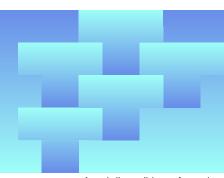


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Vol. 23 No. 1

The Canadian passenger bus and urban transit industries, 2005 (Preliminary) and 2004 (Final)

Highlights

In 2005, the Canadian passenger bus and urban transit industries generated total revenues of about \$8.6 billion, fueled by strong growth in government operating and capital funding. This represented a 12.2% increase over the \$7.7 billion recorded for 2004.

Capital subsidies showed an increase of 56.0%, from \$780.5 million in 2004 to \$1.2 billion in 2005. Operating subsidies also rose from \$2.0 billion in 2004 to \$2.2 billion in 2005, representing an increase of 9.4%.

Total expenses rose 5.7%, reaching \$7.3 billion in 2005, with human resource expenses being the largest cost item, at \$4.3 billion. This expenditure item grew by 3.7% from 2004.

The faster rate of increase of total revenues compared to total expenses translated into a 73.3% increase in net incomes, which reached \$1.3 billion in 2005, from \$748.1 million in 2004. Over 80% of the net incomes were generated in the urban transit industry.

Ridership levels for companies offering urban transit services increased from 1.674 billion in 2004 to 1.684 billion passengers in 2005. Similarly, scheduled intercity passenger trips rose from 15.642 million to 16.455 million passenger trips, an increase of 5.2% from 2004.

Respondents reported over \$1.90 billion in capital spending in 2005, compared with \$1.34 billion in 2004. Over 73% of the total capital expenditures reported for 2005 were in the urban transit industry.

Total employment dropped 2.7%, from a little over 92,000 in 2004 to under 90,000 in 2005. However, the average expenditure per employee rose by 6.6%, from about \$45,000 to about \$48,000.

Ontario still accounted for over 45% of the total operating revenues of the urban transit industry. Following at a distant second was Quebec at about 26%, with British Columbia coming in third at 16%.

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How the information is presented

Statistics Canada uses the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) to classify all companies operating in Canada. For passenger bus and urban transit, there are five industries as follows:

485110 - Urban transit systems

485210 - Interurban and rural bus transportation (major activity is scheduled intercity services)

485410 - School and employee transportation

485510 - Charter bus industry

485990 - Other transit and ground passenger transportation (i.e. companies whose major business activity is the provision of shuttle services)

There are some urban transit, school bus and passenger bus operations that generate economic activity but are not included in one of the five NAICS categories. To provide data users with a more complete picture of passenger bus and urban transit activities, each table presents information that includes the five NAICS industries as well as other activity that has been identified and for which data could be collected for operations that are outside of the five NAICS industries.

There is no duplication of activity across groups (e.g. urban transit operations in the "Other" category are not duplicated in the urban transit NAICS).

The Canadian passenger bus and urban transit industries can be looked at either by "sector" (i.e., by main company activity as classified under NAICS), or by "activity" (or service lines) performed.

Financial performance

Federal, provincial and municipal and other capital funding pushed total revenues for Canada's passenger bus and urban transit companies to a record level in 2005. Total revenues rose 12.2%, from \$7.7 billion in 2004 to \$8.6 billion in 2005. Most of the gains in total revenues were largely due to increases in capital funding, which rose 56.0%, from \$780.5 million in 2004 to \$1.2 billion in 2005. Gains were realized in every sector.

The annual growth rate in total expenses lagged behind total revenues in 2005. Total expenses increased 5.7% over 2004, from \$6.9 billion in 2004 to \$7.3 billion in 2005. Human resource expenses accounted for about 58% of total expenses. The higher rate of growth in total revenues over total expenses resulted in a huge increase in net incomes of about \$1.3 billion in 2005, an increase of 73.3% from 2004. All industries showed positive gains in net incomes, with urban transit contributing over 81% of the total.

The operational performance of the passenger bus and urban transit companies, as measured by the operating ratio (ratio of total operating expenses to total operating revenues, excluding operating subsidies), improved to 1.35 in 2005 from 1.36 in 2004. Thus, for every dollar earned in 2005, the industry spent \$1.35. This improvement was complemented by an increase in operating subsidies. As expected, most of the operating subsidies (a little over 90%) went to the urban transit industry. Operational funding from municipalities and provincial governments amounted to over \$2.1 billion in 2005, about 29.3% of total operating revenues for the industry as a whole.

