

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

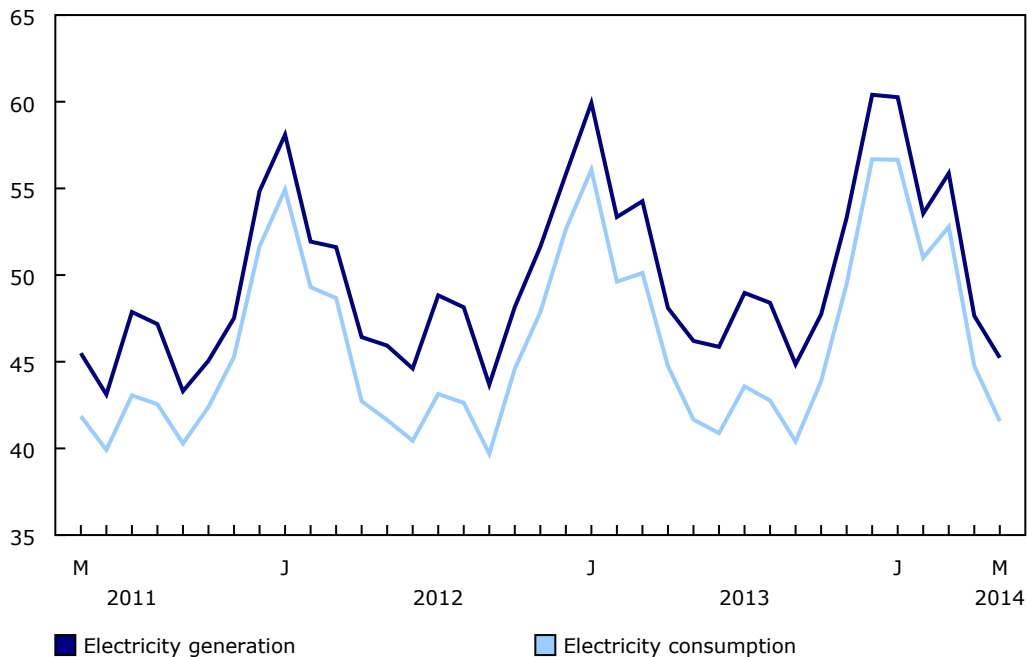
Electric power statistics, May 2014

Electric power generation in Canada was down 2.1% to 45.2 million megawatt hours (MWh) in May compared with May 2013. Hydro power generation declined 3.5% to 28.5 million MWh.

Electricity consumption declined 0.2% from May 2013 to 41.6 million MWh. Generation by utilities declined 2.2% to 41.4 million MWh, while industrial generation fell for the third consecutive month, down 1.4% to 3.8 million MWh.

Chart 1 Electricity generation and consumption

million megawatt hours (MWh)

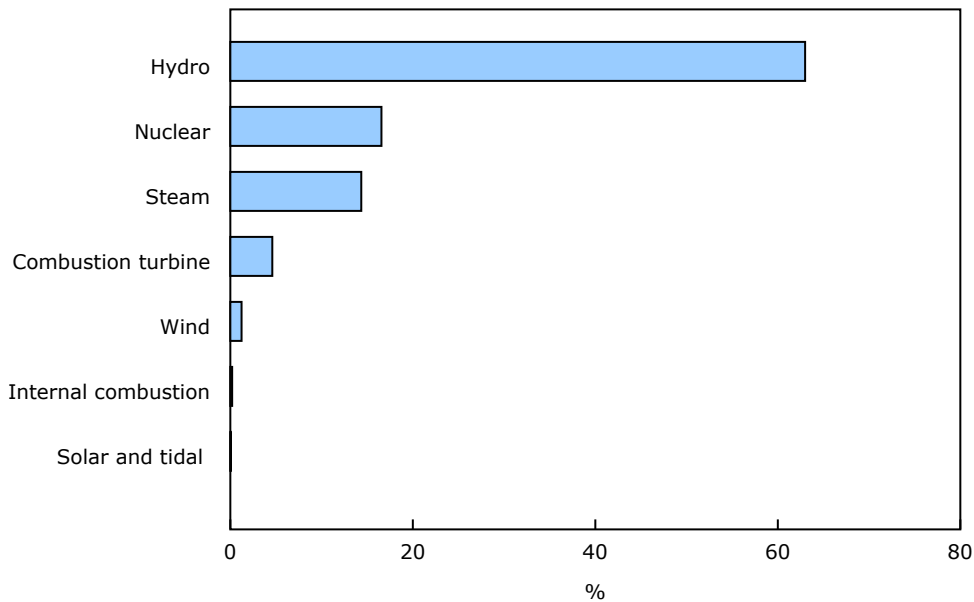


Quebec produced 14.5 million MWh of electricity during the month, down 2.6% from May 2013. The decrease was largely attributable to lower hydro generation. All other generation types in Quebec declined except internal combustion (+5.8%).

