



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 29, 2007

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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Releases

Characteristics of international travellers

First quarter 2007 (preliminary) (correction)

Overnight travel from the United States to Canada dropped again, reaching the lowest level for a first quarter in 10 years.

The decline in the first quarter was the eighth consecutive year-over-year quarterly decrease.

US residents took fewer than 1.8 million overnight trips to Canada in the first quarter of 2007, down 6.3% compared with the same quarter in 2006.

Among the top 10 states of origin for overnight travel to Canada, 8 states recorded year-over-year declines. Of the top 10 states, Michigan posted the largest decrease with a 16.9% drop in overnight trips.

Despite a 2.9% decrease, Washington remained at the top of the list as its residents took 282,000 overnight trips to Canada.

Overnight travel both by air and by car from the United States fell between January and March. It was the fifth consecutive year in which first-quarter overnight car trips declined.

American residents made just over 1 million overnight car trips to Canada, an 8.3% decline from 2006.

Gasoline prices were only slightly higher in the first quarter compared with the same period in 2006, with prices in the United States and Canada being 0.9% and 1.5% higher respectively.

American residents made fewer than 800,000 overnight pleasure trips to Canada in the first quarter, a 10.9% drop compared with the same period last year. While the number of business trips increased 7.6% to 440,000, overnight trips for visiting friends and relatives declined 3.4% on a year-over-year basis.

American tourists spent an estimated \$915 million in Canada, down 5.0% from the first quarter of 2006.

Travel to the US: Heading for the sun

In the first quarter, overnight travel to the United States rose to its highest first-quarter level since 1993. Canadian residents took about 3.7 million trips south of the border, up 4.8% from the same period in the previous year.

First-quarter Canadian overnight travel to the United States increased for the fourth consecutive year. Contrary to this upward trend, however, the Canadian

dollar was valued at 85.4 US cents in the first quarter of 2007, down 1.5% compared with the same quarter in 2006.

Florida continued to be the most visited state as Canadians took over 1 million overnight visits to the Sunshine State in the first quarter. Southern states proved to be popular destinations, with both Florida and California recording strong increases of 14.2% and 13.7% respectively compared with the same quarter in 2006. However, Canadian tourists made 10.3% fewer visits to Arizona.

Pleasure trips, which accounted for 58.7% of overnight Canadian travel to the United States, rose 9.2% from the first quarter of 2006. During the same period, the number of business trips increased 2.2%, while trips to visit friends and relatives posted a more modest 0.4% gain compared with the first quarter of 2006.

Although the price of gasoline continued to rise, overnight car trips by Canadians to the United States increased 5.6% from the first quarter of 2006 to over 1.8 million.

Even though new passport requirements for Canadians entering the United States by airplane came into effect in January 2007, the number of overnight trips taken by air rose 4.7%. Canadians took 1.7 million overnight plane trips to the United States. It was the highest figure ever recorded for a first quarter.

About 26.6% of all overnight plane trips by Canadians to the United States in the first quarter were for business purposes.

Canadian spending in the United States rose 5.0% to about \$3.1 billion.

Canadians travel overseas in record numbers

Canadians continued to travel to overseas destinations, setting yet another record for trips to overseas destinations between January and March.

Canadian residents made nearly 2.5 million overnight trips to overseas countries during the first three months of 2007. It was a first-quarter record, up 11.4% from the same quarter in 2006 when the previous record was set.

A sunspot was the most popular type of destination for Canadian residents in the first quarter. The top three most visited overseas countries for Canadians were Mexico, the Dominican Republic and Cuba.

Over half a million overnight visits were made to Mexico alone, an increase of 24.6% from the first quarter of 2006. Visits to the Dominican Republic and Cuba

rose 34.1% and 9.8% respectively compared with the same period in 2006, as nearly 400,000 overnight visits were made to each country.

Overall, travel to Central America rose 31.7%, while travel to the Caribbean increased 17.7% in the first quarter compared with the same period in 2006.

