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MAJOR RELEASES

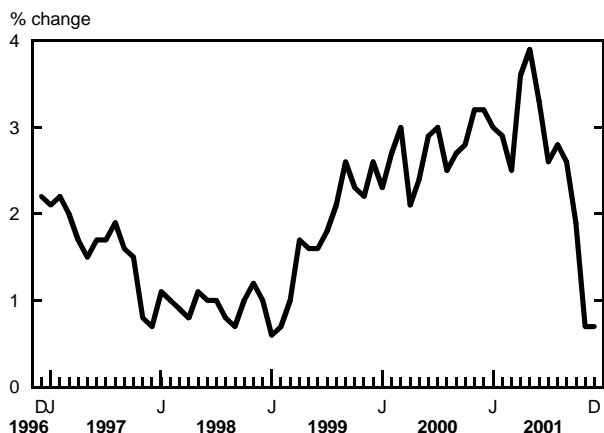
Consumer Price Index

December 2001

Consumers paid 0.7% more in December than they did in December 2000 for the goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket. This 12-month increase, along with November's, is the smallest advance since February 1999.

The slowdown in the 12-month percentage change in the CPI since October 2001 was primarily due to a drop in energy prices, especially gasoline prices. For the 12-month period ending in December, the all-items excluding energy index rose 2.0%, its smallest increase in 2001. The all-items excluding energy index has reflected price stability since July.

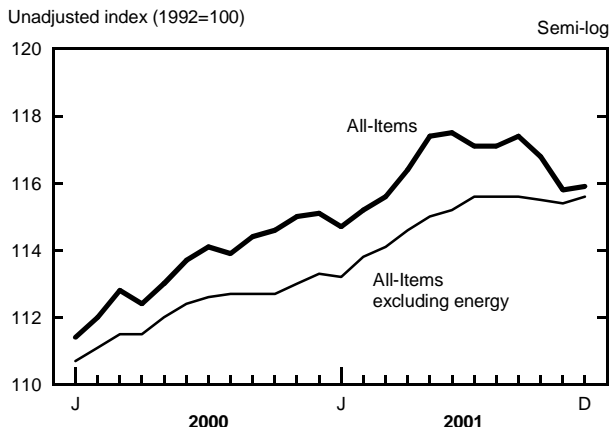
Percentage change in the Consumer Price Index from the same month of the previous year



The energy index was down 11.4% in December from December 2000. This decrease was mainly the result of a 19.3% drop in gasoline prices. Lower prices for fuel oil (-27.3%) and natural gas (-4.3%) also exerted some downward pressure on the energy index; higher electricity prices (+3.9%) partly offset this decline.

Factors contributing to the 12-month increase in the all-items CPI in December included higher prices for cigarettes, rent, restaurant food and beef. Lower prices for automotive vehicle purchases and traveller accommodation also offset the increase in the all-items CPI.

The CPI and the CPI excluding energy



Annual average CPI higher

The annual average all-items CPI was 2.6% higher in 2001 than in 2000. This gain is comparable to the 2.7% rise in 2000 from 1999. Except for the increase in 1991, which was affected by the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax, the rises in 2000 and 2001 are the largest since 1990 (+4.8%).

In 2001, rising energy prices had less impact on the increase in the all-items CPI than they had in 2000. The annual average energy index rose only 3.3% in 2001, compared with 16.2% in 2000. In 2001, the increase in energy prices was largely due to a 29.6% jump in natural gas prices (+21.6% in 2000). The annual average fuel oil index edged up just 0.2% in 2001, compared with 41.4% in 2000. The main factor tempering the 2001 rise in the energy index was the drop in gasoline prices, which fell 2.6%; they climbed 21.9% in 2000.

Excluding energy prices, the all-items CPI rose 2.4% in 2001. This rise represents a break from the 1.4% and 1.5% increases measured since 1996. The rise in 2001 is mostly the result of increases in the indexes for cigarettes, restaurant food, mortgage interest cost, beef and rent.

Annual average indexes are obtained by calculating the average of the index levels for the 12 months of the calendar year.

Slim monthly change in the CPI

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items CPI rose 0.1% from November to December. This slight increase followed a 0.9% decline from October to November. The greatest impact came from higher prices for natural gas, fresh vegetables, and to a lesser extent, fresh fruits and air transportation. Decreases in the prices of gasoline, women's clothing, traveller accommodation and fuel oil tempered the monthly rise.