In 2005, the urban transit industry received over \$1.2 billion in capital funding from federal, provincial/territorial and municipal governments. This represented a little over one-fifth of the total revenues of that industry.

Companies offering urban transit services (composed of urban transit, commuter and services for persons with disabilities and seniors) accounted for about 50.4% of the operating revenues (excluding operating subsidies) in 2005. This was followed by school bus transportation at 27.3%.

In terms of passengers carried, urban transit service operators carried over 1.684 billion passengers in 2005, a 0.6% increase over 2004. Scheduled intercity service operators carried 16.455 million intercity passengers in 2005, a 5.2% over the 2004 total.

Statistics Canada - 2 - Catalogue no. 50-002-XIE

Table 1A Overview of the passenger bus and urban transit industries by industry (NAICS), 2004 and 2005

	Companies	Total revenues	Total expenses	Net income
	number	thous	sands of dollars	
2005				
Bus industries				
Urban transit	73	5,792,922	4,737,805	1,055,116
Interurban and rural bus	26	599,640	587,560	12,080
School and employee bus	894	1,515,672	1,354,113	161,559
Charter bus	125	339,760	327,156	12,604
Other transit and ground passenger	204	172,909	163,149	9,760
Sub total	1,322	8,420,904	7,169,783	1,251,120
Bus activity in non bus industries				
Sightseeing	30	27,086	25,424	1,662
Other	12	189,492	146,152	43,340
Sub total	42	216,577	171,576	45,002
Grand total	1,364	8,637,481	7,341,359	1,296,122
2004				
Bus industries				
Urban transit	87	5,084,667	4,491,911	592,757
Interurban and rural bus	31	575,744	554,702	21,042
School and employee bus	1,004	1,380,176	1,278,061	102,114
Charter bus	125	316,689	290,122	26,566
Other transit and ground passenger	223	167,021	156,340	10,680
Sub total	1,470	7,524,296	6,771,136	753,160
Bus activity in non bus industries				
Sightseeing	31	21,700	21,198	502
Other	13	149,498	155,107	-5,610
Sub total	44	171,197	176,305	-5,108
Grand total	1,514	7,695,493	6,947,441	748,052
		percent		
Change 2005 - 2004				
Bus industries				
Urban transit	-16.1	13.9	5.5	78.0
Interurban and rural bus	-16.1	4.2	5.9	-42.6
School and employee bus	-11.0	9.8	6.0	58.2
Charter bus	0.0	7.3	12.8	-52.6
Other transit and ground passenger	-8.5	3.5	4.4	-8.6
Sub Total	-10.1	11.9	5.9	66.1
Bus activity in non bus industries				
Sightseeing	-3.2	24.8	19.9	231.1
Other	-7.7	26.8	-5.8	-872.5
Sub total	-4.5	26.5	-2.7	-981.0
Grand total	-9.9	12.2	5.7	73.3

Note: The drop in the number of companies is due to a change in methodology between 2004 and 2005.

Statistics Canada - 3 - Catalogue no. 50-002-XIE

Human resource expenses for the five bus industries represented 61% of total operating expenses, but this varied between the industries. For example, wages, salaries and benefits in the urban transit industry accounted for 68% of its total operating expenses, whereas in the charter bus industry, this expense item covered only 38%. One explanation for the variation may be the use of contracted out maintenance and different operating procedures (Figure 1).

100%
80%
60%
40%
Urban Transit Interurban and School and Charter Bus Other transit- Sightseeing Other

