

# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

Wednesday, December 22, 2010

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

---

### Releases

---

#### Canada's population estimates, third quarter 2010

2

As of October 1, 2010, Canada's population was estimated at 34,238,000, an increase of 129,300 (+0.4%) from July 1, 2010. During the third quarter, 84,200 immigrants arrived in Canada, 8,800 more than in the same quarter of 2009.

#### Waste management industry: Business and government sectors, 2008

5

The Canadian waste management industry handled just over 34 million tonnes of waste in 2008, up 2.1% over 2006. This amount translates into about 1,031 kilograms of waste per Canadian.

Farm Product Price Index, October 2010

7

Railway carloadings, October 2010

8

Large urban transit, October 2010

8

Government Finance Statistics, third quarter 2010

9

Quarterly industry revenue indices for selected service industries, third quarter 2010

9

---

### New products and studies

---

10



Statistics  
Canada

Statistique  
Canada

Canada

---

## Releases

---

### Canada's population estimates

Third quarter 2010 (preliminary)

As of October 1, 2010, Canada's population was estimated at 34,238,000, an increase of 129,300 (+0.4%) from July 1, 2010. During the third quarter, 84,200 immigrants arrived in Canada, 8,800 more than in the same quarter of 2009.

The increase in immigration was experienced by most of Canada's provinces and territories. Some of them had the highest quarterly immigration levels since 1971, the first year covered by the current system of demographic accounts.

Despite the increase in immigration, Canada's third-quarter population growth was only slightly higher than what was observed for the same quarter in 2009. The increase in immigration was partly offset by a decline in the net inflow of non-permanent residents.

#### Atlantic Canada

The population of Newfoundland and Labrador was estimated at 509,200 on October 1, 2010. Despite a net gain in international migration, it was the only province to post a population decline in the third quarter.

Prince Edward Island had the nation's highest third-quarter growth rate. Its population increased by nearly 1,000 (+0.7%) to 143,200. The increase was largely due to immigration, as the province received 1,200 immigrants, the highest number since 1971.

Nova Scotia's population grew by 1,400 (+0.1%) to 943,900. The increase was in part attributable to a net inflow of non-permanent residents (+1,400).

New Brunswick's population totalled 752,800 as of October 1, up by 1,100 (+0.1%). The increase was primarily attributable to immigration, as the province received around 700 immigrants, the highest level observed since the second quarter of 1976.

#### Central Canada

Quebec's population grew by 24,800 (+0.3%) to 7,932,100 during the third quarter. The province received 16,800 immigrants, the highest level since 1971.

During the third quarter, Quebec's net interprovincial migration was close to zero, meaning that its number of in-migrants coming from other parts of the country equalled the number of people leaving the province for another location in Canada. With only a few exceptions,

#### Note to readers

*This release presents preliminary postcensal population estimates as of October 1, 2010 and preliminary estimates of the demographic growth during the third quarter of 2010.*

*The estimates presented in this release are subject to revision. Future modifications could affect the analysis of trends, particularly where the numbers are small or the net change is close to zero.*

*Unless otherwise stated, historical comparisons in this analysis relate to the period between 1971 and 2010, the time frame covered by the current system of demographic accounts.*

**Natural increase** is the variation in population size over a given period as a result of the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths.

**Net interprovincial migration** is the variation in population over a given period as a result of movements of population between the provinces and territories of the country that involve a change in the usual place of residence.

**Net international migration** is the variation in population over a given period as a result of movements of population between Canada and other countries that involve a change in the usual place of residence. A distinction is made between immigrants, emigrants, returning emigrants, net temporary emigrants and net non-permanent residents.

**Non-permanent residents (also called temporary residents)** are people from another country who have a work or study permit, or who are refugee claimants, and family members living in Canada with them.

**Net migration** is the difference between the number of arrivals and the number of departures. It can have a positive or negative sign. Net migration is positive when the number of arrivals exceeds the number of departures and negative when the opposite is true. A distinction is usually made between net interprovincial migration and net international migration.

Quebec usually experiences losses in its migration exchanges with the other provinces and territories.

