Catalogue 11-001-XIE (Français 11-001-XIF) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 28, 2004
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

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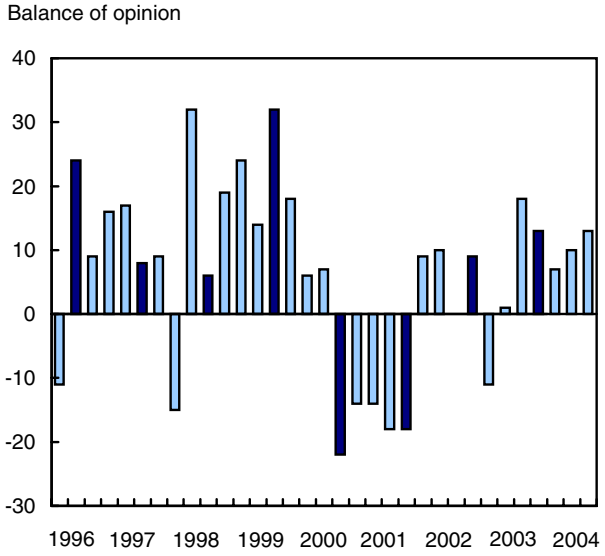
Business Conditions Survey: Manufacturing Industries

October 2004

Building on the momentum of the last nine months, manufacturers' outlook for the fourth quarter of 2004 remained optimistic. Manufacturers anticipated further improvements for production and employment in the coming quarter, while they were very satisfied with the current level of orders received.

The voluntary survey conducted in the first two weeks of October, to which almost 4,000 manufacturers responded, requests opinions on production impediments, finished product inventory levels, new and unfilled order levels, production and employment prospects in the coming three months.

Balance of opinion for expected volume of production next three months versus last three



Manufacturers continue to be more positive about production prospects

In October, 22% of manufacturers stated they would increase production in the fourth quarter of 2004, while 9% expected to decrease production, leaving the balance of opinion at +13. This was an increase from the +10 posted in July. Led by producers in the computer and electronic product and the machinery industries, 16 of the 21 manufacturing industries continued to contribute to the positive balance.

The balance of opinion is determined by subtracting the proportion of manufacturers that stated production would decrease in the coming three months from the proportion who stated production would be increasing.

Note to readers

The business conditions survey is conducted in January, April, July and October; the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 4,000 manufacturers and are weighted by a manufacturer's shipments or employment. Consequently, larger manufacturers have a correspondingly larger affect on the results than smaller manufacturers.

Except for the data on production difficulties, data in this release are seasonally adjusted.

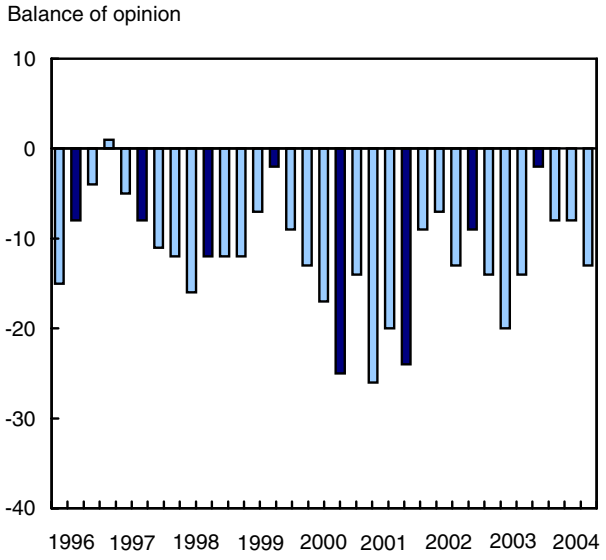
Stronger satisfaction with level of orders received

The October balance of opinion on the current level of orders received increased a further 7 points to +14. This is the strongest balance posted since a +21 in April 2000. The balance had dipped to a low of -36 in October 2001. The number of manufacturers who stated that orders received were decreasing declined to 4% in October from 12% in July. Producers in the computer and electronic product, the electrical equipment, appliance and component and the chemical industries were the major contributors to the improved balance.