Travel to Europe, however, dropped 14.7% over the same time period. This was also the second consecutive year in which travel to Europe declined in the first quarter. This is perhaps a reflection of the 9.5% decrease in the value of the Canadian dollar against the euro in the first quarter.

During their trips to overseas countries, Canadians spent an estimated \$3.0 billion, a 7.3% increase from the first three months of 2006 and a new record for a first quarter of the year.

More overseas visitors come to Canada

Just as travel by Canadians to overseas countries increased in the first quarter, so did the number of overseas trips to Canada.

Overseas tourists took an estimated 663,000 overnight trips to Canada between January and March 2007, up 7.2% compared with the same period in 2006.

The United Kingdom remained the top overseas country of origin, as its residents made

141,000 overnight trips to Canada. France ranked second with 58,000 tourists coming to Canada.

Overall, overseas residents spent an estimated \$930 million on overnight trips in Canada, up 6.4% from the first quarter of 2006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3152.

This release summarises data now available from the International Travel Survey. Tables, various statistical profiles and micro-data files of characteristics of international travellers using preliminary first quarter 2007 data as well as revised 2006 data are now available on request.

Data on characteristics of international travellers for the second quarter will be released on November 28.

To obtain one or more of these products, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; tourism@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; fax: 613-951-2909; frances.kremarik@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

□

Top states of origin for United States residents travelling to Canada

State	Overnight visits			Expenditures		
	First quarter 2006 ^r	First quarter 2007 ^p	First quarter 2006 to first quarter 2007	First quarter 2006 ^r	First quarter 2007 ^p	First quarter 2006 to first quarter 2007
	thousands		% change	\$ millions		% change
Washington	290	282	-2.9	101	101	0.2
New York	268	244	-8.8	88	78	-11.1
Michigan	250	208	-16.9	67	60	-9.7
California	120	118	-2.1	83	88	6.2
Pennsylvania	80	82	2.6	45	37	-18.1
Massachusetts	79	72	-8.5	33	28	-16.9
Ohio	77	69	-10.7	37	31	-15.6
Illinois	52	68	31.9	40	52	29.7
Maine	57	49	-14.0	24	21	-13.1
New Jersey	48	44	-8.2	28	24	-14.6

^r revised
^p preliminary

Top US states visited by Canadian residents

State	Overnight visits			Expenditures		
	First quarter 2006 ^r	First quarter 2007 ^p	First quarter 2006 to first quarter 2007	First quarter 2006 ^r	First quarter 2007 ^p	First quarter 2006 to first quarter 2007
	thousands		% change	\$ millions		% change
Florida	898	1,025	14.2	920	1,019	10.8
New York	406	404	-0.3	133	138	4.3
California	279	318	13.7	247	293	18.6
Washington	315	296	-6.0	66	66	0.0
Nevada	270	274	1.4	227	239	5.0
Arizona	232	208	-10.3	255	206	-19.2
Michigan	215	197	-8.4	45	42	-7.0
Georgia	166	177	6.6	30	36	19.7
South Carolina	167	175	4.6	104	107	2.1
Pennsylvania	153	162	5.9	24	28	14.6

^r revised
^p preliminary

Overnight travel between Canada and other countries

	Trips				Expenditures			
	First quarter 2006 ^r	Fourth quarter 2006 ^r	First quarter 2007 ^p	First quarter 2006 to first quarter 2007	First quarter 2006 ^r	Fourth quarter 2006 ^r	First quarter 2007 ^p	First quarter 2006 to first quarter 2007
	thousands			% change	\$ millions			% change
Canadian trips abroad	5,740	4,765	6,158	7.3	5,748	4,289	6,098	6.1
To the United States	3,530	3,391	3,698	4.8	2,939	2,121	3,085	5.0
To other countries	2,210	1,374	2,461	11.4	2,809	2,168	3,013	7.3
Travel to Canada	2,528	3,249	2,453	-3.0	1,837	2,189	1,845	0.4
From the United States	1,910	2,459	1,790	-6.3	963	1,198	915	-5.0
From other countries	618	790	663	7.2	874	992	930	6.4