Figure 1 Proportion of total operating expenses by industry

■ Human resource expenses

■ Vehicle energy expenses

□ Vehicle maintenance expenses

 $\hfill\square$ Other operating expenses and depreciation

shuttle

Table 1B Comparison of 2004 and 2005 revenues and expenses based on activity

employee

	2004	2005	Difference	Change
	the	ousands of dollars	3	percent
Revenues				
Urban transit services	2,157,024	2,256,637	99,613	4.6
Commuter services	273,550	281,670	8,120	3.0
Urban transit services for persons with disabilities or seniors	75,988	82,197	6,209	8.2
Scheduled intercity services	368,822	393,064	24,242	6.6
School bus services	1,217,972	1,326,876	108,904	8.9
School bus charter services	78,274	95,770	17,496	22.4
Motor coach charter services	342,417	376,359	33,942	9.9
Local sightseeing services	31,858	26,064	-5,794	-18.2
Shuttle services	75,933	62,909	-13,024	-17.2
Bus parcel express	104,879	108,034	3,155	3.0
Other passenger bus services	45,637	59,134	13,497	29.6
Other operating revenues	121,838	127,708	5,870	4.8
Operating subsidies	1,966,285	2,150,691	184,406	9.4
Total operating revenue	6,860,477	7,347,113	486,636	7.1
Capital subsidies	780,494	1,217,320	436,826	56.0
Other non-operating revenues	54,522	73,048	18,526	34.0
Total non-operating revenue	835,016	1,290,368	455,352	54.5
Total revenue	7,695,493	8,637,481	941,988	12.2
Expenses				
Human resource expenses	4,120,303	4,274,571	154,268	3.7
Vehicle energy expenses	569,163	681,303	112,140	19.7
Vehicle maintenance expenses	514,336	521,330	6,994	1.4
Other operating expenses and depreciation	1,466,757	1,546,957	80,200	5.5
Total operating expenses	6,670,560	7,024,160	353,600	5.3
Interest and other	276,880	317,199	40,319	14.6
Total expenses	6,947,441	7,341,359	393,918	5.7
Net income	748,052	1,296,122	548,070	73.3

Statistics Canada - 4 - Catalogue no. 50-002-XIE

Table 2 Revenue and expenses by industry - 2005

			Bus ind	ustries			Bus activit	y in other in	dustries	
	Urban Transit	Interurban and rural	School and employee	Charter Bus	Other transit- shuttle	Sub total	Sightseeing	Other	Sub total	Grand total
Companies operating in Canada - estimate	73	26	894	125	numbe 204	r 1,322	30	12	42	1,364
Canada Coliniato					thousands of	dollars				
Revenue										
Urban transit services	2,180,636	26,026	12,915	Х	F	2,235,072	0	21,565	21,565	2,256,637
Commuter services	231,861	Х	F	5,540	1,691 ^E	x	0	Х	x	281,670
Urban transit services for persons with disabilities or seniors	16,841	0	28,762	0	35,389	80,993	0	1,204	1,204	82,197
Scheduled intercity services	x	359,922	x	26,720	F	393,064	0	0	0	393,064
School bus	х	29,824	1,272,463	13,818	Х	x	х	0	x	1,326,876
services School bus charter	x	х	87,083	4,461	2,272	95,770	0	0	0	95,770
services Motor coach	3,485	56,684	59,043	248,666	944	368,822	х	x	7,537	376,359
charter services Local sightseeing	x	x	1,161 ^E	2,233 ^E	F	9,800	16,264	0	16,264	26,064
services Shuttle services	197	941	F	2,399 ^E	58,809	62,909	0	0	0	62,909
Bus parcel express	0	106,310	761	337	626	108,034	0	0	0	108,034
Other passenger	9,394	х	21,359 ^E	22,427	F	56,779	х	x	2,356	59,134
bus services Other operating	99,042	2,769	15,448	6,852 ^E	1,424 ^E	125,534	939	1,235	2,174	127,708
revenues Operating	1,976,122	x	х	F	45,838	2,025,552	0	125,138	125,138	2,150,691
subsidies Total operating revenue	4,524,079	594,355	1,508,052	337,643	167,645	7,131,774	x	x	215,339	7,347,113
Capital subsidies	1,208,771	х	F	0	F	1,216,086	0	1,233	1,233	1,217,320
Other non- operating	60,072	х	x	2,117	х	73,043	x	Х	5	73,048
revenues Total non- operating	1,268,843	5,285	7,620	2,117	5,264 ^E	1,289,129	x	x	1,238	1,290,368
revenue Total revenue	5,792,922	599,640	1,515,672	339,760	172,909	8,420,904	27,086	189,492	216,577	8,637,481
Expenses										
Human resource expenses	3,074,212	242,499	681,968	118,510	102,203	4,219,393	10,895	44,283	55,178	4,274,571
Vehicle energy expenses	376,592	53,043	175,877	42,977	16,256	664,744	2,034	14,526	16,560	681,303
Vehicle maintenance	281,472	47,682	116,263	39,659	11,693	496,769	2,007	22,554	24,561	521,330
expenses Other operating expenses and depreciation	784,238	224,631	334,058	107,171	30,721	1,480,818	10,222	55,916	66,138	1,546,957
Total operating	4,516,513	567,855	1,308,166	308,317	160,873	6,861,724	25,157	137,279	162,436	7,024,160
expenses Interest and other	221,292	19,705	45,947	18,839	2,276	308,059	266	8,873	9,139	317,199
Total expenses	4,737,805	587,560	1,354,113	327,156	163,149	7,169,783	25,424	146,152	171,576	7,341,359
Net income	1,055,116	12,080	161,559	12,604	9,760	1,251,120	1,662	43,340	45,002	1,296,122

