



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 26, 2004

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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Canadian corporations earned record high profits of \$50.7 billion in the second quarter of 2004, up 4.1% from the first quarter. Operating profits have now risen for four consecutive quarters
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First-half farm cash receipts rose for the first time in three years in 2004 as higher crop revenues offset on-going declines for cattle farmers. In total, farmers received \$17.9 billion from livestock and crop receipts and program payments between January and June, up 6.3% from 2003.
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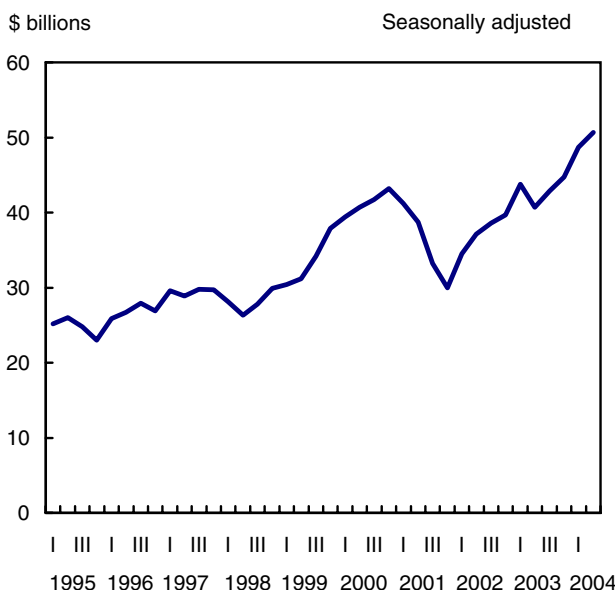
MAJOR RELEASES

Financial statistics for enterprises

Second quarter 2004 (preliminary)

Canadian corporations earned record high profits of \$50.7 billion in the second quarter of 2004, up 4.1% from the first quarter. Operating profits have now risen for four consecutive quarters, bolstered by rising metal, energy and forestry product prices and a thriving manufacturing sector.

Quarterly profits surpass \$50 billion



The second quarter gains were centred in the non-financial sector, where operating profits jumped 6.9% to \$38.3 billion. Overall, 13 of the 17 non-financial industries boosted profits, led by manufacturing, oil and gas extraction and retail trade.

The financial industries lost ground, as lower profits by depository credit intermediaries (mainly chartered banks) trimmed overall operating profits by 3.6% to \$12.4 billion. Despite the slide, profits of the financial industries remained at their second highest level ever.

Oil and gas producers reap benefits of soaring prices

Operating profits of oil and gas extraction firms jumped 10.9% to \$5.6 billion in the second quarter. Strong worldwide demand, coupled with supply

Note to readers

These quarterly financial statistics cover the activities of all corporations in Canada, excluding government controlled and not-for-profit corporations.

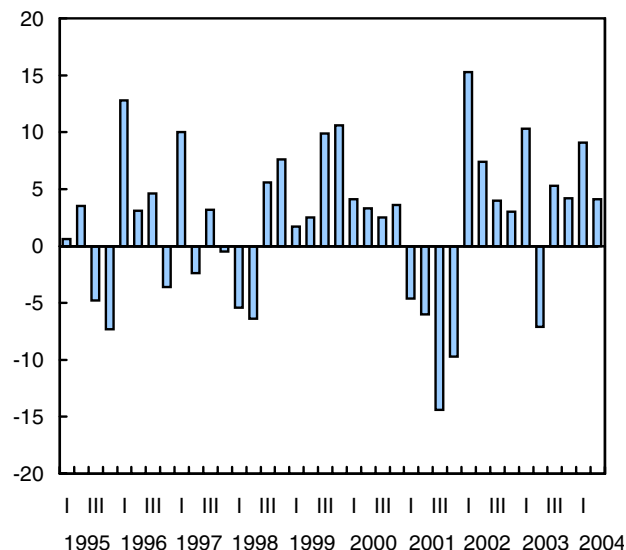
Operating profits represent the profits earned from normal business activities, excluding interest expense on borrowing and valuation adjustments. For non-financial industries, operating profits exclude interest and dividend revenue and capital gains/losses. For financial industries, interest and dividend revenue, capital gains/losses and interest paid on deposits are included in the calculation of operating profits.

concerns, have boosted crude oil prices to near record levels. Export sales of crude oil have strengthened over the first half of 2004, a reflection of the rising prices and increased volumes. Operating revenue swelled 14.6% to \$29.7 billion in the second quarter.