Manufacturers' slightly more concerned with finished product inventories

In October, 79% of manufacturers continued to report that the current level of finished product inventories was about right, unchanged from July. Some 17% stated that inventories were too high, while only 4% said inventories were too low. This left the balance of opinion at -13, a 5 point drop from the July survey. Results from the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing for August 2004 showed that finished products continued to increase to a level of over $20.7 billion, the highest level since June 2003.

Balance of opinion for current level of finished-product inventory on hand



Manufacturers' satisfaction with unfilled orders down slightly

With 20% of manufacturers stating a higher-than-normal backlog and 19% expressing a lower-than-normal backlog, the balance of opinion concerning the current level of unfilled orders stood at +1 in October, only 1 point lower than in July. This represents the second positive balance this year, after being mostly negative since mid-2000 and dipping as low as -42 in October 2001. Producers in the computer and electronic product and primary metal industries were the major contributors to the positive balance. Results from the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing for August 2004 showed that unfilled orders declined 1.1% to $37.4 billion.

Manufacturers' employment prospects are very positive

The balance of opinion for employment prospects for the next three months was up 3 points to +9 in October. While 91% of manufacturers stated that they would keep or add to their work force, only 9% indicated that they expected to decrease employment in the fourth quarter. This represents the most positive employment outlook since the April 1998 survey. According to the Labour Force Survey, employment in manufacturing at the national level has changed little since the fall of 2003. On the other hand, the average number of hours worked in the third quarter of 2004 was higher than the same quarter one year earlier.

Fewer manufacturers reported production impediments

The number of manufacturers reporting no production impediments was up 3 points to 81% in October. The number of producers reporting raw material shortages dropped from 8% in April to 5% in October. The decreasing concern over raw material shortages was mostly felt in the primary metals industries. Meanwhile, manufacturers in the fabricated metal product and machinery industries continued to express concerns about steel shortages and higher prices. The proportion reporting a shortage of skilled labour was down 1 point to 6% and those reporting a shortage of unskilled labour increased 1 point to 3%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 302-0007 and 302-0008.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2152.

Business Conditions Survey data for January will be released on January 27, 2005.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; fax: 613-951-9499; *manufact@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of the release, contact Claude Robillard (613-951-3507; (*claude.robillard@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division

Business Conditions Survey: Manufacturing Industries

	October 2003	January 2004	April 2004	July 2004	October 2004
	seasonally adjusted				
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
About the same (%)	50	57	63	64	69
Higher (%)	34	28	22	23	22
Lower (%)	16	15	15	13	9
Balance of opinion	18	13	7	10	13
Orders received are:					
About the same (%)	63	65	58	69	78
Rising (%)	20	24	20	19	18
Declining (%)	17	11	22	12	4
Balance of opinion	3	13	-2	7	14
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:					
About normal (%)	62	68	72	62	61
Higher than Normal (%)	13	11	14	20	20
Lower than Normal (%)	25	21	14	18	19
Balance of opinion	-12	-10	0	2	1
Finished product inventory on hand is:					
About right (%)	76	84	72	79	79
Too low (%)	5	7	10	6	4
Too high[1] (%)	19	9	18	14	17
Balance of opinion	-14	-2	-8	-8	-13
Employment during the next three months will:					
Change little (%)	69	68	71	71	73
Increase (%)	16	15	14	17	18
Decrease (%)	15	17	15	11	9
Balance of opinion	1	-2	-1	6	9
	unadjusted				
	%				
Sources of production difficulties:					
Working capital shortage	4	3	3	3	2
Skilled labour shortage	8	5	5	7	6
Unskilled labour shortage	3	2	2	2	3
Raw material shortage	3	3	7	8	5
Other difficulties	6	4	3	2	3
No difficulties	75	84	81	78	81

1. No evident seasonality.

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Industrial product and raw materials price indexes