Ontario's population totalled 13,268,600 on October 1, 2010, an increase of 57,900 (+0.4%). Net international migration, the most important factor in the province's population growth, accounted for nearly 70% of Ontario's third-quarter population increase.

#### Western Canada

Manitoba's population as of October 1, 2010 was estimated at 1,240,000, up by 4,600 (+0.4%). The growth was primarily attributable to net international migration, estimated at 4,100. Manitoba received nearly 4,700 immigrants in the third quarter, the highest level since 1971.

Saskatchewan's population increased by 4,100 (+0.4%) to reach 1,049,700 as of October 1.

More than 60% of this growth was due to net international migration. Saskatchewan's net interprovincial migration during the third quarter, which was slightly above zero, was much lower than in the same period in 2009.

Alberta's population rose by 14,100 (+0.4%) to 3,735,100 in the third quarter. Unlike the situation in other provinces where migration is the key factor of population growth, nearly 60% of Alberta's growth was due to natural increase, a much higher proportion than in any other province.

British Columbia posted an increase of 20,900 (+0.5%) in the third quarter as its population reached 4,551,900. The province received more than 13,200 immigrants in the third quarter, its highest level of immigration since the first quarter of 1997.

### The territories

The population of the three territories was virtually unchanged in the third quarter. As of October 1, 2010, the Yukon's population was estimated at 34,500, compared with 43,800 for the Northwest Territories and 33,300 for Nunavut.

Available on CANSIM: tables 051-0005, 051-0006, 051-0017 to 051-0020, 051-0037, 051-0045 and 053-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3231, 3233 and 3601.

The July to September 2010 issue of *Quarterly Demographic Estimates*, Vol. 24, no. 3 (91-002-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, to obtain additional data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-767-5611; 613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; [demography@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:demography@statcan.gc.ca)), Demography Division.

### Components and factors of demographic growth

	Third quarter 2009 <sup>1</sup>	Third quarter 2010 <sup>2</sup>	Third quarter 2009 and third quarter 2010 difference
	number		
<b>Total growth</b>	<b>126,663</b>	<b>129,283</b>	<b>2,620</b>
Natural increase	43,490	41,891	-1,599
Births	100,869	101,138	269
Deaths	57,379	59,247	1,868
Net international migration	83,173	87,392	4,219
Immigration	75,390	84,189	8,799
Net non-permanent residents	25,348	20,960	-4,388
Emigration <sup>3</sup>	17,565	17,757	192

1. Updated estimates.

2. Preliminary estimates.

3. Emigration also takes into account net temporary emigration and returning emigration.

## Quarterly demographic estimates

	July 1, 2010 <sup>1</sup>	October 1, 2010 <sup>1</sup>	July 1 to October 1, 2010 % change
	number		
<b>Canada</b>	<b>34,108,752</b>	<b>34,238,035</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	509,739	509,239	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	142,266	143,241	0.7
Nova Scotia	942,506	943,882	0.1
New Brunswick	751,755	752,814	0.1
Quebec	7,907,375	7,932,141	0.3
Ontario	13,210,667	13,268,558	0.4
Manitoba	1,235,412	1,240,020	0.4
Saskatchewan	1,045,622	1,049,701	0.4
Alberta	3,720,946	3,735,086	0.4
British Columbia	4,530,960	4,551,853	0.5
Yukon	34,525	34,475	-0.1
Northwest Territories	43,759	43,757	0.0
Nunavut	33,220	33,268	0.1

1. Preliminary postcensal estimates.

**Note:** These estimates are based on 2006 Census population counts adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves.



---

## Waste management industry: Business and government sectors 2008

The waste management industry in Canada handled just over 34 million tonnes of waste in 2008. This amount translates into about 1,031 kilograms of waste per Canadian.

Of this total, the quantity of waste sent to public and private waste disposal facilities was 25.9 million tonnes, practically unchanged since 2006.

The remaining 8.5 million tonnes was sent for recycling or composting, up 9.7% from 2006.