^r revised
^p preliminary

Overnight travel between Canada and other countries (correction)

	Trips			Expenditures		
	2005 ^r	2006 ^r	2005 to 2006	2005 ^r	2006 ^r	2005 to 2006
	thousands		% change	\$ millions		% change
Canadian trips abroad	21,091	22,731	7.8	18,965	20,165	6.3
To the United States	14,862	15,992	7.6	9,537	10,229	7.3
To other countries	6,229	6,739	8.2	9,428	9,937	5.4
Travel to Canada	18,612	18,128	-2.6	13,229	13,008	-1.7
From the United States	14,390	13,856	-3.7	7,463	7,275	-2.5
From other countries	4,222	4,272	1.2	5,766	5,732	-0.6

^r revised



International travel account

Second quarter 2007 (preliminary)

Canada's international travel deficit narrowed in the second quarter of 2007. Foreign visitors increased spending in Canada while Canadian travellers reduced spending abroad.

The deficit (the difference between spending by Canadian residents abroad and spending by foreigners in Canada) slipped to an estimated \$1.7 billion in the second quarter. This was a decline of \$131 million from the first three months of 2007. (Unless otherwise specified, quarterly data are seasonally adjusted.)

Note to readers

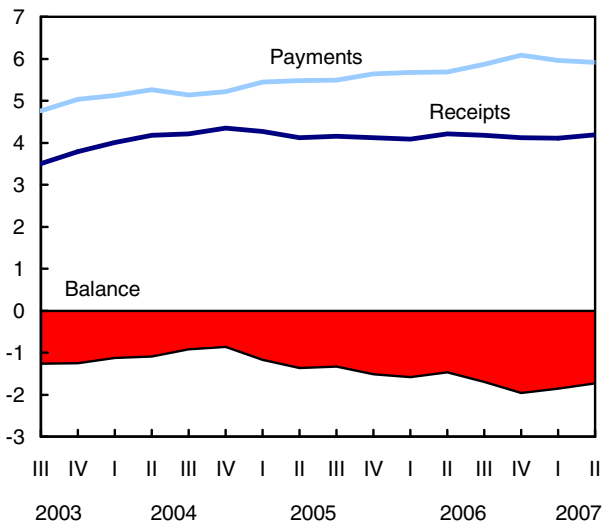
This international travel account analysis is based on preliminary quarterly data, seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated. Amounts are in Canadian dollars and are not adjusted for inflation.

Receipts represent spending by foreigners travelling in Canada, including education spending, medical spending and spending by crew members. **Payments** represent spending by Canadian residents travelling abroad, including education spending, medical spending and spending by crew members.

Overseas countries are those other than the United States.

Increased foreign spending in Canada pulls international travel deficit downward

\$ billions



The deficit dropped for the second consecutive quarter since reaching a record high of \$2.0 billion in the fourth quarter of 2006. However, the travel deficit still remains one of the highest ever.

Increased travel spending in Canada contributed to the trimming of the deficit. Foreigners spent \$4.2 billion in the country in the second quarter, up 2.1% from the previous quarter.

Also, Canadian travel spending abroad slipped for the second consecutive quarter, down 0.8% to \$5.9 billion. Prior to this, it had increased for nine consecutive quarters.

Travel deficit with the US lowest in a year

The travel deficit with the United States dropped for the first time in a year in the second quarter of 2007, falling to its lowest level since the second quarter of 2006. The deficit slipped to \$1.1 billion, down \$195 million from the 13-year high observed at the start of 2007.

Travellers from the United States spent \$2.1 billion in Canada in the second quarter, up 4.4% from the previous quarter. This was the first increase in spending in a year and only the second since the end of 2004.

Increased overnight travel spurred the higher travel spending from the United States. American residents took 3.4 million overnight trips in the second quarter, up 3.7% from the first quarter.