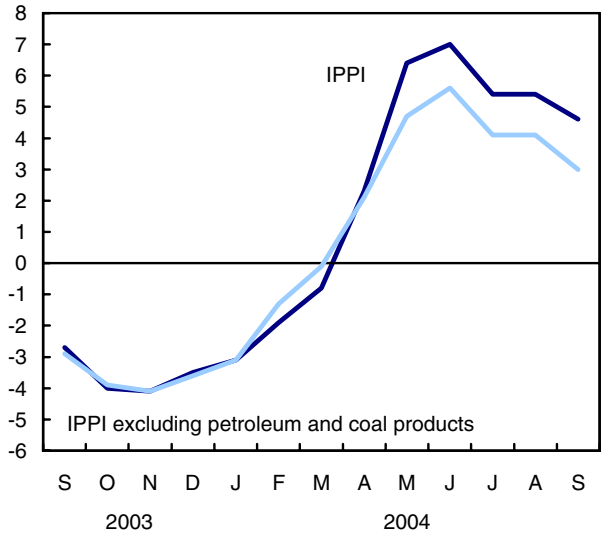
September 2004

Prices that manufacturers received for their goods at the plant gate rose again in September compared with the same month last year, but at a weaker pace than in the previous four months.

At the same time, the price of raw materials used by factories accelerated for the seventh month in a row.

Petroleum product prices still influence the IPPI

12-month % change



Manufacturers received 4.6% more for their goods than they did in September last year, the third consecutive month of weaker growth. The rate of growth in the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) has been decelerating since it reached a peak of 7.0% in June.

Prices for petroleum and coal products continued to have a major influence on the 12-month change, rising 28.3% from September 2003. If petroleum and coal product prices had been excluded, the IPPI would have increased only 3.0%, rather than 4.6%.

Meanwhile, raw materials cost factories substantially more, as manufacturers paid 25.0% more for their inputs than they did in September last year. This was the largest 12-month gain since June 2000 when raw materials prices surged 27.2%.

Mineral fuels (+43.0%) and crude oil prices (+56.8%) posted their biggest gains since February 2003. If mineral fuels had been excluded, the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) would have increased only 11.1% instead of 25.0%.

Note to readers

*The **Industrial Product Price Index** (IPPI) reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and the time the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.*

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. Therefore, a rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against its U.S. counterpart affects the IPPI.

*The **Raw Materials Price Index** (RMPI) reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Unlike the IPPI, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.*

In September, the IPPI (1997=100) stood at 110.7, down from its revised level of 111.4 in August. The RMPI (1997=100) reached 134.2, up from a revised level of 133.8 in August.

IPPI: Primary metals also major factor in increase

Prices for primary metal products also had an affect on the IPPI in September, rising 21.8% from a year ago. Steel products, nickel products and copper products were the major contributors.

Metal fabricated products increased 11.9%, mainly as a result of the higher cost for steel. Lumber and other wood products and chemical products also contributed to the 12-month increase in the IPPI.

Manufacturers' prices fell 0.6% between August and September on the heels of a 0.4% increase the month before.

Prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment declined 1.3%, mainly because of a stronger Canadian dollar. Prices for meat, fish and dairy products fell 3.6% as a result of lower prices for beef and veal products.

Pulp and paper products, primary metal products and lumber and other wood products also registered price decreases in September. These decreases were partially offset by higher prices for petroleum and coal products.

Price of raw materials remains strong

The price of raw materials other than mineral fuels remained strong in September. On a 12-month basis, prices manufacturers paid for non-ferrous metals rose 30.2%, mainly because of higher prices for copper, lead, zinc and nickel.

Ferrous materials prices rose 39.0% from September last year, with iron and steel scrap prices rising 61.6%. Other major contributors were higher prices for animals and animal products, wood products as well as non-metallic minerals.

Raw materials prices rose 0.3% between August and September, a slowdown from a 3.7% gain the month before.