Mining companies (excluding oil and gas) earned 11.8% more in operating profits in the second quarter, benefiting from robust metal prices and high demand.

Fourth straight profit increase

% change in profits



Manufacturers post healthy gains

Vigorous domestic and international demand for Canadian goods lifted operating profits of manufacturers

to a new high of \$12.4 billion in the second quarter, up 11.3% from the first quarter and 42.9% above year-ago levels. Operating revenue grew 2.0% from the first quarter, the largest increase in seven quarters.

The Monthly Survey of Manufacturing recently reported that manufacturing shipments jumped 6.1% in the first six months of 2004. The continuing US recovery and hefty global demand have softened the effects of the stronger Canadian dollar on the export sector. However, sustained high costs for energy, steel and other inputs could dampen profitability in the months ahead.

Motor vehicles and parts manufacturers benefited from vibrant US demand for Canadian-made models in the second quarter, contributing to a near doubling of operating profits to \$1.3 billion. Exports of passenger autos, trucks and parts were all up in the quarter. Operating revenue advanced 1.7%, bolstered by attractive incentive programs and low rate financing. Despite the recent strength, however, second quarter revenue remained below year-earlier levels.

Wood and paper manufacturers profited from the strong North American housing market and rising wood and paper prices. Second quarter operating profits of \$1.4 billion were a 25.5% improvement from the first quarter. Four consecutive gains have elevated profits to their highest level since the first quarter of 2001.

Lofty metal prices fueled a 33.4% surge in the profits of primary metal producers in the second quarter. Thriving demand from the construction and manufacturing sectors, coupled with strong Chinese markets, propelled operating revenue to a 5.5% increase from the first quarter.

Profit gains were also reported by manufacturers of petroleum and coal (+2.0%), chemicals (+6.4%), and non-metallic mineral products (+12.3%). Food and soft drink manufacturers suffered a 7.2% profit slide.

Widespread gains for retailers

Profits and revenue gained strength across the board in the retail sector. Overall retail profits increased 11.2% while operating revenue rose 2.0%.

Retail furniture and home furnishing stores reported a 28.8% jump in second quarter profits, and revenue increased for the fourth time in the past five quarters. The booming residential construction industry has fostered active consumer outlays for furniture and home-related products.

Retailers of motor vehicle and parts saw profits rise 18.6% in the second quarter. The June release of New Motor Vehicle Sales revealed that the number of new vehicles sold increased in the second quarter, despite declines in the latter two months of the period.

Clothing, department and general merchandise stores reported an 8.0% increase in second quarter operating profits, while retail food and beverage profits were up 14.6%.

Financial sector dampened by dip in bank profits

The financial group of industries reported a 3.6% overall decline in second quarter operating profits, ending a string of six consecutive quarters of growth.

The chartered banks saw profits slip to \$4.9 billion from the high of \$5.2 billion in the first quarter. A decline in net interest income was partially offset by stronger earnings from commissions and fees, but unusual provisions expensed in the current quarter trimmed profits.

Meanwhile, profits of insurance carriers were little changed (-1.3%) in the quarter.

Profitability ratios strengthened

The operating profit margin edged up to a high of 8.0% in the second quarter from 7.9% in the first quarter. This profitability indicator has been generally on the upswing since bottoming out at 5.3% in the final quarter of 2001. In the most recent quarter, operating profits increased 4.1%, while operating revenue advanced 2.1% from the first quarter.

