

## FOREWORD

### 1 CONTENT

- 1.1 UK Airports - Monthly Statements of Movements, Passengers and Cargo is prepared by the Civil Aviation Authority with the co-operation of the United Kingdom airport operators. The assistance from all these authorities is gratefully acknowledged.
- 1.2 Some of the figures included in this publication may be provisional only and may be revised in later issues.

### 2 CONVENTIONS

- 2.1 Symbols and Abbreviations The following are used throughout:  
.. = not available or incalculable  
- = 0 or value too low to register  
P = provisional  
xx = figures not supplied
- 2.2 Rounding of Figures In tables where figures have been rounded to the nearest final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown.
- 2.3 Units of Measurement Metric measurements are used throughout this publication  
Tonne = 1000 kilograms  
Conversion factors (metric to imperial)  
1 tonne = 1.1023 short tons  
1 tonne = 0.9842 ton

The explanations of other terms used throughout the tables are contained in the section on Definitions immediately following the tables.

### 3 ENQUIRIES

- 3.1 Statistics Enquiries concerning the information in this publication should be addressed to:

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CAA House	
45/59 Kingsway	
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Enquiries concerning further analysis of UK Airport or other UK Civil Aviation statistics should be addressed to:

Tel. 020-7453 6258

- 3.3 Website our tables are also available on the Internet free of charge.  
Address [www.caa.co.uk](http://www.caa.co.uk)

#### 4 OTHER CIVIL AVIATION STATISTICS FOR EARLIER YEARS

- 4.1 Statistics for the period from February 1968 to December 1972 were published in the Civil Aviation Series of the Department of Trade & Industry's Business Monitors

The series comprise:

CA.1	Airport Activity	(Monthly and Annual)
CA.2	Air Passengers	" " "
CA.3	Air Freight & Mail	" " "
CA.4	Airline Operations	" " "
CA.5	Airline Operations	(Quarterly and Annual)
CA.6	Domestic Passenger Traffic	" " "
CA.7	Air Passengers - International and Cabotage	" " "
CA.8	Airline Financial Statistics	(Annually: 1968 to 1971 only)

- 4.2 Statistics for the period January 1973 to December 1982 were published in CAA Monthly and Annual Statistics. Financial statistics prior to 1975 were published in one document "Financial Resources of UK airlines 1968-1974" (CAP 379) and subsequently were incorporated into "CAA Annual Statistics".
- 4.3 With effect from 1983 data, "CAA Monthly Statistics" was published as two independent documents "UK Airlines - Monthly Operating and Traffic Statistics" and "UK Airports - Monthly Statements of Movements, Passengers and Cargo". With the exception of certain summary tables these broadly follow the data published in Chapters 1 and 2 of "CAA Monthly Statistics".
- 4.4 With effect from 1983 "CAA Annual Statistics" was published as two independent documents "UK Airlines - Annual Operating, Traffic and Financial Statistics" and "UK Airports - Annual Statements of Movements, Passengers and Cargo". The former contains information previously published in Chapters 1 and 3 and the latter, information previously published in Chapter 2 of "CAA Annual Statistics". Information previously published in Chapters 4 and 5 (ICAO and Aircraft Accident Data) is available from other sources and is no longer included in CAA Annual Statistical publications.

## CONTENTS

### UK Airports - Movement, Passenger and Cargo Statistics

#### Tables

1. Size of UK Airports - Comparison with Previous Year (Rolling Year)
2. Main Outputs of UK Airports

#### Airport Activity

- 2.1 Summary of Activity at UK Airports
3. Aircraft Movements
4. Air Transport Movements by Type and Nationality of Operator
5. Air Transport Movements
6. Air Transport Movements - Comparison with the Previous Year
7. Air Transport Landings Diverted

#### Air Passengers

8. Air Passengers by Type and Nationality of Operator
9. Terminal and Transit Passengers - Comparison with the Previous Year
- 10.1 EC and Other International Terminal Passenger Traffic - Comparison with the Previous Year
- 10.2 Domestic Terminal Passenger Traffic - Comparison with the Previous Year
11. International Air Passenger Traffic to and from UK Reporting Airports Analysis by Country
- 12.1 International Air Passenger Traffic to and from UK Reporting Airports – Comparison with the Previous Year
- 12.2 Domestic Air Passenger Traffic to and from UK Reporting Airports – Comparison with the Previous Year

#### Air Freight

13. Freight by Type and Nationality of Operator
14. International and Domestic Freight
15. Freight by Aircraft Configuration - Comparison with the Previous Year