Statistics Canada - 5 - Catalogue no. 50-002-XIE

Capital investment

Capital expenditures for the passenger bus and urban transit industries amounted to \$1.9 billion in 2005, up from \$1.3 billion in 2004. The urban transit industry accounted for 73% of this total (see Table 3), propelled largely by capital funding from the various levels of government. This industry spent \$865 million on the acquisition of urban transit buses and other rolling stock, while the school bus industry invested just over \$156 million. The other transit-shuttle bus industry spent the least on the acquisition of buses and other rolling stock.

Table 3 Capital expenditures by industry, 2004 and 2005

			Bus indu	stries			Bus activit	y in other in	dustries	
	Urban Transit	Interurban and rural	School and employee	Charter Bus	Other transit- shuttle	Sub total	Sightseeing	Other	Sub total	Grand total
					thousa	nds of dollars				
2005										
Purchase of buses and other rolling stock	864,529	x	156,352	x	6,722	1,085,250	X	x	54,156	1,139,406
Other capital expenditures	528,858	x	8,192	х	822	540,511	X	x	221,188	761,700
Total	1,393,387	13,552	164,544	46,734 ^E	7,544	1,625,761	1,854	273,491	275,345	1,901,106
2004										
Purchase of buses and other rolling stock	504,792	19,613	179,513	15,241	8,624	727,783	188	544	732	728,515
Other capital expenditures	581,600	12,871	17,973	585	875	613,904	32	128	161	614,064
Total	1,086,392	32,484	197,486	15,826	9,499	1,341,687	220	672	893	1,342,579
					ŗ	ercent				
Change 2005 - 2004										
Purchase of buses and other rolling stock	71.3		-12.9		-22.1	49.1			7,298.4	56.4
Other capital expenditures	-9.1		-54.4		-6.1	-12.0			137,283.9	24.0
Total	28.3	-58.3	-16.7	195.3	-20.6	21.2	742.7	40,598.1	30,733.7	41.6

Note: The information presented in the table is based on responses from respondents. Caution must be used in comparing the year over year changes.

Employment

Overall, employment fell from over 91,000 people (part time staff have been converted into full time equivalents) in 2004 to a little over 88,000 in 2005 in the five bus and urban transit industries (see Table 4). About half of the total employees were employed in the urban transit industry. With the exception of the urban transit industry, which grew 2.2%, employment in all other bus industries dropped in 2005.

The average expenditure per employee in the five bus industries, regardless of position, was about \$48,000, although there were variations within the industries. For example, the average expenditure per employee in the urban transit industry was about \$68,000, compared with about \$21,000 in the school and employees bus industry.