The return on shareholders' equity gained almost a full percentage point in the second quarter, rising to 11.1% from 10.2% in the first quarter. Higher operating profits, interest and dividend income and capital gains all contributed to the rise in after-tax profits, the numerator in the return on equity calculation. Total shareholders' equity increased 2.3% in the quarter.

Available on CANSIM: tables 187-0001 and 187-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2501.

The second quarter 2004 issue of the *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008-XIE, \$28/\$93) will soon be available.

Financial statistics for enterprises for the third quarter of 2004 will be released on November 24, 2004.

For more information or to order data, contact Louise Noel at Client Services (1-888-811-6235). To enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Bill Potter (613-951-2662; bill.potter@statcan.ca), Danielle Lafontaine-Sorgo (613-951-2634; danielle.lafontaine-sorgo@statcan.ca), or Richard Dornan (613-951-2650; dornan@statcan.ca), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

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Financial statistics for enterprises

	Second quarter 2003 ^r	First quarter 2004 ^r	Second quarter 2004 ^p	Second quarter 2003 to second quarter 2004	First quarter to second quarter 2004
seasonally adjusted					
	\$ billions		% change		
All Industries					
Operating revenue	608.2	620.5	633.2	4.1	2.1
Operating profit	40.7	48.7	50.7	24.6	4.1
After-tax profit	25.7	28.5	31.7	23.3	11.0
Non-financial					
Operating revenue	553.7	562.8	575.5	3.9	2.3
Operating profit	30.1	35.8	38.3	27.0	6.9
After-tax profit	19.8	20.3	24.1	21.4	18.3
Financial					
Operating revenue	54.5	57.7	57.7	5.9	0.0
Operating profit	10.6	12.9	12.4	17.5	-3.6
After-tax profit	5.9	8.2	7.6	29.5	-7.2

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.



Farm cash receipts

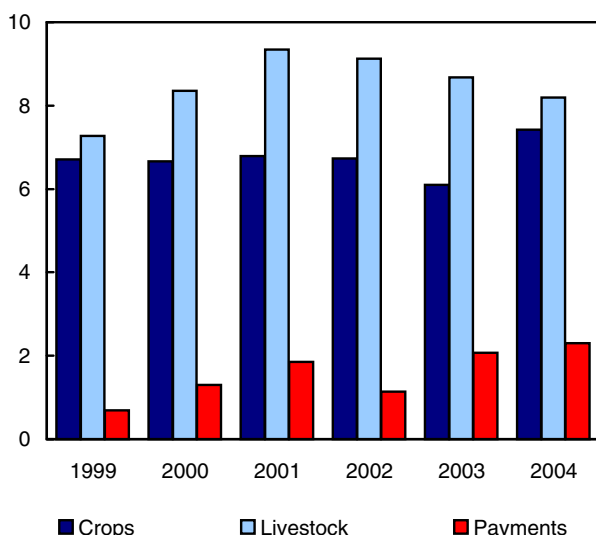
January to June 2004

First-half farm cash receipts rose for the first time in three years in 2004 as higher crop revenues offset continued declines for cattle farmers.

Between January and June, farmers received \$17.9 billion from all three sources—livestock and crop receipts and program payments—up 6.3% from 2003. The total was 8.2% above the previous five-year average between 1999 and 2003.

Farm cash receipts, January to June

\$ billions



Crop producers saw their revenues climb 21.7% to \$7.4 billion, near the 1996 record. The total was 12.5% above the previous five-year average. Farmers recovered from two consecutive droughts in Western Canada in 2001 and 2002 that had reduced production and sharply decreased grain and oilseed farm inventories.

Substantially lower cattle receipts resulted in revenue from livestock tumbling 5.6% to \$8.2 billion in the first half of 2004. This was the lowest level since 1999 and 4.2% below the previous five-year average. The lower livestock receipts reflect the impact of the US border closure in the wake of the discovery of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).

Program payments rose 10.8% to a record \$2.3 billion. Additional assistance programs to help compensate for the BSE-related ban, coupled with record Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) withdrawals, more than offset a decline in payments delivered through crop insurance programs.

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.