#### Air Mail

16. Mail by Type and Nationality of Operator
17. International and Domestic Mail
18. Mail by Aircraft Configuration - Comparison with the Previous Year
  
19. Passengers and Air Transport Movements Split by Fixed Wing and Rotary Wing Aircraft - Comparison with Previous Year

#### Appendix Definitions - UK Airport Statistics

## Appendix Definitions - UK Airport Statistics

There are some differences between the definitions used in this publication and those used in "UK Airlines - Monthly Operating Traffic and Financial Statistics". These arise mainly because UK Airlines are not asked to report non-revenue passengers or non-revenue cargo. The classification of European traffic differs between the publications. Airport statistics include all traffic with an origin or destination within the Community: Airline statistics analyse activity within the liberalised area, the geographic boundary of which may vary from time to time.

### MOVEMENTS

Aircraft movement An aircraft take-off or landing at an airport. For airport traffic purposes one arrival and one departure are counted as two movements.

#### Commercial Movements

Air transport movements are landings or take-offs of aircraft engaged on the transport of passengers, cargo or mail on commercial terms. All scheduled movements, including those operated empty, loaded charter and air taxi movements are included. For the purpose of these statistics where flights are operated on a sub charter basis the operator is identified according to the flight number. In the case of code sharing and franchise services the flight is allocated to the operator who has commercial responsibility for the service.

Air taxi movement is a movement by an aircraft of less than 15 tonnes MTOM - Maximum take Off Mass - operating on a non-scheduled service. These are predominantly sole-use charter operations and could include Air Ambulance flights.

Empty positioning movements are movements by aircraft moving into position for scheduled or charter transport flights or returning to base after such flights, including empty Air Taxi Movements.

Local movements are commercial flights undertaken for press, survey, agricultural and fisheries flying, or public entertainment purposes, and flights performed under a Police Air Operators Certificate.

#### Non-commercial Movements

Test and training movements are movements for the purpose of testing aircraft or for training flying crew or ground personnel. Also included in this category are demonstration flights by makers or sellers of aircraft and aviation equipment. Aero-club instructional flights are not included in this category. Touch and go operations are counted as two movements.

Other non-commercial movements are non-revenue earning movements by air transport operators or manufacturers for the sole purpose of moving their own personnel or stores from one place to another, for delivery, refuelling or maintenance of empty aircraft and air transport flights forced to return to base by bad weather, engine failure or other causes.

Private movements are movements for purely non-commercial purposes by private owners or other private aircraft operators, excluding aero-clubs movements. (See below).

Aero-club movements are movements operated by aero-club members for instruction or pleasure. Touch and go operations are counted as two movements.

Official movements are movements for official purposes (excluding Air transport Movements) by British or foreign civil Government Departments eg movements by aircraft of the Civil Aviation Authority's Flight Calibration Services and the Queen's Flight.

Military movements are movements exclusively for military purposes using military aircraft. Military movements at military airfields are not included in these statistics.

Business aviation movements are non-commercial movements operated on aircraft of 2730kgs MTOM or greater (with no upper weight limit) conducting business operations. (e.g. aircraft owned and operated by Shell or Ford)

## PASSENGERS

Passengers All revenue and non-revenue passengers on air transport movement flights.

A terminal passenger is a passenger joining or leaving an aircraft at the reporting airport. A passenger travelling between two reporting airports is counted twice, once at each airport. A passenger who changes from one aircraft to another, carrying the same flight number (change of gauge) is treated as a terminal passenger, as is an interlining passenger.

A transit passenger is a passenger who arrives at and departs from a reporting airport on the same aircraft which is transiting the airport. Each transit passenger is counted once only and not both on arrival and on departure.

## FREIGHT

Freight is the weight of property carried on an aircraft including for example, the weight of vehicles, express baggage and diplomatic bags, but excluding mail and passengers' and crews' permitted baggage. Freight in transit through the airport on the same aircraft is excluded.

Mail is the weight of letter mail carried.

A cargo movement is a flight carrying solely freight and/or mail and associated cargo attendants.

## TYPES OF SERVICES

International services are services flown between the United Kingdom, Isle of Man, Channel Islands and places outside.

Domestic services are services flown entirely within the United Kingdom, Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

Cabotage here includes traffic carried between territories of the United Kingdom, Isle of Man and Channel Islands other than domestic services. (For the purposes of these statistics cabotage is shown under International Services.)

Scheduled services are those performed according to a published timetable, including those supplementary thereto, available for use by members of the public.

Non-scheduled or charter services include all air transport movements other than scheduled services.

EU traffic includes all traffic with an origin/destination within Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Hungary, Irish Republic, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.