The natural gas index advanced 13.9% in December after five consecutive declines, including a 22.4% tumble in November. While most of November's decline was the result of a credit received by a large proportion of Alberta customers, December's rise was primarily due to the resumption of payments by those same customers. A 4.8% increase in natural gas prices in Ontario also contributed significantly to the gain in the Canadian index.

Fresh vegetable prices jumped 13.0% in December, as cold spells in the United States affected various crops. Fresh fruit prices rose 6.9%. Prices of fresh vegetables were lower (-4.0%) than in December 2000, but prices of fresh fruits were higher (+11.2%).

The price of air transportation rose 4.0% from November to December. This increase was primarily due to higher overseas rates; rates for domestic travel were down.

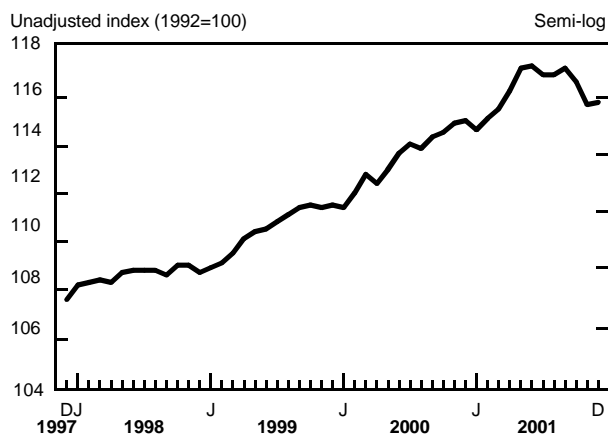
Consumers paid 4.1% less for gasoline in December than in November, the third straight monthly decrease. Gasoline prices dropped in all provinces except New Brunswick (+0.2%), where the provincial tax on gasoline was raised. Price declines were generally greater in Western Canada—wholesale prices in these markets registered declines. Markets in Central and Eastern Canada showed slight increases.

The women's clothing index posted a 2.3% decline in December, as many items were available at reduced prices.

From November to December, prices for traveller accommodation fell 3.7%, continuing the downward price trend that has marked the slow tourism season that began in September.

Fuel oil prices fell 5.5% in December from November. This decline affected all provinces fairly uniformly. Since January 2001, fuel oil prices have generally fallen, mainly because of a drop in the price of oil, which hovered around \$44 per barrel at the start of the year and in the \$29 range at the end of December.

The Consumer Price Index



Available on CANSIM: tables 326-0001 to 326-0004 and 326-0010.

Available at 7 a.m. on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca).

The December 2001 issue of the *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001-XIB, \$8/\$77; 62-001-XPB, \$11/\$103) is now available. See *How to order products*.

January's Consumer Price Index will be released on February 14.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, call (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division, or Joanne Moreau (613-951-7130). □

The Consumer Price Index and its major components (1992=100)

	December 2001	November 2001	December 2000	November to December 2001	December 2000 to December 2001
Unadjusted					
				% change	
All-items	115.9	115.8	115.1	0.1	0.7
Food	118.6	117.3	114.5	1.1	3.6
Shelter	112.6	112.0	111.7	0.5	0.8
Household operations and furnishings	113.0	112.7	110.5	0.3	2.3
Clothing and footwear	103.7	105.2	105.2	-1.4	-1.4
Transportation	126.0	126.9	132.4	-0.7	-4.8
Health and personal care	114.5	114.7	112.8	-0.2	1.5
Recreation, education and reading	122.9	123.2	122.0	-0.2	0.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	111.9	111.7	99.0	0.2	13.0
All-items (1986=100)	148.5				
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1992	86.3	86.4	86.9		
Special Aggregates					
Goods	112.3	112.1	113.2	0.2	-0.8
Services	120.0	119.9	117.4	0.1	2.2
All-items excluding food and energy	114.8	114.9	113.0	-0.1	1.6
Energy	119.1	119.5	134.5	-0.3	-11.4
All-items excluding the eight most volatile components ¹	117.7	117.8	115.8	-0.1	1.6

¹ Excluded from the All-items CPI are the following eight volatile components, as defined by the Bank of Canada: fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuel; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. The Bank of Canada further adjusts this series to obtain their measure of core inflation, which also excludes the effect of changes in indirect taxes. For data and information on core inflation, consult the Bank of Canada Web site: <http://www.bankofcanada.ca/inflation>.