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, New Brunswick and British Columbia. The most significant increases were in Manitoba (+9.1%), Saskatchewan (+8.6%) and Alberta (+8.5%). The largest decline occurred in Prince Edward Island (-9.9%), mainly the result of a substantial drop in potato receipts.

Crop sector recovers from previous droughts

After two consecutive droughts in Western Canada, production of grains and oilseeds returned to more normal levels in 2003. Wheat (excluding durum), barley and canola production jumped about 60% from 2002. Deliveries for most major crops increased substantially between January and June 2004 compared with the same period a year ago.

Except for oilseeds, 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.

Canola receipts reached a first half record of \$1.2 billion. Deliveries more than doubled from the first-half total for 2003, which was a 10-year low, as prices rose steadily in 2004.

Receipts for wheat (excluding durum) increased 60.1% to \$1.2 billion. Both higher marketings and Canadian Wheat Board payments contributed to this increase. Prices were lower than last year's level due to higher production in most of the major exporting countries.

Revenue from horticulture crops, which include fruits, vegetables, and the floriculture, nursery and sod industries, continued to grow. It accounted for over 25% of total crop revenue. Cash receipts for all horticulture crops increased modestly, except for apples (-2.8%) and other trees fruits (-16.1%).

Potato receipts for the first half of the year declined 7.7% from the same period last year. This drop was a result of two years of increased production which led to lower prices.

Cattle receipts plunge by almost a quarter from loss of beef trade

Cattle and calf receipts fell 24.5% to \$2.4 billion in the first half of 2004 as prices remained low in the wake of the ban on cattle and beef exports. Receipts from the international exports of live cattle and calves plunged to zero from around \$600 million in the first half of 2003.

As of mid-September 2003, Canadian boneless beef from animals younger than 30 months was allowed into the United States under a permit process. The border remains closed to live cattle and calves.

Marketings of slaughter cattle continued well above year-earlier levels, while prices fell 25.2%. This occurred because of the reduced international demand for Canadian beef products, stemming from the ban on exports.

The number of slaughter cattle sold between January and June 2004 climbed to a record 1.9 million head. Even so, as of July 1, 2004, the Canadian cattle herd had soared to record high levels because of the ban on exports. See *The Daily* of August 19 for Livestock estimates at July 1, 2004.

On the other hand, hog producers posted a 16.9% jump in cash receipts to a record \$2.0 billion during the first half of 2004. Receipts for hogs sold for domestic slaughter rose 13.8%, as prices continued to rebound from their low levels towards the end of 2003.

Farmers exported more than 4.3 million head of hogs between January and June 2004, up 36.3%. This was more than double the average for the previous 10 years between 1994 and 2003.

On the supply-managed side, receipts for dairy products and chicken climbed, while revenues from eggs remained relatively flat and turkeys receipts declined 1.7%. Supply-managed livestock accounted for about 40% of total livestock revenue in the first half of 2004.

Receipts for milk and cream rose 1.4% on the strength of a 2.7% increase in total marketings, while a slight drop in chicken marketing was more than offset by a price increase.

Program payments hit record levels

Program payments for the first half of 2004 were \$225 million above the same period of 2003, and 62.8% higher than the previous five-year average.

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

Withdrawals from the government portion of NISA accounts reached record levels in the first half of 2004. Farmers extracted \$703 million from their government accounts, more than double last year's withdrawals and over three times the previous five year average of \$232 million. The new Canadian Agricultural Income Stabilization program is replacing NISA and rules to wind down NISA accounts require producers to withdraw all their funds by March 31, 2009. A minimum amount of 20% must be withdrawn annually.

Crop insurance delivered \$342 million in the first six months of 2004, down \$780-million from the record payments delivered over the same period in 2003. Higher levels of crop insurance in 2003 were the result of two consecutive years of drought in Western Canada in 2001 and 2002.

Payments from income disaster assistance programs reached \$231 million, up 23.5% from 2003.

Available on CANSIM: tables 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 Rita Athwal (613-951-5022; rita.athwal@statcan.ca) or Paul Murray (613-951-0065; paul.murray@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division.