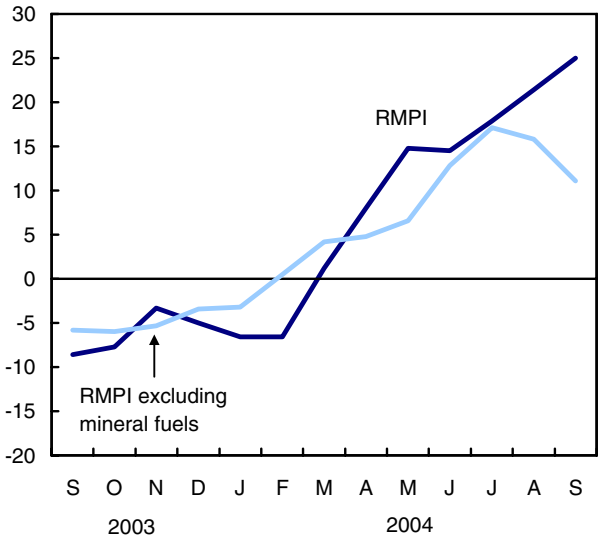
Mineral fuels were up, as crude oil prices rose 1.5% due to continuing supply uncertainties as well as the effect of Hurricane Ivan on inventories.

Offsetting the increase in mineral fuels, prices for ferrous materials were down 5.5% from August as a result of lower prices for iron and steel scrap. In addition, non-ferrous metals decreased 1.4% as prices for zinc, nickel, silver and lead declined.

Price decreases were also observed for vegetable products as prices for soybeans and canola fell from August.

Crude oil prices continue to influence the RMPI

12-month % change



Impact of the exchange rate

Between August and September, the value of the Canadian dollar strengthened against the US dollar, rising 1.8%.

As a result, if the impact of the exchange rate had been excluded, the IPPI would have slipped just 0.1%, compared with the actual 0.6% decline.

On a 12-month basis, if the impact of the exchange rate had been excluded, producer prices would have risen 6.2% between September 2003 and September 2004, rather than their actual 4.6% increase.

Prices for intermediate goods continue to rise on a 12-month basis

Producers of intermediate goods received 8.0% more for their goods in September 2004 than in September 2003. Higher prices for petroleum products; primary metal products; metal fabricated products; lumber products; chemical products; and pulp and paper products were mainly responsible for the annual increase.

These increases were partly offset by declining prices for motor vehicles; tobacco products; fruit, vegetable and feed products; and textile products.

Prices for intermediate goods decreased 0.4% from August. Lower prices for meat, fish and dairy products; pulp and paper products; primary metal products; lumber products; motor vehicles; fruit, vegetable and feed products; and electrical and communication products were partially offset by higher prices for petroleum products as well as chemical products.

Finished goods prices down

On a monthly basis, prices for finished goods were down 0.8% from August. Lower prices for motor vehicles; meat, fish and dairy products; electrical and communication products; and machinery and equipment were responsible for this monthly decline. These decreases were partly offset by higher prices for petroleum products.

Compared with September 2003, prices for finished goods were down 0.2%, the first decrease in four months. Lower prices for motor vehicles, electrical and communication products as well as textile products were partly offset by higher prices for petroleum products, meat, fish and dairy products, fruit, vegetable and feed products, and furniture and fixtures.

Available on CANSIM: tables 329-0038 to 329-0049 and 330-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2306 and 2318.

The September 2004 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011-XIE, $19/$175, 62-011-XPE, $24/$233) will soon be available.

The Industrial product and raw material price indexes for October will be released on December 1.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release,

contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539, *infounit@statcan.ca*) or Danielle Gouin (613-951-3375; *danielle.gouin@statcan.ca*), Prices Division.