Consumer Price Index for the provinces, Whitehorse and Yellowknife (1992=100)

	December 2001	November 2001	December 2000	November to December 2001	December 2000 to December 2001
Unadjusted					
				% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador	113.4	113.7	114.0	-0.3	-0.5
Prince Edward Island	113.8	115.1	113.4	-1.1	0.4
Nova Scotia	115.7	116.1	116.0	-0.3	-0.3
New Brunswick	114.3	114.5	113.8	-0.2	0.4
Quebec	113.1	112.9	111.8	0.2	1.2
Ontario	117.3	117.3	116.0	0.0	1.1
Manitoba	120.1	120.2	119.9	-0.1	0.2
Saskatchewan	120.3	120.4	119.1	-0.1	1.0
Alberta	118.5	116.6	119.6	1.6	-0.9
British Columbia	114.8	114.9	114.3	-0.1	0.4
Whitehorse	115.2	116.2	115.8	-0.9	-0.5
Yellowknife	113.1	113.2	112.1	-0.1	0.9

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

November 2001

Shipments climbed 1.7% to \$41.4 billion in November, as manufacturers regained some of the ground lost in September and October. Prompted by increases in the motor vehicle and aerospace product and parts industries, shipments rose for the first time since August. The Canadian economy lingered in uncertainty throughout 2001, as manufacturers faced weakening domestic and international demand while struggling to reduce persistently high finished-product inventories. As global economies stalled, September and October saw a rash of temporary plant closures and production slowdowns. November's results reflect the resumption in production of many of these firms.

Fifteen of 21 industries, representing 82% of total shipments, reported higher shipment values in November. Shipments increased in six provinces and in the territories. Although November showed the first significant gain in shipments since May, manufacturing output remained well below 2000 levels. Shipments have tumbled 10.1% since peaking at \$46 billion in October 2000.

Shipments by province and territory

	Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Oct. to Nov. 2001
Seasonally adjusted			
	\$ millions		% change
Newfoundland and Labrador	175	180	3.0
Prince Edward Island	100	98	-2.5
Nova Scotia	718	678	-5.5
New Brunswick	900	950	5.6
Quebec	9,753	9,837	0.9
Ontario	21,522	22,025	2.3
Manitoba	937	937	-0.0
Saskatchewan	568	579	1.9
Alberta	3,300	3,407	3.2
British Columbia	2,715	2,685	-1.1
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	4	4	14.8

As the slowdown of 2001 took hold of the economy, manufacturing employment suffered. According to the latest Labour Force Survey, manufacturing employment fell slightly in December (-6,000), bringing losses in 2001 to 111,000 (-4.8%). This was the largest year-over-year drop in factory employment since 1991. The declines in 2001 were concentrated in computers and electronic products. The majority (67,300) of the manufacturing jobs were lost in the fourth quarter.

Although the process of trimming inventories began slowly, in recent months manufacturers successfully trimmed their holdings. In November, lower raw-materials inventories, in conjunction with modestly

Note to readers

In addition to current-month estimates, data for the previous three months are regularly revised. Factors influencing revisions include late receipt of company data, incorrect information reported earlier, replacement of estimates with actual figures (once available), and seasonal adjustments. Consult the appropriate CANSIM tables for revised data.

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming that the orders are not cancelled.

New orders represent orders received, whether shipped in the current month or not. They are measured as the sum of shipments for the current month plus the change in unfilled orders. Some readers interpret new orders as orders that will lead to future demand. This is inappropriate since the "new orders" variable includes orders that have already been shipped. Readers should be aware that the month-to-month change in new orders may be volatile, particularly if the previous month's change in unfilled orders is large in relation to the current month's change.

Not all orders will be translated into Canadian factory shipments because portions of large contracts can be subcontracted out to manufacturers in other countries.

smaller finished-products stocks, contributed to the sixth consecutive decline. Inventories fell 0.5% to \$63.1 billion in November, 4.1% below their November 2000 peak. The trend for inventories remained unchanged for the fourth straight month, -0.5%. Unfilled orders declined 0.8% to \$47.6 billion, the lowest point since March 2000.

