



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Major releases

- **Net farm income, 2003**

Net cash income (the difference between a farmer's cash receipts and operating expenses) plunged to its lowest level in 25 years in 2003 following back-to-back droughts in 2001 and 2002 and the bovine spongiform encephalopathy crisis. Net cash income tumbled 39.1% to \$4.4 billion.

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 - **Farm cash receipts, January to September 2004**

Cumulative farm cash receipts for the first nine months of 2004 increased for the first time in three years, mainly because of higher crop revenues. Despite decreases in cattle and calf receipts, total livestock revenues improved amid higher returns for hogs and dairy products.

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Major releases

Net farm income

2003 (revised)

Net cash income (the difference between a farmer's cash receipts and operating expenses) plunged to its lowest level in 25 years in 2003 following back-to-back droughts in 2001 and 2002 and the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) crisis.

Net cash income tumbled 39.1% to \$4.4 billion, the lowest level since 1978. Data are revised from preliminary figures released in *The Daily* on May 27, 2004.

Back-to-back droughts in 2001 and 2002 and the diagnosis of a single cow with BSE in northern Alberta last year were among the main factors for the steep drop in net cash income.

Net farm income

	2002 ^r	2003 ^r	2002 to 2003
	\$ millions		% change
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	36,177	34,210	-5.4
- Total operating expenses after rebates	28,885	29,769	3.1
= Net cash income	7,292	4,441	-39.1
+ Income-in-kind	133	126	-5.3
- Depreciation	4,521	4,594	1.6
= Realized net income	2,905	-28	-101.0
+ Value of inventory change	-1,577	2,661	...
= Total net income	1,328	2,633	98.3

^r Revised data.

... Not appropriate or not applicable.

Prairie farmers were hardest hit. Net cash income plunged 65.2% in Alberta, 61.5% in Saskatchewan and 45.0% in Manitoba. Farmers in only three provinces recorded gains: Nova Scotia, Quebec and British Columbia.

Despite record high program payments, lower receipts for crops and livestock dragged down total farm cash receipts, while farm operating expenses rose 3.1%.

Net cash income can vary widely from one farm to another because of factors such as commodities produced, prices and weather. It does not take into account depreciation or the value of on-farm inventory changes. For details on farm cash receipts in the first three quarters of 2004, see today's *Farm cash receipts* release.

Note to readers

Net cash income measures farm business cash flow (farm cash receipts minus operating expenses) generated from the production of agricultural goods. Net cash income represents the amount of money available for debt repayment, investment or withdrawal by the owner.

Total net income measures the financial flows and stock changes of farm businesses (net cash income minus depreciation plus income-in-kind and value of inventory change). Total net income values agriculture economic production during the year that the agricultural goods were produced. It represents the return to owner's equity, unpaid labour, management and risk.

Farm cash receipts measures the gross revenue of farm businesses in current dollars. They include sales of crops and livestock products (except sales between farms in the same province) and program payments. Receipts are recorded when the money is paid to farmers before any expenses are paid.

Farm operating expenses represent business costs incurred by farm businesses for goods and services used in the production of agricultural commodities. Expenses are recorded when the money is disbursed by the farmer.

Cash receipts lowest in three years

In total, farmers received \$34.2 billion from all revenue sources last year, down 5.4% from 2002. It was the lowest level since 2000, yet was still above the average for the previous five years (1998 to 2002).

Revenue from livestock dropped 11.0% to \$16.2 billion, its lowest level since 1999. Receipts for crop producers fell 9.5% to \$13.2 billion, lowest since 2000. In contrast, program payments rose 41.2% to a record \$4.8 billion, shattering the previous record of \$3.8 billion set in 1992.

Cattle receipts fell by around one-third last year to \$4.5 billion, as marketings and prices both dropped in the wake of the May 20 export ban on cattle and beef products after the BSE diagnosis. Revenues from international exports of live cattle plunged by more than two-thirds to \$569 million. Almost all exports go to the United States, and this market has closed.

On the other hand, hog farmers reported cash receipts of \$3.4 billion, up 3.4%. The number of hogs sold abroad last year rose by almost 30%, helping to push marketings to record levels, while the average price for the year was similar to the average price for 2002.

On the supply-managed side, which accounted for over 40% of livestock revenue in 2003, receipts for milk

and cream continued to climb. Revenues from chicken rebounded, while receipts for eggs dipped.