Industrial product price indexes
(1997 = 100)

	Relative importance	September 2003	August 2004[r]	September 2004[p]	September 2003 to September 2004	August 2004 to September 2004
					% change	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	**100.00**	**105.8**	**111.4**	**110.7**	**4.6**	**-0.6**
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	**94.32**	**104.2**	**108.2**	**107.3**	**3.0**	**-0.8**
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	106.6	112.1	108.1	1.4	-3.6
Fruit, vegetables, feeds and other food products	5.99	103.2	104.6	103.9	0.7	-0.7
Beverages	1.57	119.0	120.7	120.6	1.3	-0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	166.9	170.3	170.3	2.0	0.0
Rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products	3.30	106.0	108.7	108.9	2.7	0.2
Textile products	1.58	99.2	98.8	98.7	-0.5	-0.1
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	103.9	104.3	104.3	0.4	0.0
Lumber and other wood products	6.30	98.6	107.1	106.1	7.6	-0.9
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	109.8	111.8	111.8	1.8	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	101.8	107.0	105.6	3.7	-1.3
Printing and publishing	1.70	112.3	114.5	114.6	2.0	0.1
Primary metal products	7.80	95.1	117.1	115.8	21.8	-1.1
Metal fabricated products	4.11	107.2	119.8	120.0	11.9	0.2
Machinery and equipment	5.48	105.5	106.5	106.2	0.7	-0.3
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	22.16	104.9	101.9	100.6	-4.1	-1.3
Electrical and communications products	5.77	94.3	94.9	94.2	-0.1	-0.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	109.6	111.6	111.8	2.0	0.2
Petroleum and coal products[1]	5.68	135.5	169.6	173.8	28.3	2.5
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	110.2	114.7	114.9	4.3	0.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.40	107.0	110.4	110.1	2.9	-0.3
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	0.38	94.5	126.6	130.5	38.1	3.1
Intermediate goods[2]	**60.14**	**103.6**	**112.4**	**111.9**	**8.0**	**-0.4**
First-stage intermediate goods[3]	7.71	104.4	121.7	119.7	14.7	-1.6
Second-stage intermediate goods[4]	52.43	103.5	111.0	110.7	7.0	-0.3
Finished goods[5]	**39.86**	**109.1**	**109.8**	**108.9**	**-0.2**	**-0.8**
Finished foods and feeds	8.50	110.0	113.0	111.6	1.5	-1.2
Capital equipment	11.73	106.2	105.0	104.2	-1.9	-0.8
All other finished goods	19.63	110.5	111.3	110.7	0.2	-0.5

[r] *Revised figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*
1. *This index is estimated for the current month.*
2. *Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.*
3. *First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.*
4. *Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.*
5. *Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.*

Raw materials price indexes
(1997 = 100)

	Relative importance	September 2003	August 2004[r]	September 2004[p]	September 2003 to September 2004	August 2004 to September 2004
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	**100.00**	**107.4**	**133.8**	**134.2**	**25.0**	**0.3**
Mineral fuels	35.16	148.4	209.7	212.2	43.0	1.2
Vegetable products	10.28	86.8	86.9	85.9	-1.0	-1.2
Animals and animal products	20.30	96.5	100.7	101.7	5.4	1.0
Wood	15.60	79.5	84.2	84.2	5.9	0.0
Ferrous materials	3.36	95.7	140.7	133.0	39.0	-5.5
Non-ferrous metals	12.93	80.4	106.2	104.7	30.2	-1.4
Non-metallic minerals	2.38	116.7	120.1	120.4	3.2	0.2
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	**64.84**	**88.4**	**98.7**	**98.2**	**11.1**	**-0.5**

[r] *Revised figures.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*

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OTHER RELEASES

Study: Pumpkin crop on the rise

1986 to 2001

Canadian farmers more than doubled their area planted in pumpkin, squash and zucchini between 1986 and 2001, making them the nation's seventh most important vegetable crop, according to a new report.

Pumpkins were the fastest growing vegetable crop between 1986 and 2001. (For the sake of simplicity, the term "pumpkins" refers to three vegetables: Pumpkin, squash and zucchini.)

This fast growth appears to be related to the popularity of this vegetable during Thanksgiving and Halloween.