Statistics Canada - 6 - Catalogue no. 50-002-XIE

Table 4 Employment and compensation by industry, 2004 and 2005

			Bus ind	ustries			Bus activity	in other in	dustries	
	Urban Transit	Interurban and rural	School and employee	Charter bus	Other transit-shuttle	Sub total	Sightseeing	Other	Sub total	Grand total
				numbe	er of full time of	equivalent emp	loyees			
2005										
Drivers	24,544	3,501	28,282	2,369	2,112	60,807	306	642	948	61,755
Mechanics	3,305	356	1,349	280	57	5,347	28	48	76	5,423
Other employees	17,486	1,505	2,248	608	482	22,329	116	146	262	22,591
Total employees	45,335	5,362	31,879	3,256	2,652	88,483	450	836	1,286	89,769
- -					thousand	s of dollars				
Total compensation	3,074,212	242,499	681,968	118,510	102,203	4,219,393	10,895	44,283	55,178	4,274,571
Average expenditure per employee	67,812	45,228	21,392	36,394	38,540	47,686	24,229	52,970	42,918	47,617
-	number of full time equivalent employees									
2004										
Drivers	24,330	4,274	29,431	2,645	2,344	63,023	199	639	838	63,861
Mechanics	3,272	465	1,539	215	80	5,572	7	49	56	5,628
Other employees	16,778	2,101	2,593	566	506	22,544	58	155	212	22,756
Total employees	44,380	6,840	33,563	3,426	2,930	91,138	264	842	1,106	92,245
- -					thousand	s of dollars				
Total compensation	2,970,413	242,255	647,674	108,867	98,201	4,067,410	7,528	45,365	52,893	4,120,303
Average expenditure per employee	66,932	35,416	19,297	31,778	33,522	44,629	28,528	53,855	47,814	44,667
-					per	rcent				
Change 2005 - 2004										
Drivers	0.9	-18.1	-3.9	-10.4	-9.9	-3.5	53.8	0.5	13.1	-3.3
Mechanics	1.0	-23.4	-12.3	30.2	-28.8	-4.0	300.0	-2.0	35.7	-3.6
Other employees	4.2	-28.4	-13.3	7.4	-4.7	-1.0	100.0	-5.8	23.6	-0.7
Total employees	2.2	-21.6	-5.0	-5.0	-9.5	-2.9	70.5	-0.7	16.3	-2.7
Total compensation	3.5	0.1	5.3	8.9	4.1	3.7	44.7	-2.4	4.3	3.7
Average expenditure per employee	1.3	27.7	10.9	14.5	15.0	6.8	-15.1	-1.6	-10.2	6.6

Note: Total compensation includes contracting expenses.

Statistics Canada - 7 - Catalogue no. 50-002-XIE

The fleet

The combined fleet of the passenger bus and urban transit companies in Canada, as defined by the five industries, increased in 2005 to over 58,000 vehicles, with 60% of these belonging to the school and employee bus industry. Following at a distant second was the urban transit system industry, with about 28% of the fleet. Table 5 shows the distribution by vehicle type. It should be noted that the figure reported here is less than the number of buses registered in Canada. However, the figure includes buses that are used to generate revenue, and excludes buses that are owned by private organizations or companies that use the vehicles to transport people and goods for private purposes (e.g. churches).

Table 5 Revenue equipment operated by industry, 2004 and 2005

			Bus ind	ustries			Bus activity	in other in	dustries	
	Urban Transit	Interurban and rural	School and employee	Charter bus	Other transit- shuttle	Sub total	Sightseeing	Other	Sub total	Grand tota
					numb	oer				
2005										
Motor coaches	18	2,535	675	1,230	124	4,583	124	0	124	4,70
School buses	51	498	31,843	642	410	33,445	11	0	11	33,45
Urban transit buses	13,116	127	170	113	204	13,730	0	369	369	14,099
All other rolling stock	3,032	125	2,126	177	998	6,458	49	227	276	6,73
Total	16,217	3,285	34,814	2,163	1,736	58,215	184	596	780	58,99
2004										
Motor coaches	75	2,691	637	1,441	216	5,060	100	4	104	5,16
School buses	66	569	32,584	546	806	32,629	9	0	9	34,58
Urban transit buses	12,460	96	237	76	355	12,948	0	400	400	13,62
All other rolling stock	3,001	45	1,779	132	688	5,821	66	465	531	6,17
Total	15,602	3,401	35,238	2,195	2,064	56,582	175	869	1,044	59,54
•					perce	ent				
Change 2005 - 2004										
Motor coaches	-76.0	-5.8	6.0	-14.6	-42.6	-9.4	24.0		19.2	-8.3
School buses	-22.7	-12.5	-2.3	17.6	-49.1	2.5	22.2		22.2	-3.3
Urban transit buses	5.3	32.3	-28.3	48.7	-42.5	6.0	•••	-7.8	-7.8	3.
All other rolling stock	1.0	177.8	19.5	34.1	45.1	10.9	-25.8	-51.2	-48.0	9.
Total	3.9	-3.4	-1.2	-1.5	-15.9	2.9	5.1	-31.4	-25.3	-0.