Crop receipts fell 3.4% below the previous five-year average in 2003, despite improved growing conditions in western Canada. Two consecutive droughts slashed production and sharply curtailed grain and oilseed inventories by the end of 2002. Consequently, producers had little to sell until they harvested the 2003 crop.

The 2003 production of most crops surpassed levels in 2002. During the second half of 2003 in particular, higher deliveries were offset by lower prices for most of the major grains and oilseeds, as well as lower Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments.

Hardest hit were producers of wheat (excluding durum) and barley. Revenues from wheat (excluding durum) fell 29.8% to \$1.8 billion in the wake of lower deliveries and CWB payments.

Most of the 41.2% jump in program payments last year occurred in the form of payments delivered through three separate types of programs. These were: the 2003 Transition Funding program; assistance programs provided to help offset the impact of the BSE-related ban; and crop insurance programs.

Canadian farmers received almost \$1.0 billion through both the 2003 Transition Funding and the BSE-related programs. (The Transition Funding program was implemented to support the agricultural industry during the period of transition to the new Agricultural Policy Framework.)

Crop insurance payments surged to a record \$1.8 billion, a \$313-million increase over the record in 2002 and more than double the previous five-year average. This jump was due to both poor growing conditions in 2002 and an increase in acreage insured.

Crop expenses lead the overall growth in operating expenses

Inputs, such as fertilizer and lime, stabilization premiums, pesticides, crop and hail insurance and machinery fuel contributed to the 3.1% gain in operating expenses.

Provincially, the largest increases occurred in Quebec (+7.3%), Saskatchewan (+5.0%), Manitoba (+3.5%) and British Columbia (+3.4%).

The biggest gain was in fertilizer expenses, which rose 11.8% to \$2.5 billion, mostly because of higher

natural gas prices. Farmers spent \$1.6 billion on pesticides as infestations such as grasshoppers on the Prairies led to higher usage.

Stabilization premiums hit \$182 million, their highest level in seven years, while insurance premiums reached a record \$545 million, largely because of adverse conditions in recent years.

In contrast, livestock purchases plunged 18.2% to \$1.2 billion due to the closure of beef export markets caused by BSE. Commercial feed costs fell to \$4.9 billion, after three consecutive annual increases. Feed prices declined as a result of relatively large feed supplies and a stronger Canadian dollar.

Inventories bump up total net income

Total net income almost doubled to \$2.6 billion in 2003 after hitting an extremely low level in 2002. The 2003 level was 22.1% above the previous five-year average. Total net income adjusts net cash income for changes in farmer-owned inventories of crops and livestock, depreciation and income-in-kind.

Back-to-back droughts in western Canada sharply curtailed farm grain and oilseed inventories by the end of 2002. Consequently, the return to a more normal harvest in 2003 helped increase inventories. In the same way, the BSE crisis forced the producers to keep their livestock on the farm, causing an increase in inventories.

Since they were the hardest hit by the combination of drought and the BSE crisis, Prairie farmers saw the largest increases of their value of inventory. Alberta led with the total value of inventory change reaching \$1.0 billion, followed by Saskatchewan at \$971 million, and Manitoba at \$409 million.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0001, 002-0003, 002-0005, 002-0007 to 002-0009, 002-0012 and 003-0025.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3436, 3437, 3439, 3471, 3472, 3473 and 3474.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marco Morin (613-951-2074; marco.morin@statcan.ca) or Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division.

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Net farm income by province

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	\$ millions										
2002 ^r											
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	36,177	80	364	405	424	5,523	8,512	3,853	6,462	8,357	2,197
- Total operating expenses after rebates	28,885	74	312	368	358	4,605	7,227	2,928	4,803	6,309	1,901
= Net cash income	7,292	6	52	37	66	918	1,285	925	1,659	2,048	296
+ Income-in-kind	133	1	1	3	3	45	40	8	12	15	7
- Depreciation	4,521	5	36	51	43	579	1,121	397	912	1,120	256
= Realized net income	2,905	1	18	-11	25	384	205	536	758	943	46
+ Value of inventory change	-1,577	0	79	1	18	20	152	-26	-752	-1,085	18
= Total net income	1,328	1	97	-11	43	403	356	509	7	-142	64
2003 ^r											
+ Total farm cash receipts including payments	34,210	82	356	418	404	5,969	8,469	3,539	5,682	7,014	2,278
- Total operating expenses after rebates	29,769	76	321	379	363	4,941	7,348	3,031	5,044	6,300	1,966
= Net cash income	4,441	6	34	39	40	1,027	1,121	509	639	713	312
+ Income-in-kind	126	0	1	2	2	42	38	8	11	14	6
- Depreciation	4,594	6	36	51	43	608	1,113	427	914	1,140	257
= Realized net income	-28	1	0	-10	-1	461	45	90	-264	-412	62
+ Value of inventory change	2,661	0	6	1	0	123	92	409	971	1,015	42
= Total net income	2,633	1	6	-10	0	584	138	499	707	603	104