A drop in spending by Canadians in the United States also contributed to lowering the deficit. Canadian residents spent \$3.2 billion in the second quarter, down 3.3% and the lowest level in a year. The decreased spending occurred despite a 13-year high in overnight travel south of the border, which reached 4.1 million trips, up 0.9% from the previous quarter.

In the second quarter, the Canadian dollar reached an average of 91 US cents, up 6.7% from the previous quarter and the highest level in nearly 30 years.

Record spending by Canadians pushes travel deficit with overseas countries upward

Canada's travel deficit with overseas countries climbed to \$668 million in the second quarter of 2007. This was a \$64 million increase from the previous quarter and the second highest level in over three years.

Record spending in overseas countries contributed to the higher deficit as Canadians spent \$2.7 billion, up 2.3% from the previous quarter. Spending overseas has shown an upward trend recently, falling only twice since the second quarter of 2003.

This surge in spending can be attributed to a jump in travel to non-US destinations. Travel to overseas countries has increased in the last seven quarters and has risen 54.0% in the last five years.

International travel account receipts and payments

	Second quarter 2006 ^r	First quarter 2007 ^r	Second quarter 2007 ^p	First quarter to second quarter 2007
Seasonally adjusted ¹				
	\$ millions		% change	
United States				
Receipts	2,243	2,022	2,110	4.4
Payments	3,129	3,276	3,169	-3.3
Balance	-886	-1,255	-1,059	
All other countries				
Receipts	1,970	2,084	2,081	-0.1
Payments	2,556	2,688	2,749	2.3
Balance	-586	-604	-668	
Total				
Receipts	4,213	4,106	4,191	2.1
Payments	5,685	5,964	5,918	-0.8
Balance	-1,472	-1,859	-1,727	

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

In the second quarter, Canadians took a record 1.8 million trips overseas, up 0.6% from the previous quarter.

Spending by travellers from overseas countries in Canada slipped 0.1% to \$2.1 billion in the second quarter. The minor setback was caused by a 1.5% drop in overnight travel from overseas countries.

Despite the drop in the number of tourists, travel from overseas countries is more popular than ever, as the two highest quarterly levels on record were reached in 2007. In the second quarter, over 1.1 million tourists from overseas countries visited Canada.

During the second quarter, the Canadian dollar gained against other major international currencies, such as the Japanese yen, the euro and the UK pound sterling.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3152 and 5005.

The international travel account for the third quarter will be released on November 28.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Eric Desjardins (613-951-1781; eric.desjardins@statcan.ca) or Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; tourism@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Crude oil and natural gas: Supply and disposition

June 2007 (preliminary)

Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons production increased 13.2% in June compared with June 2006. This was led by a strong Newfoundland and Labrador offshore production and by Alberta bitumen output.

Exports of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons rose 4.0% from June 2006. During this period, 64.6% of Canada's total production went to the export market.

Natural gas domestic sales dipped to 3.8 billion cubic metres in June, a 0.8% decrease from June 2006. Residential gas sales rose 3.9% but were offset by a 3.8% drop in commercial gas sales.

Marketable natural gas climbed 1.9% from June 2006. Natural gas exports, which made up 61.6% of marketable natural gas, increased 2.0%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

Note: Preliminary data are available in CANSIM at the national level to June 2007 inclusive. At the national and provincial level, detailed information is available for crude oil (126-0001) up to April 2007 inclusive, and for natural gas (131-0001) up to February 2007 inclusive.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. □

Crude oil and natural gas

	June 2006	June 2007 ^P	June 2006 to June 2007 % change
thousands of cubic metres			
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	11 711.0	13 253.5	13.2
Exports	8 235.1	8 564.5	4.0
Imports ²	4 737.3	4 657.7	-1.7
Refinery receipts	8 726.1	9 152.5	4.9
millions of cubic metres			
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	13 380.1	13 632.9	1.9
Exports	8 226.2	8 392.0	2.0
Domestic sales ⁴	3 828.6	3 797.9	-0.8
January to June 2006		January to June 2007	
thousands of cubic metres			
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	74 228.5	79 830.8	7.5
Exports	49 788.5	51 978.3	4.4
Imports ²	23 535.2	25 407.7	8.0
Refinery receipts	49 748.6	52 125.1	4.8
millions of cubic metres			
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	86 419.7	85 897.4	-0.6
Exports	49 698.2	53 443.4	7.5
Domestic sales ⁴	37 017.1	39 881.1	7.7