Electric power generation in Ontario was down 0.7% from the same month a year earlier to 12.0 million MWh in May. Despite the overall decline, nuclear generation was up 2.5% to 7.5 million MWh. Offsetting the gains in nuclear generation was combustion turbine (-30.9%) and steam (-18.1%).

Conversely, generation in Alberta was up 3.9% to 5.1 million MWh in May. Steam generation lead the way, rising 4.8% to 3.6 million MWh.

Chart 2
Electricity generation by type



Canada's total electricity imports from the United States rose 25.7% from May 2013 to 1.1 million MWh. British Columbia was the largest importer, bringing in 1.0 million MWh. However, this was down 20.2% from the same month a year earlier.

Conversely, Canada's total electricity exports to the United States declined 11.8% to 4.8 million MWh in May. Quebec exported more electricity than any other province, sending 1.6 million MWh to the United States, down 20.2% from the same month a year earlier.

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 for February, March and April 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).

Spending on research and development in the higher education sector, 2012/2013

Spending on research and development (R&D) in Canada's higher education sector increased 2.3% on a fiscal year basis between 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 to \$12.1 billion. The higher education sector is composed of universities and affiliated research hospitals, experimental stations and clinics.

When adjusted for inflation, higher education R&D spending rose 0.6% in 2012/2013, the smallest constant dollar increase in a decade.

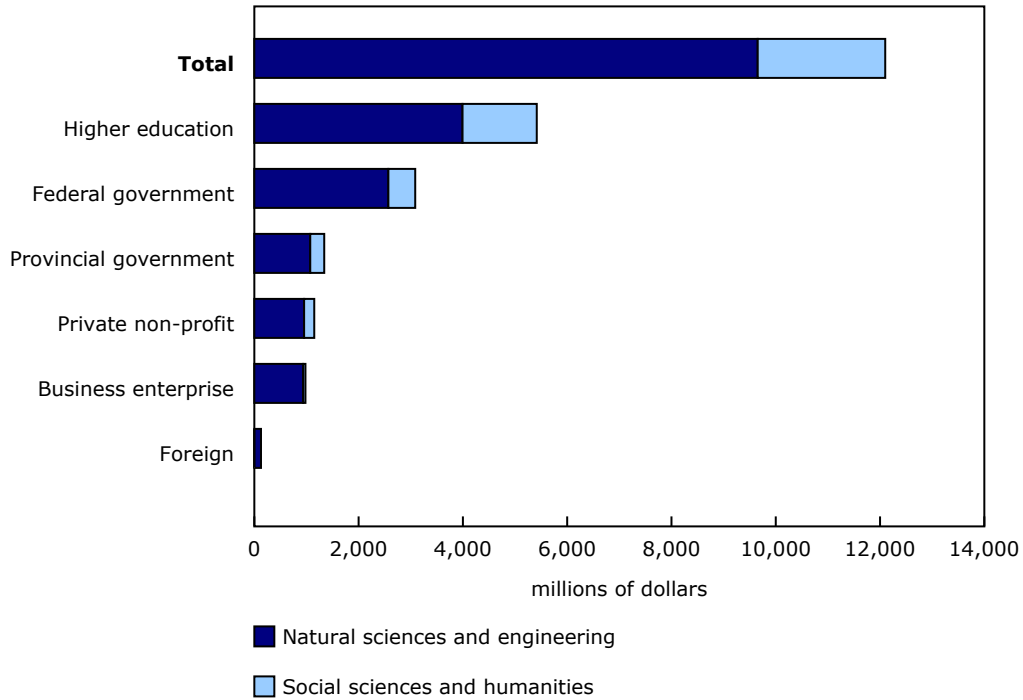
Provincially, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia increased spending on R&D in the higher education sector in 2012/2013. While Newfoundland and Labrador posted the largest year-over-year percentage increase in spending, Ontario accounted for most of the national gain in 2012/2013.