In 2001, 92% of the growth came from fresh pumpkins and only 8% came from pumpkins destined for processing into canned pie mixes and similar products.

In 1986, pumpkins ranked 15th in terms of planted area among all vegetables. By 2001, they were 7th after potatoes, sweet corn, peas, beans, tomatoes and carrots.

In 2001, 5,742 hectares of pumpkins were planted on 2,850 farms across Canada. The crop was worth almost $22 million in 2001, but this represented only about 2% of the $961 million value of the nation's potato crop.

Pumpkin farmers are fast discovering that it can be a lucrative source of income as a tourist attraction in the agri-tourism industry. Some of these farmers are opening up their farms to day trippers to enjoy such activities as hay rides or pumpkin carving.

Most pumpkin farms are located near major urban centres. Of the 5,742 hectares of pumpkin area in 2001, 2,024 hectares were on 473 farms in southern Ontario.

The Montérégie region of Quebec, near Montréal, had a large concentration of 170 farms that grew 828 hectares of pumpkins.

In British Columbia, the largest area devoted to this vegetable was in the Lower Mainland-Southwest, where 149 farms grew pumpkins on 376 hectares. Most of these were in the Greater Vancouver Regional District.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3438.

The analytical article *The Pumpkin: A Growing Vegetable*, no. 18 (11-621-MIE2004018, free) is now available online in the *Analysis in Brief* series. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Trade*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gaye Ward (613-951-3172), Agriculture Division. ■

Hog inventories

Third quarter 2004

Canadian hog producers decreased their inventories as exports and prices surged during the third quarter of 2004. Inventories dropped to 14.7 million hogs as of October 1st, 2004, down 1.2% from July 1st but modestly higher compared with the same period last year.

Producers were able to take advantage of the favourable conditions (including the cooler than normal weather) by heavily feeding their animals to bring them to market sooner. Feed grain prices moderated during the period consistent with the sufficient supplies.

The inventory of market hogs on Canadian farms declined 1.2% while the number of sows remained stable. All major hog producing provinces experienced declines.

Hog exports to the United States rose dramatically following the closure of the border to Canadian cattle in May 2003. Exports spiked to a record 6.3 million hogs during the first nine months of 2004, up 19.9% compared with the same period in 2003 and 50.2% higher compared with 2002 (when the border remained open to Canadian cattle). The gain in exports represents the shipment of 2.1 million more hogs in the first nine months of this year compared with the same period in 2002.

With the closure of the US border to Canadian cattle and high demand for beef in the United States, prices for beef have risen to record levels and dragged the demand for pork and hogs up. In turn, prices have increased in both countries. Also, with fewer shipments of cattle, there is more than sufficient transportation capacity to carry the hogs south.

Following two years of soft prices and a slump during the second half of 2003, hog prices rebounded in 2004 to levels last seen in 2001. The June 2004 price spiked to an increase of over 60% since the beginning of the year. Although prices have moderated somewhat, the September price was still almost 40% higher than January.

On March 5, 2004, spurred by rising exports, the National Pork Producers Council in the United States filed for anti-dumping and countervailing duties on Canadian hogs. The applications were made to both

the US Department of Commerce and the International Trade Commission. These actions add an element of uncertainty to the marketplace, although a preliminary countervail determination by the Department of Commerce was in Canada's favour.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3460.

The report *Hog Statistics*, Vol. 3, no. 4 (23-010-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

For general information, contact client services (1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, please contact Robert Plourde (613-951-8716; *robert.plourde@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division.