^r Revised data.

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

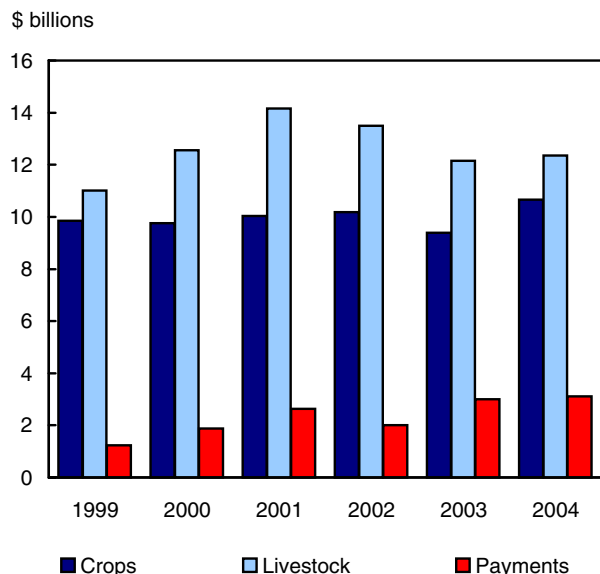


Farm cash receipts

January to September 2004

Cumulative farm cash receipts for the first nine months of 2004 increased for the first time in three years, mainly because of higher crop revenues. Despite decreases in cattle and calf receipts, total livestock revenues improved amid higher returns for hogs and dairy products.

Farm cash receipts, January to September



Farmers received \$26.1 billion from all three sources (livestock and crop receipts and program payments) between January and September, up 6.4% from 2003. The total was 5.9% above the previous five-year average between 1999 and 2003.

Crop revenues jumped 13.4% to \$10.7 billion, the biggest nine-month total since the record high in 1996. This year's total was 8.3% above the previous five-year average. Production rebounded in 2003 after two consecutive droughts in Western Canada that had sharply reduced crop levels and cut grain and oilseed farm inventories.

Livestock receipts increased a marginal 1.6% to \$12.3 billion, although this was 2.6% below the previous five-year average. Lower cattle and calf receipts continued to plague producers still feeling the impact of the US border closure in the wake of the discovery of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).

Program payments climbed 4.2% to a record \$3.1 billion. Additional assistance programs to help compensate for the BSE-related ban, coupled with record Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA)

Note to readers

Statistics Canada does not forecast farm cash receipts. These data are based on survey and administrative data from a wide variety of sources.

Farm cash receipts measures the gross revenue of farm businesses in current dollars. They include sales of crops and livestock products (except sales between farms in the same province) and program payments. Receipts are recorded when the money is paid to farmers before any expenses are paid.

Deferments represent sales from grains and oilseeds delivered by western producers, for which payments were deferred until the next year. Because these receipts are based on physical deliveries, any deferred payments are deducted from the farm cash receipts of the current calendar year and included when they are liquidated (see "liquidations of deferments" in the farm cash receipts table).

Program payments include payments tied to current agricultural production and paid directly to farmers. Examples of these payments come under the Net Income Stabilization Account, the Crop Insurance Act and provincial stabilization programs. The program payments series does not attempt to cover all payments made to farmers nor does it represent total government expenditure under all assistance programs.

withdrawals, more than offset a decline in payments delivered through crop insurance.

Farm cash receipts are a measure of gross revenue for farm businesses. They do not account for expenses incurred by farmers. Cash receipts can vary widely from farm to farm because of several factors, including commodities, price and weather. In addition, the impact of the closure of the US border to Canadian cattle and beef on May 20, 2003 will continue to be reflected in farm financial statistics. The impact on other sectors of the economy, such as meat processing and transportation, is not covered here.