About one-third of waste for disposal came from residential sources, while the other two-thirds came from non-residential sources.

The amount of residential waste disposal fell by 4.0% from 2006 to 8.5 million tonnes in 2008. Meanwhile, the amount of non-residential waste rose by 1.8% to 17.3 million tonnes.

### Quantity of waste sent for disposal fell in most provinces

Between 2006 and 2008, the quantity of waste sent for disposal increased in three provinces: Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Saskatchewan recorded the biggest increase in the amount of waste disposed, with an 8.3% change.

On the other hand, New Brunswick had the biggest decrease (-6.3%).

#### Note to readers

*This release is based on the results of the biennial report on the Canadian waste management industry entitled Waste Management Industry Survey: Business and Government Sectors 2008.*

*This analysis, based on data from the Waste Management Industry Survey, examines the quantities of waste disposed of in landfills and incinerators managed by governments and waste management firms, as well as the amount of waste diverted.*

*It also includes information on the preparation of materials for recycling or composting and statistics on the financial and employment characteristics of local governments and firms that provided waste management services.*

On a per capita basis, Alberta sent the most waste for disposal in 2008, the equivalent of just over 1.1 tonnes per person. Conversely, Nova Scotia sent 378 kilograms per person for disposal.

The high per capita disposal rates in Alberta were largely the result of non-residential waste disposal. In terms of residential waste, per capita disposal in Alberta was close to the national average.

### Waste diversion: Largest increase in electronics

Nationally, the quantity of materials diverted from disposal for recycling or composting increased by about 10% from 2006 to 2008.

Electronic waste recycling recorded the biggest increase (+115%). This was followed by plastic materials, which rose by 40%.

## Local governments spending more on waste management

Local governments spent about \$2.6 billion on waste management in 2008, up from \$2.1 billion two years earlier.

Provincially, municipalities that spent more money per capita on waste management reported diverting greater amounts of waste per person.

Business sector operating revenues rose 13% to \$5.8 billion between 2006 and 2008. Operating expenditures incurred by waste management firms increased 19% to \$5.1 billion.

Just over 31,000 people were employed full-time in the waste management industry in both the government and business sectors in 2008.

Available on CANSIM: tables 153-0041 to 153-0045.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1736 and 2009.**

The publication *Waste Management Industry Survey: Business and Government Sectors, 2008* (16F0023X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Environment*.

A data table is also available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the information officer (613-951-0297; [environ@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:environ@statcan.gc.ca)), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division.

## Disposal of waste by source, province and territory, 2008

	Residential proportion of waste %	Non-residential proportion of waste %	Residential sources per capita kilograms	Non-residential sources per capita kilograms
<b>Canada</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>520</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	53	47	429	382
Prince Edward Island	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	42	58	158	220
New Brunswick	49	51	313	329
Quebec	33	67	265	530
Ontario	34	66	250	495
Manitoba	41	59	332	469
Saskatchewan	32	68	286	605
Alberta	24	76	267	855
British Columbia	34	66	219	422
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	x	x	x	x

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act

**Note:** Related CANSIM tables 051-0001 and 153-0041.



## Farm Product Price Index

October 2010

Prices farmers received for their commodities rose 8.5% in October from October 2009, as both the livestock and animal products index and the crops index increased.

The prices producers received for livestock and animal products in October rose 15.8% compared with October 2009 as increases were recorded in all livestock commodities except poultry. Cattle and calves and hogs, the two largest contributors to the livestock index, have posted year-over-year increases in the last six and seven months respectively. In 2009, hog and cattle prices were affected by the US Country of Origin Labeling legislation, concerns about the H1N1 flu virus and lower demand driven by the economic situation.

The prices producers received for crops in October were 1.5% higher compared with the same month a year earlier, as all commodities recorded increases except specialty crops. The overall crop index recorded its second year-over-year increase following 21 months of year-over-year decreases.

In October, the overall livestock and animal products index was up 1.1% from September led by increases in cattle and dairy. The total crops index fell 0.4% compared with the September index, as potatoes and fruit declined.