Fuel used for rolling stock

Table 6 presents information on the amount of fuel reported by the passenger bus and urban transit companies. Overall, diesel fuel consumption increased by 2.8% over 2004, and electricity by 0.5%, for the five bus industries. For the Urban transit industry, diesel fuel and electricity were the two most important sources of energy consumption. Urban transit vehicles also used about 53% of the diesel fuel and 100% of electricity consumed by passenger bus and urban transit industries in 2005. School and employee buses consumed 28% of the diesel fuel.

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Table 6 Fuel consumption by industry, 2004 and 2005

			Bus indu	ıstries			Bus activit	y in other i	industries	
	Urban transit	Interurban and rural	School and employee	Charter bus	Other transit- shuttle	Sub total	Sightseeing	Other	Sub total	Grand total
2005										
Diesel ('000 L)	409,392	76,360	217,806	53,310	12,531	769,400	1,834	16,434	18,269	787,669
Gasoline ('000 L)	539	Х	5,207	F	3620 ^E	10,105	102	0	102	10,208
Other fuel ('000 L)	24,978	0	F	F	4,729	x	x	0	x	32,655
Electricity ('000 kW)	795,220	0	0	0	0	795,220	0	х	x	x
2004										
Diesel ('000 L)	410,003	71,403	204,258	48,172	14,371	748,207	1,486	17,411	18,897	767,104
Gasoline ('000 L)	1,090	30	14,007	158	2,334	17,620	236	0	236	17,856
Other fuel ('000 L)	17,229	0	1,372	173	3,875	22,650	0	0	0	22,650
Electricity ('000 kW)	791,023	0	29	0	0	791,052	0	23,014	23,014	814,066
_					perce	nt				
Change 2005 - 2004										
Diesel	-0.1	6.9	6.6	10.7	-12.8	2.8	23.4	-5.6	-3.3	2.7
Gasoline	-50.6		-62.8		55.1	-42.7	-56.8		-56.8	-42.8
Other fuel	45.0				22.0					44.2
Electricity	0.5					0.5				

Revenues and expenditures by province and by geographic region

Tables 7, 8 and 9 present information on the province and geographic region where the companies generated operating revenues and made expenditures. Non-operating expenses and revenues are not allocated on a geographic basis but are shown for Canada as a total.

Urban transit industries generated more revenue than the other bus industries and non-bus industries combined, in six of the thirteen provinces and territories in 2005 (Table 7). These provinces were Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. Ontario continued to dominate in both urban transit and other bus industries, with 45% and 40% of total operating revenues, respectively, for the two industries. This was followed by Quebec, with 26% and 27%, respectively.

Table 8 presents operating revenue information by activity and by region. Over 42% of the operating revenues from the passenger bus and urban transit industries were generated in Ontario. At a distant second was Quebec with 27%, the Prairies at 15%, British Columbia at 14% and the Atlantic region at only 2%. In 2005, Urban transit and school bus services accounted for almost half (\$3.58 billion) of the total operating revenues of the passenger bus and urban transit industries. Ontario generated the largest revenues for these two activities, with 49% of the revenue for urban transit services and 46% for school bus services.

Human resource expenditures, which constituted almost 61% of total operating expenditures, rose in every region, except for British Columbia, which saw a decline of 1.9% in 2005 (Table 9). The Atlantic region saw the largest increase in human resource expenditures at 9.7%, followed by the Prairies at 4.9%. With the exception of British Columbia, the remaining regions grew above the national average of 3.7%.