Provincially, total farm cash receipts rose in all provinces, except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. Those with the most significant increases were Alberta (+14.9%), Nova Scotia (+9.4%) and Saskatchewan (+7.8%). The largest decline occurred in Prince Edward Island, where farm cash receipts fell 7.3% due to substantially lower potato receipts.

Higher deliveries, strong oilseeds prices boost crop receipts

After hitting their lowest level since 1994, crop receipts rebounded in the first nine months of 2004. Production of grains and oilseeds returned to more normal levels in 2003 following two consecutive droughts in Western Canada. The increase in crop revenues largely reflects the 2003 crop. The effects of the 2004 harvest, which was seriously delayed in many parts of the country, will continue to be reflected in revenues. (For more information see *The Daily*,

October 6, 2004: September Estimate of Principal Field Crops).

Substantially higher deliveries for most major crops between January and June 2004, stronger oilseeds prices and higher Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments contributed to the rise in overall crop revenues.

Except for oilseeds and corn, average prices for the major grains were lower than levels last year as a result of increased supply. Canadian oilseed prices were supported by increased world oilseed consumption, and by both low soybean supplies and strong prices in the United States.

Farmers received \$1.7 billion between January and September for canola, up 52.4% from the same period in 2003. Deliveries increased 42.2% from last year's level, while prices rose steadily in the first half of 2004. Canola production increased by over 50% in 2003, as both harvested area and yield rose.

Receipts for wheat (excluding durum) increased 25.4% to \$1.8 billion in the wake of both higher marketings and CWB payments. Prices were lower than last year's level due to higher production in most major exporting countries.

Revenue from horticulture crops, which include fruits, vegetables, and the floriculture, nursery and sod industries, was up 3.5% to \$3.1 billion. These crops accounted for more than 25% of total crop receipts.

Hogs drive growth in livestock receipts

Hog producers led the growth in livestock revenues as their receipts rose 20.6% in the first nine months of 2004 to a record \$3.1 billion. This was due mostly to a 20.0% increase in receipts for hogs sold for domestic slaughter. Hog prices strengthened because of robust exports and strong consumer demand.

Farmers exported 6.3 million hogs between January and September, which brought them a record \$500 million. This level was 24.6% above the same nine months of last year, and 71.4% above the average for the 10-year period between 1994 and 2003. Hog exports picked up after the United States closed the border to Canadian cattle in May 2003. (For more information see *The Daily*, October 28, 2004, Hog inventories).

On the other hand, revenue from cattle and calves fell 11.0% to \$3.4 billion, the lowest level since 1995, largely because of a 15.8% decline in prices amid higher marketings. The cattle sector's receipts remained 30.2% below the previous five-year average.

As the US border remains closed to live cattle and calves, producers have responded by sending more

cattle for domestic slaughter. The number of slaughter cattle marketed between January and September of 2004 climbed 23.4% to a record 2.9 million head.

Slaughter receipts rose 11.3% from the previous year, as the increase in slaughter more than compensated for a 11.0% decline in price. Farm cash receipts for slaughter cattle between January and September were 8.2% below the five-year average. As of mid-September 2003, Canadian boneless beef from animals younger than 30 months was allowed into the United States under a permit process.

Receipts from international exports in live cattle and calves were zero in 2004, down from \$590 million in the first nine months of 2003. Prior to this trade restriction, revenues through the first nine months of 2002 from international sales of cattle and calves accounted for 23.1% of total revenues to Canadian cattle and calf producers.

On the supply-managed side, receipts for dairy products, chicken and eggs all increased, while revenues from turkey declined despite a 4.5% rise in price. Most of the decline in turkey receipts occurred in British Columbia. This province also saw chicken receipts fall by a quarter due to the avian flu situation, which caused a substantial number of birds to be destroyed.

Receipts for milk and cream rose 1.9% on the strength of a 2.1% increase in total marketings.

In general, supply-managed livestock commodities accounted for over 40% of total livestock revenue in the first nine months of 2004.

Program payments continue record pace

Program payments continued their record-setting pace in 2004, rising 4.2% above the record set in 2003. They increased by almost a billion dollars over the previous five-year average.