Propelled by the transportation equipment sector, shipments rise for the first time since August

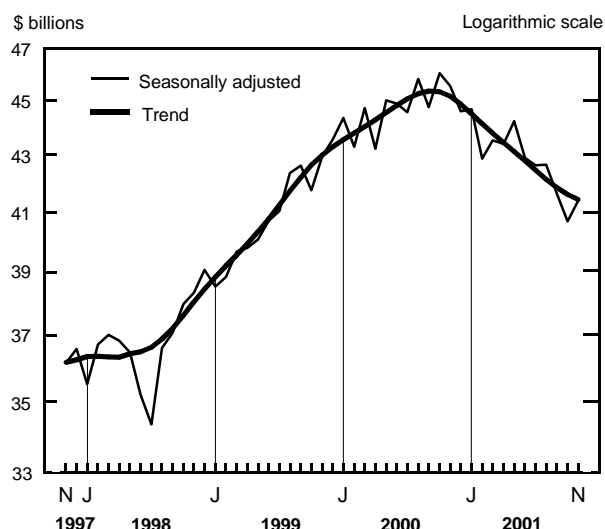
Following October's wave of temporary plant shutdowns, November shipments in the motor vehicle industry rose 5.7% to \$5.1 billion, recouping some of October's shortfall as many factories returned to higher production. Throughout 2001, the automobile industry was hit hard by the slowdown in the motor vehicle sector. Manufacturers' continued attempts to adjust retail inventory levels and shortages of parts due to delays at the Canada-U.S. border have contributed to the decline. Despite higher shipments in November, production remained well below levels of the last couple of years. November shipments were 24.6% below the industry's peak of August 1999; motor vehicle output has been gradually decelerating since the fourth quarter of 1999.

Recent uncertainty in the aviation sector has dampened the once-expanding Canadian aerospace product and parts industry. Although production rose 12.7% to \$1.1 billion in November, significant decreases were reported in September (-16.9%) and October (-11.4%). Despite robust production earlier in 2001, production fell 21.8% since peaking at \$1.4 billion in January. Manufacturers of chemical

products also reported higher shipments in November (+3.2% to \$3.0 billion), the second successive monthly increase for this industry.

Decreases in the wood products industry (-3.1%) and in the paper industry (-2.1%) slightly offset November's higher shipments. Shipments of wood product decreased 10.7% from June to November, as market uncertainty weakened the industry through production slowdowns and plant closures. Instability of the pulp and paper industry, as well as unfavourable prices, contributed to the 2.1% drop in paper shipments, the seventh decline in eight months.

Shipments increase for the first time since August



Inventories fall for the sixth consecutive month

Inventories fell 0.5% to \$63.1 billion in November from October, the sixth consecutive decline. Not since the first half of 1992 had manufacturing inventories decreased in so many successive months. Throughout 2001, domestic and foreign demand faltered as international economies weakened. Manufacturers reduced production levels in an attempt to lower finished-product inventories. In November 2000, inventories peaked at \$65.8 billion and have since retreated 4.1%, while manufacturers have scaled back shipments 9.1%. Finished-product inventories, which peaked in June 2001 at \$20.2 billion, have since fallen 2.6% as of November.

A 1.1% cut in raw material inventories was the basis for November's decline. With the exception of a small

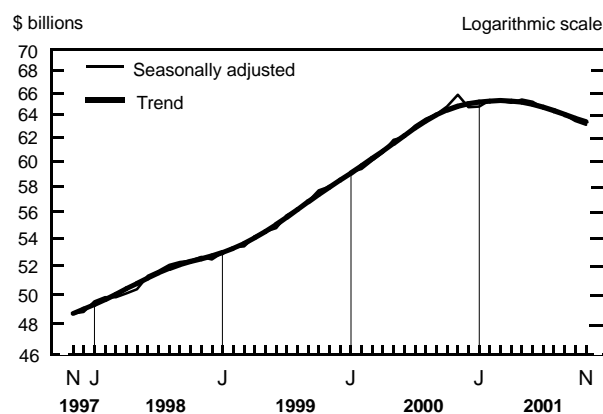
increase in May, raw materials have been gradually falling since March. Recent declines in raw material prices have contributed to the lower inventories. November's 0.1% increase in good-in-process inventories was eclipsed by a 0.3% decrease in finished products. The trend for finished-product inventories has been declining since June, and remained unchanged at -0.4% for a third month.

