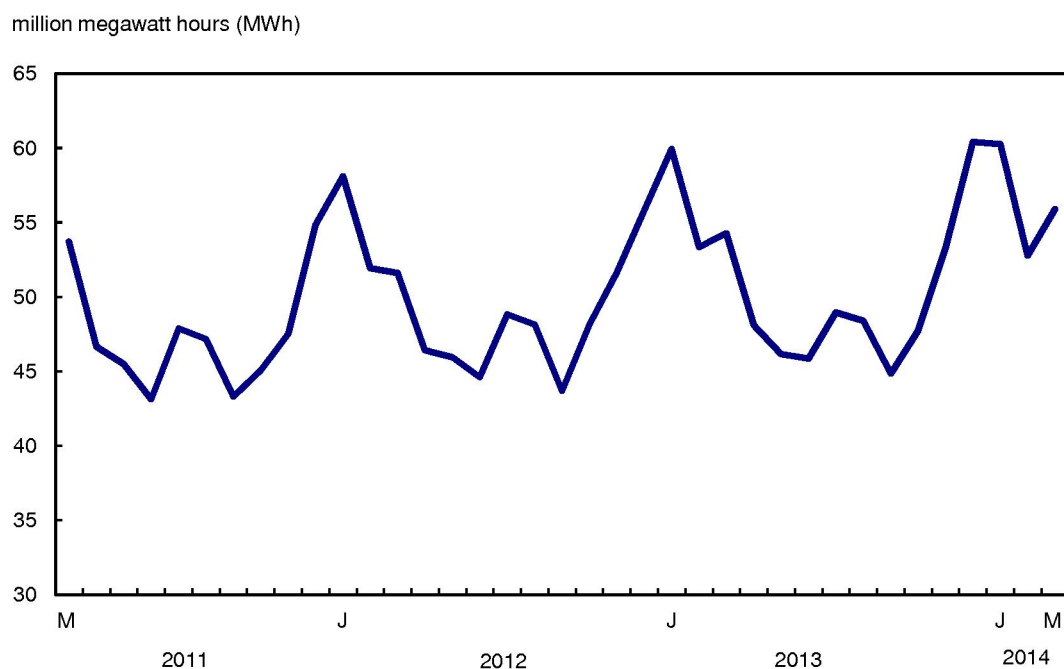
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Electric power statistics, March 2014

Electric power generation rose 3.1% from the same month a year earlier to 55.9 million megawatt hours (MWh) in March. Hydro power, the largest component of generation, edged up 0.2% from March 2013 to 35.9 million MWh.

In March, electricity consumption in Canada increased 5.4% from March 2013 to 52.8 million MWh. Generation by utilities was up 3.8% in March to 52.4 million MWh. However, industrial generation fell for the second consecutive month, down 6.8% to 3.5 million MWh.

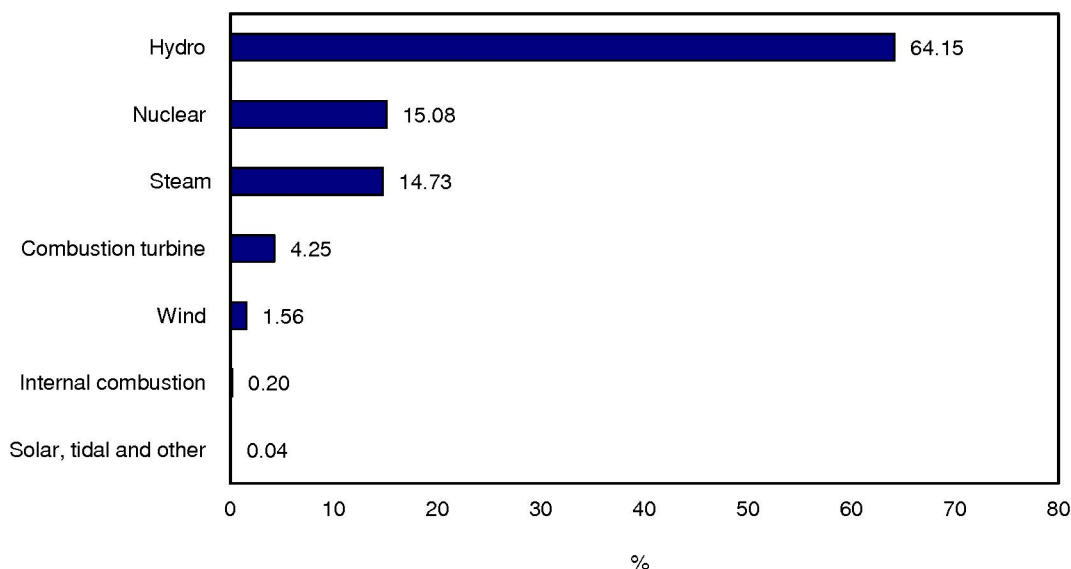
Chart 1
Electricity generation



Quebec and Ontario account for the bulk of electricity generation in Canada. Quebec produced 20.1 million MWh of electricity in March, up 4.4% from March 2013. Hydro generation accounted for 19.9 million MWh, up 4.3% from March 2013. With consumption higher than usual during March, all types of electricity generation posted increases except steam (-10.8%).

Electric power generation in Ontario edged up 0.6% in March from the same month a year earlier. Nuclear generation continued to rise, up 11.1% to 7.9 million MWh in March, and is now Ontario's primary source of electricity generation. Offsetting the gains in nuclear generation in March were declines in electricity generation by hydro (-5.4%) and steam (-43.8%).