Two factors were behind this increase: the additional assistance programs designed to help compensate for the effects of the BSE-related ban and the record withdrawals from NISA, as producers wind down their accounts.

Canadian farmers received over \$500 million through the BSE-related programs in the first nine months of 2004. The largest contributor was the Transitional Industry Support Program (TISP) which delivered more than \$200 million. The TISP was designed to provide assistance to producers in meeting the financial challenges resulting from BSE.

Withdrawals from the government portion of NISA accounts reached record levels in the first three quarters of 2004. Farmers withdrew \$819 million from

their government accounts, a 51.9% increase over last year's withdrawals and more than double the previous five-year average of \$380 million.

The new Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization (CAIS) program is replacing NISA. Rules to wind down NISA accounts require producers to withdraw all their funds by March 31, 2009. They must withdraw a minimum of 20% annually.

Crop insurance delivered \$526 million in the first nine months of 2004, a \$722-million decline from the record payments during the same period in 2003. Higher levels of crop insurance in 2003 were the result of droughts in Western Canada in 2001 and 2002.

Available on CANSIM: table 002-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3473.

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Farm cash receipts

	January to Sept. 2003	January to Sept. 2004 ^P	January-Sept. 2003 to January-Sept. 2004	July to Sept. 2003	July to Sept. 2004 ^P	July-Sept. 2003 to July-Sept. 2004
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Canada	24,546	26,126	6.4	7,717	8,050	4.3
All wheat ¹	1,859	2,189	17.8	840	719	-14.4
Wheat excluding durum ¹	1,439	1,805	25.4	685	584	-14.7
Durum wheat ¹	421	384	-8.8	155	134	-13.5
Barley ¹	256	455	77.7	97	106	9.3
Deferments	-299	-342	14.4	-168	-150	-10.7
Liquidations of deferments	618	640	3.6	20	19	-5.0
Canola	1,090	1,661	52.4	536	495	-7.6
Soybeans	346	357	3.2	75	67	-10.7
Corn	517	588	13.7	145	140	-3.4
Other cereals and oilseeds	291	261	-10.3	119	77	-35.3
Special crops	521	552	6.0	205	231	12.7
Other crops	4,195	4,295	2.4	1,427	1,477	3.5
Total crops	9,395	10,657	13.4	3,295	3,182	-3.4
Cattle and calves	3,862	3,439	-11.0	733	1,031	40.7
Hogs	2,601	3,137	20.6	871	1,109	27.3
Dairy products	3,358	3,423	1.9	1,111	1,145	3.1
Poultry and eggs	1,787	1,805	1.0	613	617	0.7
Other livestock	548	543	-0.9	163	167	2.5
Total livestock	12,155	12,348	1.6	3,491	4,069	16.6
Net Income Stabilisation Account	539	819	51.9	215	116	-46.0
Crop Insurance	1,248	526	-57.9	135	183	35.6
Income Disaster Assistance Programs	279	237	-15.1	92	6	-93.5
Provincial Stabilization	525	507	-3.4	182	116	-36.3
Dairy Subsidy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other programs	406	1,032	154.2	306	378	23.5
Total payments	2,996	3,121	4.2	930	798	-14.2

^P Preliminary data.

1. Includes Canadian Wheat Board payments.

- Nil or zero.

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Provincial farm cash receipts

	January to Sept. 2003	January to Sept. 2004 ^P	January-Sept. 2003 to January-Sept. 2004	July to Sept. 2003	July to Sept. 2004 ^P	July-Sept. 2003 to July-Sept. 2004
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Canada	24,546	26,126	6.4	7,717	8,050	4.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	59	62	5.1	20	22	10.0
Prince Edward Island	273	253	-7.3	82	81	-1.2
Nova Scotia	299	327	9.4	110	111	0.9
New Brunswick	296	305	3.0	89	99	11.2
Quebec	4,372	4,575	4.6	1,495	1,531	2.4
Ontario	6,049	6,296	4.1	2,103	2,052	-2.4
Manitoba	2,568	2,709	5.5	815	782	-4.0
Saskatchewan	3,877	4,179	7.8	1,099	1,101	0.2
Alberta	5,100	5,859	14.9	1,400	1,820	30.0
British Columbia	1,652	1,560	-5.6	503	452	-10.1

^P Preliminary data.