The petroleum and coal products industry was the primary contributor to lower inventories in November, falling for the sixth straight month. Inventories decreased 8.0% to \$1.6 billion, and have declined 22% since they reached the \$2.0-billion mark in May. Weakened petroleum and coal product prices and continued maintenance shutdowns at some plants contributed to reduced production and diminished inventory levels in recent months.

Inventories of chemical products, affected by reduced raw-materials and finished-products inventories, fell 2.4% in November to \$5.1 billion, their lowest level since July. Lower prices for raw materials were a factor in the decline. Wood product inventories also decreased in November to \$4.7 billion, a 21-month low, as market uncertainty continued to hold back the industry.

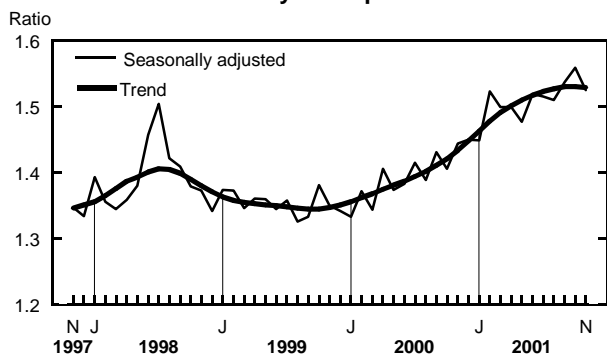
Aerospace product and parts inventories, which were building throughout 2001, rose again in November following a loss in October. Aerospace inventories gained 0.9% in November, recovering some of October's 2.2% loss. Higher goods-in-process and finished-products inventories were factors in the rise. Machinery manufacturers increased inventories by 1.5% to \$4.6 billion. These increases marginally offset November's overall decrease in inventories.

Inventories fall for the sixth consecutive time



Given November's advance in shipments and decline in inventories, the inventory-to-shipment ratio fell to 1.53, down notably from October's nine-year high (1.56). The trend of the inventory-to-shipment ratio, which had been climbing consistently since late 1999, remained unchanged at 1.53 for the fourth straight month. The finished-products inventory-to-shipment ratio fell back to 0.48 in November. This ratio has been rising progressively since mid-2000.

Gradually declining inventories assist in relieving the inventory-to-shipment ratio



Declining unfilled orders slip more gently in November

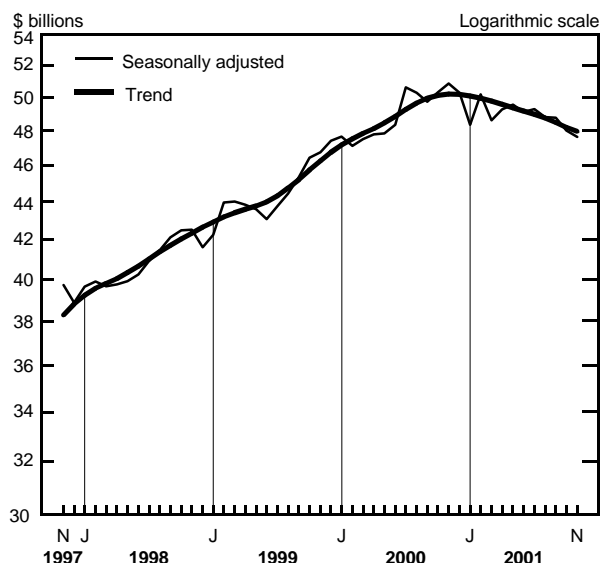
Unfilled orders eased back 0.8% to \$47.6 billion in November, following a 1.6% drop in October. Orders, which declined in five of the last six months, have lost 6.3% in value since peaking at \$50.9 billion in November 2000. The downward trend for unfilled orders reflected the decelerating economy in 2001. The trend (-0.5% in November) has been one of measured decline since December 2000. Unfilled orders in November were at their lowest since March 2000.