Hog inventories
October 1, 2004

	Breeding		Market hogs				Total hogs	
	2004	2003 to 2004	2004	2003 to 2004	2004	2003 to 2004	2004	2003 to 2004
			Under 20 kg		20 kg and over			
	'000 head	% change	'000 head	% change	'000 head	% change	'000 head	% change
Canada	**1,624**	**1.6**	**4,532**	**-1.0**	**8,509**	**0.9**	**14,665**	**0.4**
Atlantic	33	-6.0	106	-3.9	215	-3.4	354	-3.8
Quebec	417	-0.5	1,313	3.0	2,575	-2.5	4,305	-0.7
Ontario	437	1.2	1,096	-4.1	2,097	0.6	3,630	-0.8
East	**887**	**0.1**	**2,515**	**-0.5**	**4,887**	**-1.3**	**8,289**	**-0.9**
Manitoba	371	5.1	987	3.4	1,501	-0.8	2,859	1.4
Saskatchewan	133	3.8	402	1.6	800	10.9	1,335	7.2
Alberta	212	-0.1	580	-11.3	1,219	5.6	2,010	-0.5
British Columbia	22	10.6	48	4.6	103	3.3	172	4.5
West	**738**	**3.5**	**2,017**	**-1.6**	**3,622**	**3.9**	**6,376**	**2.0**

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

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Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults
September 2004 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks onto farms were estimated at 56.1 million birds in September, up 6.0% from September 2003. Placements of turkey poults on farms decreased 17.8% to 1.3 million birds.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; *sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Stocks of frozen and chilled meats
October 2004

Total frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of October 2004 amounted to 76 706 metric tonnes, up 4% from 74 049 tonnes in September and down 23% from 100 111 tonnes in October 2003. Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on October 1st totalled 62 376 metric tonnes, down 1% from October 2003.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0005 and 003-0041.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3423.

The October issue of *Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats* (23-009-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free Publications*, then *Agriculture*.

For general information, call 1-800-465-1991. To enquire about the concepts, methods and data

quality of this release, contact Barbara McLaughlin (902-893-7251; *barbara.mclaughlin@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Aircraft movement statistics

September 2004 (preliminary)

In September, the 42 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers reported 395,595 take-offs and landings, a decrease of 1.7% compared with September 2003 (402,467). This was the seventh consecutive decrease in year-over-year comparisons of monthly movements. In September, 27 airports showed year-over-year decreases in aircraft movements compared with September 2003. Declines of greater than 20% were reported at 5 airports this month compared with 3 airports in August.

Itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) fell by 1.0% (down 2,800 movements) in September 2004 compared with September 2003. This decrease in monthly year-over-year percentage changes follows an increase in August. Local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport) declined by 3.4% (down 4,072 movements) in September 2004, the seventh consecutive month of decline.

The top 10 airports in terms of volumes of itinerant movements in September showed year-over-year variations ranging from an increase of 9.5% (+778 movements) at Toronto/Buttonville Municipal to a 10.7% decline (-977 movements) at Victoria International. Of the top 10 airports, 6 recorded increases in itinerant movements (unchanged from August 2004).

The top 10 airports in terms of local movements showed year-over-year variations ranging from an increase of 31.5% (+1,876 movements) at Toronto/Buttonville Municipal to an 18.0% decline (-2,181 movements) at Boundary Bay. Declines in local movements were reported in 5 of the top 10 airports compared with 4 airports in August 2004.

The September issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics*, Vol. 3 no. 9 (51F0001PIE, TP1496, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Transport and warehousing*.

Preliminary statistics for the 56 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA flight service stations are also available for September.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; *aviationstatistics@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

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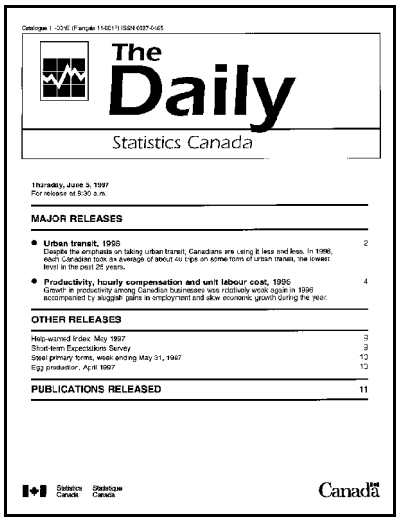

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0837-0445

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Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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