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Farm cash receipts

	January to June 2003	January to June 2004 ^P	January-June 2003 to January-June 2004	April to June 2003	April to June 2004 ^P	April-June 2003 to April-June 2004
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Canada	16,854	17,919	6.3	7,751	8,833	14.0
All wheat ¹	1,015	1,451	43.0	542	840	55.0
Wheat excluding durum ¹	754	1,207	60.1	392	690	76.0
Durum wheat ¹	261	244	-6.5	150	150	-
Barley ¹	159	338	112.6	72	170	136.1
Deferments	-131	-192	46.6	-78	-109	39.7
Liquidations of deferments	598	623	4.2	9	16	77.8
Canola	548	1,181	115.5	274	504	83.9
Soybeans	271	288	6.3	126	94	-25.4
Corn	372	441	18.5	161	192	19.3
Other cereals and oilseeds	171	184	7.6	62	83	33.9
Special crops	318	310	-2.5	101	121	19.8
Other crops	2,774	2,799	0.9	1,744	1,778	1.9
Total crops	6,097	7,423	21.7	3,013	3,688	22.4
Cattle and calves	3,149	2,376	-24.5	1,306	1,060	-18.8
Hogs	1,727	2,018	16.9	879	1,083	23.2
Dairy products	2,247	2,278	1.4	1,140	1,145	0.4
Poultry and eggs	1,174	1,181	0.6	605	578	-4.5
Other livestock	384	342	-10.9	127	116	-8.7
Total livestock	8,681	8,195	-5.6	4,057	3,982	-1.8
Net Income Stabilisation Account	324	703	117.0	187	334	78.6
Crop Insurance	1,122	342	-69.5	65	15	-76.9
Income Disaster Assistance Programs	187	231	23.5	78	108	38.5
Provincial Stabilization	342	391	14.3	302	297	-1.7
Dairy Subsidy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other programs	100	633	533.0	47	409	770.2
Total payments	2,076	2,301	10.8	680	1,163	71.0

^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 June 2003	January to June 2004 ^P	January-June 2003 to January-June 2004	April to June 2003	April to June 2004 ^P	April-June 2003 to April-June 2004
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Canada	16,854	17,919	6.3	7,751	8,833	14.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	39	41	5.1	20	21	5.0
Prince Edward Island	191	172	-9.9	90	89	-1.1
Nova Scotia	188	204	8.5	91	96	5.5
New Brunswick	207	205	-1.0	109	108	-0.9
Quebec	2,881	3,096	7.5	1,659	1,816	9.5
Ontario	3,927	4,119	4.9	2,017	2,141	6.1
Manitoba	1,761	1,922	9.1	741	893	20.5
Saskatchewan	2,801	3,041	8.6	927	1,322	42.6
Alberta	3,692	4,004	8.5	1,439	1,734	20.5
British Columbia	1,167	1,114	-4.5	659	613	-7.0

^P Preliminary data.

- Nil or zero.

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

OTHER RELEASES

Payroll employment, earnings and hours

June 2004 (preliminary)

The average weekly earnings of payroll employees for June were 2.3% higher than in June 2003. Accommodation and food services and other services led all industries with the strongest growth in the past 12 months, while arts, entertainment and recreation, and transport and warehousing registered small declines.

Following substantial gains in April and May, average hourly earnings for June increased strongly (+\$0.21) with most of the gain in services-producing industries, especially retail trade.

The number of payroll employees increased strongly in June (+77,500), following a modest gain in April (+18,700) and a slight drop in May (-9,300). Employment is now 198,000 above the June 2003 level (+1.5%). Employment gains in June were widespread by industry, with manufacturing and education both recording gains of 9,900. Employment gains were led by Ontario (+29,500) and Quebec (+16,900).

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0046.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2612.

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment, and other labour market indicators are offered in the monthly publication *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002-XIB, \$26/\$257), which will soon be available.

Data on payroll employment, earnings and hours for July 2004 will be released September 28.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Frindt (613-951-4069), Labour Statistics Division.