Chart 2
Electricity generation by type



Canada's total electricity imports from the United States more than doubled, increasing 112.6% from the same month a year earlier to 1.9 million MWh in March. British Columbia imported more electricity than any other province, up 90.8% from March 2013 to over 1.3 million MWh.

Conversely, Canada's total exports to the United States declined 1.1% to 4.9 million MWh in March. Quebec exported more electricity than any other province, sending 2.2 million MWh to the United States in March, down 8.5% from March 2013.

Note to readers

The purpose of this report is to produce a consistent monthly indicator of the supply of electricity in Canada, a key input in the calculation of monthly gross domestic product.

Total net electricity generation for Canada and the provinces combines all of the electricity generated from sources including hydro, steam, nuclear, internal combustion, wind, solar and tidal.

Total available electricity is the total electricity generation, minus deliveries, plus receipts of electricity.

All data on import and exports are provided directly by the National Energy Board.

Data from November 2013 to February 2014 have been revised.

Available in CANSIM: tables 127-0002 and 127-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2151.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Railway carloadings, March 2014

Canadian railways carried 27.8 million tonnes of freight in March, down 1.8% from the same month last year. Shipments were affected by harsh winter weather and a strike at Port Metro Vancouver.

Domestic rail freight originating in Canada and destined within Canada and other parts of the world declined 1.5% to 24.4 million tonnes. These shipments are composed of non-intermodal freight (that is, cargo moved via box cars or loaded in bulk) and intermodal freight (that is, cargo moved via containers and trailers on flat cars).

Non-intermodal freight decreased 3.4% to 267,000 carloads. The amount of freight loaded into these cars totalled 21.8 million tonnes, down 2.6%. Among the commodity groups that posted the largest declines in shipments were iron ores and concentrates (down 567 000 tonnes); potash (down 237 000 tonnes); wood pulp (down 185 000 tonnes); and fresh, chilled or dried vegetables (down 179 000 tonnes).

Despite the drop in non-intermodal freight, a number of commodity groupings, particularly those of an agricultural nature, had strong increases during the month. These included wheat (up 559 000 tonnes), colza seeds (up 234 000 tonnes) and other cereal grains (up 107 000 tonnes).

Intermodal freight loadings rose 10.6% to 173,000 units in March. From a tonnage perspective, traffic advanced 8.8% to 2.6 million tonnes. The gain stemmed from both increased containerized cargo shipments and trailers loaded on flat cars.

Rail traffic received from the United States fell 3.7% to 3.4 million tonnes. The decrease was the result of a drop in non-intermodal shipments.

Note to readers

Data in this release are not seasonally adjusted.

For non-intermodal traffic, rail carriers report the number of cars and tonnes by commodity of revenue-generating freight that they have loaded in Canada.

For intermodal freight, the carriers report the number of units and tonnes for containers on flat cars and trailers on flat cars, with no commodity data.

Available in CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Federal government spending on science and technology, 2014/2015

Science and technology expenditures by federal departments and agencies are expected to decline 5.4% from the previous fiscal year to \$10.3 billion dollars in 2014/2015. Federal government science and technology spending peaked in 2010/2011 and has posted annual declines in expenditures since then.

Science and technology spending is composed of two components—research and development as well as related scientific activities. In 2014/2015, more than 63% (or \$6.5 billion) of the anticipated federal spending will be dedicated to research and development activities, with the remaining \$3.8 billion directed to related scientific activities. Research and development is defined as creative work with an appreciable element of novelty and uncertainty undertaken in a systematic manner to increase the stock of scientific and technical knowledge. Related scientific activities are focused on the generation, dissemination and application of scientific and technical knowledge.

Federal government science and technology can also be categorized by intramural (or in-house) and extramural science and technology expenditures. Extramural expenditures are expected to account for just over half (50.7%), or \$5.2 billion, of federal government expenditures in 2014/2015. The higher education sector is anticipated to be the largest extramural performer, making up 31% of federal science and technology expenditures, followed by business enterprises at 9%.

More than three-quarters of federal science and technology expenditures, or \$7.9 billion, are expected to be directed to natural sciences and engineering, with the remaining \$2.4 billion on social sciences and humanities.

Federal departments and agencies reported that they anticipate 35,189 full-time equivalent positions to be engaged in science and technology activities in 2014/2015, down 2.8% from 2013/2014. Over half of these positions, or 19,109 full-time equivalent positions, are expected to be in the scientific and professional class.

Note to readers

New estimates for federal science and technology spending are now available for fiscal years 2012/2013 to 2014/2015.

The Federal Science Expenditures and Personnel, Activities in the Social Sciences and Natural Sciences is an annual survey of all federal government departments and agencies believed to be performing or funding science and technology activities. Data for this release cycle were collected between September 9, 2013, and January 10, 2014.

Available in CANSIM: tables 358-0142 to 358-0151 and 358-0163 to 358-0166.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4212.

The publication *Federal Scientific Activities, 2014/2015* (88-204-X), will soon be available.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

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New products and studies

New products

Health at a Glance

Catalogue number 82-624-X (HTML)

Juristat, Vol. 34, no. 1

Catalogue number 85-002-X (HTML | PDF)

National Household Survey: Aboriginal Peoples: "Aboriginal Peoples Technical Report, National Household Survey, 2011 ", National Household Survey year 2011

Catalogue number 99-011-X2011002 (HTML | PDF)

New studies

Adjusting the scales: Obesity in Canada after correcting for respondent bias

Health at a Glance

Police-reported sexual offences against children and youth in Canada, 2012

Juristat



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-X.

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