- Nil or zero.

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Other releases

Population estimates by marital status and legal marital status, age and sex

2002 to 2004 (at July 1)

Preliminary postcensal estimates of population by marital status, legal marital status, age and sex at July 1, 2004 as well as the updated estimates at July 1, 2003 and the final estimates at July 1, 2002 are now available for Canada, the provinces and territories.

Available on CANSIM: table 051-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3605.

Data will appear in *Annual Demographic Statistics, 2004* (91-213-XIB, \$60; 91-213-XPB, \$134), which will be available on March 31, 2005.

These estimates may be obtained by contacting your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. For more information, contact Nathalie Proulx (613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; demography@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Denis Morissette, (613-951-0694; fax: 613-951-2307; denis.morissette@statcan.ca), Demography Division. ■

Natural gas sales

September 2004 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 4 252 million cubic metres in September, up 4.9% from September 2003. Higher sales volume in the residential sector (+5.8%) and the industrial sector (including direct sales), up 5.6%, were partially dampened by lower sales in the commercial sector (-0.7%). Cooler weather conditions in most regions, compared with September 2003, contributed to the higher volumes of sales in the residential sector.

Year-to-date sales at the end of September were down 0.7% from the same period of 2003. Both the residential (-3.3%) and the commercial (-4.7%) sectors posted declines. Use of natural gas by the industrial (including direct sales) sector has risen 1.6% so far this year.

Natural gas sales

	September 2004 ^P	September 2003	September 2003 to September 2004
	'000 of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	4 251 570	4 052 354	4.9
Residential	564 644	533 597	5.8
Commercial	453 487	456 471	-0.7
Industrial	1 543 160	1 526 632	5.6
Direct	1 690 279	1 535 654	
	year-to-date		
	2004 ^P	2003	2003 to 2004
	'000 of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	52 118 774	52 483 386	-0.7
Residential	12 099 936	12 512 618	-3.3
Commercial	9 065 244	9 517 160	-4.7
Industrial	14 556 593	14 269 046	1.6
Direct	16 397 001	16 184 562	

^P Preliminary figures.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.

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

Stocks of frozen and chilled meats

November 2004

Total frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of November 2004 amounted to 78 946 metric tonnes, up 4% from 75 556 tonnes in October and down 20% from 99 221 tonnes in November 2003. Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on November 1st totalled 63 236 metric tonnes, up 4% from November 2003.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3423.

The November 2004 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

October 2004 (preliminary)

The 42 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers reported 364,493 take-offs and landings in October, down 5.3% compared with October 2003 (384,931) and the eighth consecutive decrease in year-over-year comparisons of monthly movements. Year-over-year decreases in aircraft movements were reported by 29 airports in October 2004 compared with October 2003. Declines of greater than 20% were reported by 11 airports this month compared with 5 airports in September.

Itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) decreased by 2.3% (-6,097 movements) in October 2004 compared with October 2003, the second consecutive month of decline. Local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport) declined by 11.6% (-14,341 movements) in October 2004, the eighth consecutive month of decline.

The top 10 airports in terms of volumes of itinerant movements in October showed year-over-year variations ranging from an 18.9% increase (+1,427 movements) at Montréal/St Hubert to a decline of 11.6% (-1,309 movements) at Winnipeg International.

Of the top 10 airports, 5 recorded increases in itinerant movements compared with 6 airports in September 2004.

The top 10 airports in terms of local movements showed year-over-year variations ranging from a 50.3% increase (+3,331 movements) at Boundary Bay to a decline of 31.1% (-1,831 movements) at Waterloo Regional. Of the top 10 airports, 4 recorded decreases in local movements compared with 5 airports in September 2004.

The October issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics*, Vol. 3, no. 10 (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 October.

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. ■

Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard

September 2004

Data on particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard are now available for September 2004.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0058.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2141.

Note: CANSIM table 303-0058 replaces CANSIM table 303-0002 beginning with January 2004 reference month.

The September 2004 issue of *Particleboard, Oriented Strandboard and Fibreboard*, Vol. 40, no. 9 (36-003-XIB, \$6/\$51) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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

New products

**Economic Conference 2004: Emerging Challenges:
New Insights on the Economy and Society**
Catalogue number 11F0024MIE2004000
(free).

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