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Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	June 2003	May 2004 ^r	June 2004 ^p	May to June 2004	June 2003 to June 2004
seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	690.95	699.76	706.79	1.0	2.3
Forestry, logging and support	833.18	861.26	878.25	2.0	5.4
Mining and oil and gas	1,173.98	1,247.55	1,236.43	-0.9	5.3
Utilities	1,065.93	1,067.98	1,068.94	0.1	0.3
Construction	819.40	832.15	840.77	1.0	2.6
Manufacturing	845.35	851.41	866.45	1.8	2.5
Wholesale trade	788.15	792.43	796.08	0.5	1.0
Retail trade	448.78	449.02	459.98	2.4	2.5
Transportation and warehousing	769.90	748.49	752.02	0.5	-2.3
Information and cultural industries	821.02	832.27	833.07	0.1	1.5
Finance and insurance	857.17	873.00	874.74	0.2	2.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	589.06	593.79	615.23	3.6	4.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	910.01	911.21	933.15	2.4	2.5
Management of companies and enterprises	866.30	851.07	878.14	3.2	1.4
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	545.89	545.54	564.63	3.5	3.4
Educational services	753.88	789.15	775.93	-1.7	2.9
Health care and social assistance	612.92	639.68	643.28	0.6	5.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	418.63	403.09	409.14	1.5	-2.3
Accommodation and food services	275.09	287.28	295.23	2.8	7.3
Other services (excluding public administration)	522.82	537.83	556.82	3.5	6.5
Public administration	854.10	870.84	870.05	-0.1	1.9
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	637.74	655.95	658.63	0.4	3.3
Prince Edward Island	547.21	562.52	561.45	-0.2	2.6
Nova Scotia	596.83	616.28	621.51	0.8	4.1
New Brunswick	622.29	636.62	646.20	1.5	3.8
Quebec	658.46	659.70	669.61	1.5	1.7
Ontario	734.76	737.17	745.69	1.2	1.5
Manitoba	616.04	642.41	651.14	1.4	5.7
Saskatchewan	625.07	649.39	649.57	0.0	3.9
Alberta	705.90	724.42	734.07	1.3	4.0
British Columbia	682.19	694.32	698.12	0.5	2.3
Yukon	780.98	769.66	763.61	-0.8	-2.2
Northwest Territories ¹	908.22	922.52	921.36	-0.1	1.4
Nunavut ¹	809.18	756.75	777.87	2.8	-3.9

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	April 2004	May 2004 ^r	June 2004 ^p	April to May 2004	May to June 2004
seasonally adjusted					
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	13,447.6	13,438.3	13,515.8	-0.1	0.6
Forestry, logging and support	52.2	53.4	52.8	2.3	-1.1
Mining and oil and gas	152.5	153.5	153.2	0.7	-0.2
Utilities	121.1	120.4	121.9	-0.6	1.2
Construction	664.6	668.1	669.4	0.5	0.2
Manufacturing	1,997.8	1,992.3	2,002.2	-0.3	0.5
Wholesale trade	738.9	737.9	741.3	-0.1	0.5
Retail trade	1,627.0	1,633.3	1,639.8	0.4	0.4
Transportation and warehousing	609.3	611.7	612.8	0.4	0.2
Information and cultural industries	338.4	342.0	340.9	1.1	-0.3
Finance and insurance	577.4	573.0	574.3	-0.8	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	229.0	230.9	234.1	0.8	1.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	660.1	659.1	662.0	-0.2	0.4
Management of companies and enterprises	90.5	92.0	92.0	1.7	0.0
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	621.4	622.4	625.7	0.2	0.5
Educational services	967.0	966.0	975.9	-0.1	1.0
Health care and social assistance	1,377.8	1,378.1	1,379.3	0.0	0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	243.3	243.5	245.6	0.1	0.9
Accommodation and food services	932.8	935.5	934.2	0.3	-0.1
Other services (excluding public administration)	503.2	503.0	505.4	0.0	0.5
Public administration	777.4	773.9	772.4	-0.5	-0.2
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	184.2	184.9	186.7	0.4	1.0
Prince Edward Island	62.1	64.1	64.6	3.2	0.8
Nova Scotia	378.9	375.8	381.3	-0.8	1.5
New Brunswick	297.2	298.1	299.2	0.3	0.4
Quebec	3,167.3	3,162.2	3,179.1	-0.2	0.5
Ontario	5,241.2	5,227.9	5,257.4	-0.3	0.6
Manitoba	522.6	525.2	526.2	0.5	0.2
Saskatchewan	398.2	400.3	403.4	0.5	0.8
Alberta	1,476.4	1,479.3	1,482.9	0.2	0.2
British Columbia	1,661.1	1,664.9	1,672.5	0.2	0.5
Yukon	15.7	16.2	16.5	3.2	1.9
Northwest Territories ¹	22.3	22.4	23.5	0.4	4.9
Nunavut ¹	11.1	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