**Note:** The growth rate of the total Farm Product Price Index (FPPI) is derived from a weighted average of the component indices using a different set of weights in consecutive months, it is not a weighted average of the growth rates of its crop and livestock components. Given this, the growth rate of the composite FPPI can lie outside the growth rate of these components.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0021 and 002-0022.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.**

The October 2010 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 10, no. 10 (21-007-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to order data, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; fax: 204-983-7543; [gailann.breese@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:gailann.breese@statcan.gc.ca)), Agriculture Division.

## Farm Product Price Index

	October 2009 <sup>r</sup>	September 2010 <sup>r</sup>	October 2010 <sup>p</sup>	October 2009 to October 2010	September to October 2010
	(1997=100)			% change	
<b>Farm Product Price Index</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>113.0</b>	<b>113.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Crops</b>	<b>116.4</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>118.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Grains	103.7	101.3	103.8	0.1	2.5
Oilseeds	112.3	117.9	118.2	5.3	0.3
Specialty crops	151.9	131.4	131.9	-13.2	0.4
Fruit	112.3	127.5	122.0	8.6	-4.3
Vegetables	121.9	125.8	126.9	4.1	0.9
Potatoes	167.7	195.0	178.0	6.1	-8.7
<b>Livestock and animal products</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Cattle and calves	91.2	106.2	108.3	18.8	2.0
Hogs	57.3	87.4	84.4	47.3	-3.4
Poultry	116.9	110.2	110.3	-5.6	0.1
Eggs	103.5	109.8	109.8	6.1	0.0
Dairy	140.4	142.3	148.1	5.5	4.1

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

---

## Railway carloadings

October 2010

The Canadian railway industry recorded a strong growth in freight loadings for October, as both domestic and international freight traffic rose.

As a result of the increase in both traffic types, total freight carried rose by 7.9% from October 2009 to 25.8 million tonnes in October.

Within Canada, the increase in freight loaded was attributed to a rise in non-intermodal and intermodal loadings. Combined, these two transportation systems pushed total freight loaded up 5.5% to 23.2 million tonnes in October.

Non-intermodal loadings led the increase on a tonnage basis, with freight loadings increasing to 20.8 million tonnes in October for a gain of 5.4% compared to the same month last year. The commodity groups that recorded the largest increases in tonnage were potash, iron ores and concentrates, and alumina.

The increase in non-intermodal loadings occurred despite a fall in the loadings of 26 of the 63 commodity groups. The groups with the largest declines were colza seeds (canola), wheat and lumber.

Intermodal loadings rose 6.5% from October 2009 to 2.4 million tonnes in October. The gain was the result of increased containerized cargo shipments, which grew 7.1% to 2.3 million tonnes.

Inbound traffic received from the United States rose 34.4% in October to 2.6 million tonnes. The increase in traffic was attributed to a growth in non-intermodal traffic.

On geographic basis, 54.9% of the freight traffic originating in Canada was loaded in the Western Division of Canada, with the remainder loaded in the Eastern Division. The Eastern and Western Divisions, for statistical purposes, are separated by an imaginary line running from Thunder Bay to Armstrong, Ontario. Freight loaded at Thunder Bay is included in the Western Division while loadings at Armstrong are reported in the Eastern Division.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.**

The October 2010 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 87, no. 10 (52-001-X, free), is now available from the *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 Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; [transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

## Large urban transit

October 2010 (preliminary)

Combined ridership and revenue levels for 10 of Canada's largest urban transit properties rose in October compared with October 2009.

These 10 companies represent about 80% of total urban transit across the country.

Ridership levels rose to 133.6 million passenger trips in October, a 2.5% increase from the same month a year earlier.

The rise in ridership pushed revenue (excluding subsidies), up 5.3% from October 2009 to \$232.7 million in October.

Available on CANSIM: table 408-0004.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2745.**

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; fax: 613-951-0009; [transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca)), Transportation Division. ■



---

## Government Finance Statistics

Third quarter 2010

Data for Government Finance Statistics (GFS), a system which presents fiscal statistics using the international standard GFS developed by the International Monetary Fund, are now available for the third quarter. This standard allows consistent aggregation and analysis across countries.