Total expenditures on R&D are classified into two fields of science: natural sciences and engineering as well as social sciences and humanities. Overall, about 80% of total R&D expenditures were concentrated on natural sciences and engineering, which rose 2.2% from 2011/2012 to \$9.7 billion. Spending on social sciences and humanities R&D increased 2.6% to \$2.4 billion.

There are six funding sources for R&D in the higher education sector: the business enterprise sector, private non-profit sector, federal government sector, provincial government sector, foreign sector and internal funding from the higher education sector itself. Every source increased their funding between 2011/2012 and 2012/2013 except the federal government. The higher education sector posted the largest increase in R&D expenditures, up more than \$223 million to \$5.4 billion in 2012/2013. This was followed by the provincial government sector, which increased expenditures by approximately \$86 million. Conversely, the federal government reduced spending from \$3.2 billion in 2011/2012 to \$3.1 billion 2012/2013.

Chart 1

Spending on research and development in the higher education sector, by source of funding and science field, 2012/2013



The higher education sector itself is the largest contributor to R&D funding in both fields of science. In 2012/2013, the higher education sector accounted for 58.2% of total R&D spending on social sciences and humanities, while the business enterprise sector accounted for 1.8%. In natural sciences and engineering, the higher education sector accounted for 41.4% of R&D spending, while the business enterprise sector contributed 9.7%.

Note to readers

Total research and development spending expressed in 2007 constant prices are calculated by deflating current dollar values using the gross domestic product implicit price index at market prices.

Table 1
Spending on research and development in the higher education sector, by source of funds, in millions of dollars

	2011/2012 ^r	2011/2012 ^r	2012/2013	2012/2013	2011/2012 to 2012/2013
	millions of dollars	% of total	millions of dollars	% of total	% change
Total, spending	11,831.6	100.0	12,099.4	100.0	2.3
Higher education	5,192.7	43.9	5,416.5	44.8	4.3
Federal government	3,165.2	26.8	3,085.6	25.5	-2.5
Provincial government	1,255.0	10.6	1,340.5	11.1	6.8
Private non-profit	1,126.7	9.5	1,149.2	9.5	2.0
Business enterprise	966.2	8.2	980.1	8.1	1.4
Foreign	125.9	1.1	127.5	1.1	1.3

^r revised

Available in CANSIM: table 358-0162.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5109.

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

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Commercial Software Price Index, June 2014

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) decreased by 0.2% in June compared with the previous month.

Year over year, the CSPI was up by 2.6%.

Note to readers

The Commercial Software Price Index is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of software typically bought by businesses and governments. This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted, and the indexes published are subject to a six-month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data.

This index is available at the Canada level only.

Available in CANSIM: table 331-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5068.

The Commercial Software Price Index for July will be released on August 29.

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).

Computer and peripherals price indexes, June 2014

Prices for commercial computers increased by 0.2% from May to June while consumer computer prices fell by 0.5%. In the case of computer peripherals, monitor prices rose by 0.5% and printer prices increased by 0.2%.

Year over year, prices decreased 1.6% for commercial computers and prices for consumer computers were down by 3.0%. Monitor prices decreased by 5.8% and printer prices declined by 2.5%.

Note to readers

The computer and peripherals price indexes are monthly series measuring changes over time in the price of computers and computer peripherals sold to governments, businesses and consumers. This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted, and the indexes published are subject to a six-month revision period after dissemination of a given month's data.

These indexes are available at the Canada level only.

Available in CANSIM: tables 331-0010 and 331-0011.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5032.

The computer and peripherals price indexes for July will be released on August 29.

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).

Quarterly civil aviation statistics, third quarter 2013

Operating and financial data on civil aviation are now available for the third quarter of 2013.

Note to readers

The data in this quarterly release are not seasonally adjusted.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2712.

Civil aviation data will appear later in the service bulletin *Aviation* (51-004-X).

For more information, to order data tables, 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).

New products and studies

There are no new products today.

Release dates: July 28 to August 1, 2014

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
30	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	June 2014
31	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	May 2014
31	Gross domestic product by industry	May 2014

See also the release dates for major economic indicators for the rest of the year.



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