Unfilled orders for the aerospace product and parts industry fell 0.9% in November to \$20.4 billion, a second consecutive drop. In the computer and electronic products industry, unfilled orders slid another 2.8% to \$3.9 billion, the lowest level since September 1999. Orders have declined 27.2% since their November 2000 apex of \$5.3 billion. The electrical equipment, appliance and component industry suffered its lowest value of unfilled orders since late 1998.

Following an eleventh consecutive decline (-5.5%), orders fell to \$1.1 billion. The machinery industry enjoyed its fourth consecutive rise, partially offsetting November's drop, as new contracts expanded unfilled orders 1.4% to \$6.7 billion.

New orders rose 2.7% to \$41.0 billion. Excluding the impact of the aerospace product and parts industry, new orders increased only 1.3%.

Economic uncertainty prevails as unfilled orders continue to slide



Available on CANSIM: tables 304-0014 and 304-0015.

The November 2001 issue of the *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001-XIB, \$15/\$147) will be available shortly. See *How to order products*.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. To order data, or for general information, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789, 613-951-9497, manufact@statcan.ca). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-0600; kowarus@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. □

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories-to-shipments ratio
	Seasonally adjusted								
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	
November 2000	45,536	-1.1	65,771	1.6	50,874	1.1	46,069	-1.2	1.44
December 2000	44,592	-2.1	64,675	-1.7	50,302	-1.1	44,019	-4.4	1.45
January 2001	44,668	0.2	64,723	0.1	48,352	-3.9	42,719	-3.0	1.45
February 2001	42,868	-4.0	65,287	0.9	50,186	3.8	44,701	4.6	1.52
March 2001	43,535	1.6	65,239	-0.1	48,634	-3.1	41,983	-6.1	1.50
April 2001	43,397	-0.3	65,071	-0.3	49,277	1.3	44,040	4.9	1.50
May 2001	44,231	1.9	65,350	0.4	49,570	0.6	44,524	1.1	1.48
June 2001	42,886	-3.0	65,146	-0.3	49,121	-0.9	42,437	-4.7	1.52
July 2001	42,633	-0.6	64,585	-0.9	49,292	0.3	42,804	0.9	1.51
August 2001	42,651	0.0	64,404	-0.3	48,806	-1.0	42,165	-1.5	1.51
September 2001	41,622	-2.4	63,978	-0.7	48,768	-0.1	41,584	-1.4	1.54
October 2001	40,692	-2.2	63,451	-0.8	48,009	-1.6	39,932	-4.0	1.56
November 2001	41,378	1.7	63,107	-0.5	47,643	-0.8	41,013	2.7	1.53

Manufacturing industries except motor vehicle, parts and accessories industry

	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	Seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change
November 2000	37,109	-0.2	62,104	1.8	48,989	1.0	37,617	-0.7
December 2000	36,557	-1.5	60,998	-1.8	48,501	-1.0	36,069	-4.1
January 2001	37,082	1.4	61,238	0.4	46,614	-3.9	35,195	-2.4
February 2001	35,606	-4.0	61,808	0.9	48,426	3.9	37,418	6.3
March 2001	35,882	0.8	61,782	-0.0	46,949	-3.1	34,405	-8.1
April 2001	35,520	-1.0	61,652	-0.2	47,610	1.4	36,182	5.2
May 2001	35,891	1.0	61,919	0.4	47,952	0.7	36,232	0.1
June 2001	34,994	-2.5	61,765	-0.2	47,544	-0.8	34,587	-4.5
July 2001	34,744	-0.7	61,172	-1.0	47,738	0.4	34,938	1.0
August 2001	35,009	0.8	61,022	-0.2	47,211	-1.1	34,481	-1.3
September 2001	33,908	-3.1	60,704	-0.5	47,229	0.0	33,926	-1.6
October 2001	33,401	-1.5	60,161	-0.9	46,563	-1.4	32,735	-3.5
November 2001	33,745	1.0	59,794	-0.6	46,194	-0.8	33,377	2.0

OTHER RELEASES

Natural gas sales

November 2001 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 5 974 million cubic metres in November, down 10.3% from November 2000. All three sectors (residential, commercial and industrial) posted lower sales. Warmer-than-normal weather conditions throughout Canada resulted in lower sales to the residential (-17.9%) and commercial (-13.9%) sectors. Sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) fell 6.6% compared with November 2000 because of a drop in demand for natural gas by the electric utilities, particularly in British Columbia.