Quarterly GFS data are available on CANSIM, for overall government in Canada and for four sectors from 1991 to the third quarter of 2010. These sectors are: federal government, provincial/territorial governments, local governments, and the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans.

**Note:** Currently Government Finance Statistics (GFS) data are being derived by mapping Canada's System of National Accounts data to GFS concepts and conventions. Beginning in 2012, the GFS data will be derived directly from government financial information.

**Available on CANSIM: table 385-0032.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5174.**

Additional information can also be found in the *Latest Developments in the Canadian Economic Accounts* (13-605-X, free), available from the *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 Claude Vaillancourt (613-951-1820; [claud.vallancourt@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:claud.vallancourt@statcan.gc.ca)), Public Sector Statistics Division. ■

## Quarterly industry revenue indices for selected service industries

Third quarter 2010

Industry revenue indices for selected business and consumer service industries are now available for the third quarter.

These indices encompass both national and provincial data. They are based on a new statistical program that combines administrative data with survey data collected from complex businesses. The data include both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted indexed operating revenues. The series begin with data for the final quarter of 2006.

The purpose of this program is to augment current economic data available for service industries.

**Available on CANSIM: table 362-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5104.**

For more information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-801-3282; 613-951-4612; [servicesind@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:servicesind@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kyoomars Haghandish (613-951-6304; [kyoomars.haghandish@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:kyoomars.haghandish@statcan.gc.ca)), or Jesus Dominguez (613-951-1747; [jesus.dominguez@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:jesus.dominguez@statcan.gc.ca)), Service Industries Division. ■

---

## New products and studies

---

**Waste Management Industry Survey: Business and Government Sectors, 2008**  
Catalogue number **16F0023X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Farm Product Price Index**, October 2010, Vol. 10, no. 10  
Catalogue number **21-007-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire**, October 2010, Vol. 6, no. 10  
Catalogue number **41-019-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Monthly Railway Carloadings**, October 2010, Vol. 87, no. 10  
Catalogue number **52-001-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Retail Trade**, October 2010, Vol. 82, no. 10  
Catalogue number **63-005-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Quarterly Demographic Estimates**, July to September 2010, Vol. 24, no. 3  
Catalogue number **91-002-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

---

### How to order products

---

**To order by phone, please refer to:**

- The title
  - The catalogue number
  - The volume number
  - The issue number
  - Your credit card number.
- From Canada and the United States, call: **1-800-267-6677**  
From other countries, call: **1-613-951-2800**  
To fax your order, call: **1-877-287-4369**

**To order by mail, write to:** Statistics Canada, Finance, 6<sup>th</sup> floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.  
Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 5% GST and applicable PST.

**To order by Internet, write to:** [infostats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website at [www.statcan.gc.ca](http://www.statcan.gc.ca) and browse by "Key resource" > "Publications."

**Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.**

---

Catalogue 11-001-XIE (English) 11-001-XIE-0001-0001-0001	
<b>The Daily</b>	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, May 29, 2008	
Released at 9:30 a.m. Eastern time	
<b>Releases</b>	
Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2008	2
The current account surplus with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased sharply to \$5.5 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several imported commodities combined with a lower import bill. In the financial account, foreign direct investment flows into Canada showed a significant increase from the negative value of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.	
Payroll employment, earnings and hours, March 2008	7
Study: The year to review for adolescent health, 2007	9
Public sector employment, first quarter 2008	10
Consumer and Managers Services Price Index, April 2008	11
Placement of temporary, clerical and factory jobs, April 2008	12
Health indicators, 2008	12
<b>New products</b>	13
<b>2008 Census profiles</b>	
With the release of the income and earnings release components, the complete cumulative profile is now available for census divisions, census subdivisions, dissemination areas, forward sortation areas, designated places, urban areas, and census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with census subdivisions. To obtain these profiles in electronic format (links vary for different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.	
 	

## 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.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to [lstproc@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:lstproc@statcan.gc.ca). Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2010. All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.