^P preliminary

- Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, industry own-use, etc.
- Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division (ITD) estimates because of timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export in the ITD data.
- Disposition may differ from production because of inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.
- Includes direct sales. Includes other statistical adjustments.

Railway carloadings

June and second quarter 2007

Rail carriers hauled less freight in June than the month before, yet still reported the best second quarter in eight years.

Canadian railways carried 24.1 million metric tonnes of freight in June, down 6.9% from the revised high of 25.9 million metric tonnes reported in May.

The intermodal portion, which consists of containers and trailers loaded on flat cars, decreased 2.7% in June to 2.4 million metric tonnes.

Non-intermodal tonnage for June slipped 7.4% from May to 21.7 million metric tonnes.

The drop in non-intermodal tonnage was influenced by reduced loadings of wheat, coal, and potash, all of which accounted for a decline of just over 1 million metric tonnes. While severe flooding in British Columbia reduced the movement of coal and grain shipments, the decline in loadings of potash is typical for June.

Freight coming from the United States, either destined for or passing through Canada, remained high in June despite a 6.7% decline from May. Tonnage edged down by about 176,500 tonnes to 2.5 million metric tonnes.

In total, 44 out of the 64 commodity groups reported under the non-intermodal categories showed less tonnage in June than in May. However, this decline should not be interpreted as a slowdown within the rail industry as the second quarter results of 2007 are the strongest second quarter results reported by Canadian railways since 1999.

Combined loadings of intermodal and non-intermodal freight reached 73.4 million metric tonnes between April and June. This represented a 1.5% increase compared with the second quarter of 2006 and a 10.3% increase from the first quarter of 2007.

On a year-over-year-basis, non-intermodal tonnage in June climbed 1.4% from June 2006, while intermodal

loadings edged up 1.3%. Traffic received from the United States remained above last year's volume for the fifth consecutive month, up 11.4% from June 2006.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The June 2007 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 84, no. 6 (52-001-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Dissemination Unit (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

July 2007

For the 14th consecutive month, aircraft take-offs and landings at Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and flight service stations increased in year-over-year monthly comparisons. These 96 airports reported 604,936 movements in July compared with 568,465 movements at 97 airports in July 2006, an increase of 6.4% (+36,471 movements).

Itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) rose 3.3% (+13,635 movements) in July compared with the same month a year earlier.

Local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport) increased 15.1% (+22,836 movements) in July compared with July 2006.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0007 to 401-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

The July 2007 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics*, Vol. 1, no. 7 (51-007-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Salary and salary scales of full-time teaching staff at Canadian universities

2005/2006 (supplementary)

Information is now available on the salaries of full-time teaching staff at seven additional Canadian universities. The institutions that are included are all those that completed the survey by the middle of August 2007.

The information is collected annually under the University and College Academic Staff System.

More information will be released periodically as it becomes available. Once information for all institutions has been received, a final report will be issued. Also available are special requests for this data set.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3101.

For more information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; educationstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Construction type plywood

April, May and June 2007

Data on construction type plywood for April, May and June are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0056 and 303-0057.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2138.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

New products

Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations, July 2007, Vol. 1, no. 7
Catalogue number 51-007-XWE
 (free).

Monthly Railway Carloadings, June 2007, Vol. 84, no. 6
Catalogue number 52-001-XWE
 (free).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

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Document 1 - 2006 (if applicable) 114021/115024057-6145

The Daily
 Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
 For release at 9:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six rides on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses and relatively weak gains in 1995 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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