1. Data not seasonally adjusted.



Aircraft Movement Statistics

July 2004 (preliminary)

The 42 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers reported 416,714 take-offs and landings in July, down 7.9% compared with July 2003 (452,675). This was the fifth consecutive decrease in year-over-year comparisons of monthly movements. In July, 33 airports showed year-over-year decreases in aircraft movements compared with July 2003. Declines of greater than 20% were reported in 10 airports this month compared with 7 airports in June.

Itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) fell by 4.1% (down 12,741 movements) in July

compared with July 2003. This decrease in monthly year-over-year percentage changes follows a one month increase in June. Local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport) declined by 16.3% (down 23,220 movements) in July 2004, the fifth consecutive monthly drop.

The top 10 airports in terms of volumes of itinerant movements in July showed year-over-year variations ranging from a gain of 9.9% (3,216 movements) at Toronto Lester B. Pearson International Airport to a drop of 9.6% (-1,059 movements) at Ottawa/Macdonald-Cartier International Airport. Of the top 10 airports, 6 recorded decreases in itinerant movements compared with 4 in June 2004.

The top 10 airports in terms of local movements showed year-over-year variations ranging from 0.2% (16 movements) at Waterloo Regional to -25.2% (-1,494 movements) at London. Decreases in local movements were posted at 9 of the top 10 airports compared with 4 airports in June 2004.

The July issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics*, Vol. 3, no. 7 (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 July.

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. ■

Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats

August 2004

Total frozen and chilled red meat in cold storage at the opening of the first business day of August amounted to 70 676 metric tonnes, down 3% from 72 762 tonnes in July and down 28% from 97 574 tonnes in August 2003. Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on August 1 totalled 60 280 metric tonnes, no change from August 1, 2003.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3423.

The August issue of *Stocks of Frozen and Chilled Meats* (23-009-XIE, free) is now available. 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. ■

Public sector employment

Second quarter 2004 (preliminary)

Estimates of public sector employment and aggregate public sector wages and salaries are now available for the second quarter. The first quarter data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: tables 183-0002 to 183-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 1713 and 1728.

Data tables on public sector employment are also available online in the *Canadian statistics module* of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kim Balson (613-951-4855; Kim.Balson@statcan.ca), Public Institutions Division. ■

Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil and Refined Petroleum Products

May 2004

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for May 2004.

Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2148 and 2191.

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; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

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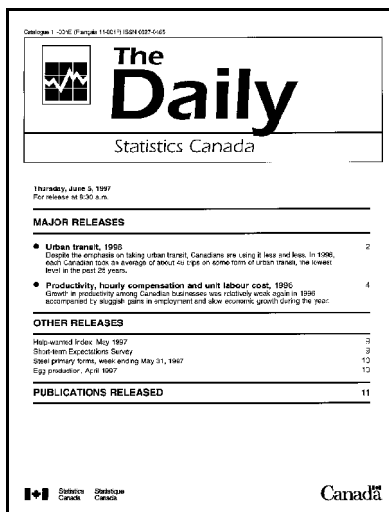
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Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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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