Year-to-date sales to the end of November dropped 5.6% from the same period in 2000. Sales decreased to the residential (-7.7%) and commercial (-4.9%) sectors, the result of continuing warm weather in 2001. Decreased demand from the industrial sector (including direct sales) led to a 5.2% decline compared with the same period in 2000.

Natural gas sales

	Nov. 2001 ^P	Nov. 2000	Nov. 2000 to Nov. 2001 % change
	Thousands of cubic metres		
Natural gas sales	5 973 898	6 658 203	-10.3
Residential	1 220 918	1 486 595	-17.9
Commercial	931 075	1 080 854	-13.9
Industrial	1 630 729	1 936 880	-6.6
Direct	2 191 176	2 153 874	
	Year-to-date		
	2001 ^P	2000	2000 to 2001 % change
	Thousands of cubic metres		
Natural gas sales	60 046 418	63 627 201	-5.6
Residential	11 809 298	12 788 090	-7.7
Commercial	8 576 982	9 017 617	-4.9
Industrial	17 565 986	20 032 288	-5.2
Direct	22 094 152	21 789 206	

^P Preliminary figures.

Available on CANSIM: tables 129-0001 to 129-0004

The November 2001 issue of *Natural gas transportation and distribution* (55-002-X1B, \$13/\$125) will be available in February. See *How to order products*.

To order data, or for general information, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca). For analytical information, or to

enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact John Svab (613-951-7382; john.svab@statcan.ca) or Tom Lewis (613-951-3596; tom.lewis@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

December 2001

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada was unchanged in December from November's 120.0 (1992=100). The composite index rose 1.9% compared with December 2000.

Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 20 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. Indexes (1992=100) are calculated for the same metropolitan areas, and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0004.

The fourth quarter 2001 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79) will be available in March. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality for this release, contact Susie Boyd (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics

November 2001

Pulpwood receipts totalled 2 636 618 cubic metres in November, down 13.2% from 3 038 178 cubic metres in November 2000. Wood residue receipts were 6 703 895 cubic metres, down 8.3% from 7 307 429 cubic metres in November 2000. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 9 218 282 cubic metres, down 3.7% from 9 570 572 cubic metres in November 2000.

The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue fell 5.2% to 12 883 501 cubic metres, down from 13 588 184 cubic metres in November 2000. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue to the end of November totalled 103 462 992 cubic metres, down 4.1% from 107 886 090 cubic metres in the same period of 2000. Figures for 2000 have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0008.

The November 2001 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* Vol. 44, no. 11 (25-001-XIB, \$6/\$55) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sara Breen (613-951-3521; sara.breen@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Aircraft movement statistics
2000

Canadian airports with Nav Canada air traffic control towers and flight service stations recorded over 6.3 million take-offs and landings in 2000,

down 4.3% from 1999. Toronto's Lester B. Pearson Airport was the busiest in terms of itinerant movements (422,995). Boundary Bay, British Columbia, handled the most local movements (127,404).

Statistics for the Canadian airports without air traffic control towers are also available. These 117 airports reported 1.1 million take-offs and landings in 2000.

The annual report *Aircraft movement statistics* (TP577, free) is now available on Transport Canada's Web site at: <http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/TP577/tp577.htm>

For more information on this Web site, contact Michel Villeneuve (613-990-3825; villennm@tc.gc.ca) or Sheila Rajani (613-993-9822; rajanis@tc.gc.ca).

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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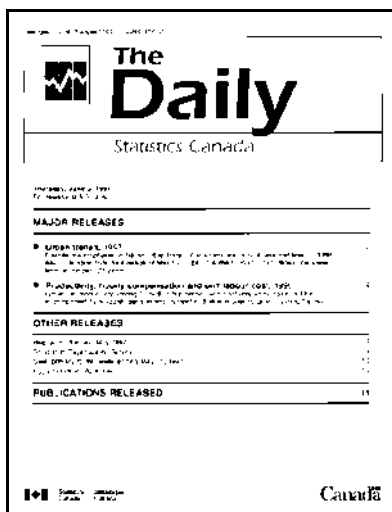
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