Statistics Canada - 9 - Catalogue no. 50-002-XIE

Table 7 Total operating revenues by province and territory, 2004 and 2005

	Urban transit industry	Distribution	Other bus industries ¹	Distribution	Bus activity in other	Distribution
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%	industries \$'000	%
2005	\$ 000	70	\$ 000	/0	φ 000	70
Newfoundland and Labrador	11,504	0.3	22,858	0.9	х	>
Prince Edward Island	0	0.0	604	0.0	х	>
Nova Scotia	49,168	1.1	33,654	1.3	x	>
New Brunswick	14,530	0.3	13,874	0.5	0	0.0
Quebec	1,171,379	25.9	705,973	27.1	120,917	56.2
Ontario	2,052,198	45.4	1,051,497	40.3	6,722	3.1
Manitoba	80,877	1.8	56,566	2.2	0	0.0
Saskatchewan	30,000	0.7	58,484	2.2	x)
Alberta	406,606	9.0	427,167	16.4	2,898	1.3
British Columbia	706,117	15.6	216,598	8.3	75,035	34.8
Yukon Territory	0	0.0	210,000 X	X	7 0,000 X)
Northwest Territories	1,120	0.0	3,913	0.2	×	<i>,</i>
Nunavut	0	0.0	0,913	0.2	0	0.0
USA and other	0	0.0			0	0.0
Grand total	4,524,079	100.0	x 2,607,696	x 100.0	215,339	100.0
	4,024,070	100.0	2,007,000	100.0	210,000	100.0
2004						
Newfoundland and Labrador	10,506	0.2	21,502	0.9	77	0.0
Prince Edward Island	0	0.0	745	0.0	4,103	2.6
Nova Scotia	40,837	1.0	26,253	1.1	2,420	1.5
New Brunswick	14,010	0.3	11,702	0.5	0	0.0
Quebec	1,112,396	26.0	648,338	26.8	79,829	50.8
Ontario	1,937,936	45.2	983,211	40.7	3,956	2.5
Manitoba	97,414	2.3	50,713	2.1	0	0.0
Saskatchewan	38,531	0.9	67,855	2.8	37	0.0
Alberta	373,330	8.7	390,225	16.1	1,851	1.2
British Columbia	659,231	15.4	208,627	8.6	63,031	40.1
Yukon Territory	179	0.0	5,728	0.2	1,694	1.1
Northwest Territories	1,621	0.0	2,447	0.1	43	0.0
Nunavut	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
USA and other	0	0.0	100	0.0	0	0.0
Grand total	4,285,989	100.0	2,417,447	100.0	157,041	100.0
			percer	nt		
Change 2005 - 2004						
Newfoundland and Labrador	9.5		6.3			
Prince Edward Island			-18.9			
Nova Scotia	20.4		28.2			
New Brunswick	3.7		18.6			
Quebec	5.3		8.9		51.5	
Ontario	5.9		6.9		69.9	
Manitoba	-17.0		11.5			
Saskatchewan	-22.1		-13.8			
Alberta	8.9		9.5		56.6	
British Columbia	7.1		3.8		19.0	
Yukon Territory						
Northwest Territories	-30.9		59.9			
Nunavut						
USA and other						
Grand total	5.6		7.9		37.1	

^{1.} These represent the remaining four NAICS based bus industries.

Statistics Canada - 10 - Catalogue no. 50-002-XIE

Table 8 Revenue by region - 2005

	Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies ¹	B.C.
			thousands	of dollars		
Revenue						
Urban transit services	2,256,637	37,540	556,925	1,096,722	243,935	321,515
Commuter services	281,670	x	42,616	218,884	2,992	х
Urban transit services for persons with disabilities or seniors	82,197	2,489	20,798	36,995	17,386	4,528
Scheduled intercity services	393,064	16,579	62,151	118,573	130,052	65,709
School bus services	1,326,876	29,494	448,606	618,013	181,061	38,032
School bus charter services	95,770	F	22,788	50,668	x	5,973
Motor coach charter services	376,359	16,782	87,158	103,022	120,947	48,393
Local sightseeing services	26,064	3,989	3,259	3,520	189	15,108
Shuttle services	62,909	472 ^E	1,624 ^E	55,198	2,376	3,059
Bus parcel express	108,034	3,255	6,281	8,447	x	х
Other passenger bus services	59,134	1,244	20,334 ^E	26,997	8,472	2,087
Other operating revenues and operating subsidies	2,278,399	39,521	725,730	774,372	291,989	446,788
Total operating revenue	7,347,113	154,095	1,998,269	3,111,410	1,073,682	997,750
Capital subsidies	1,217,320			•••		
Other non-operating revenues	73,048			•••		
Total non-operating revenue	1,290,368			•••		
Total revenue	8,637,481					

^{1.} Yukon, N.W.T. & Nunavut are combined with the Prairies.

Table 9 Expenses by region, 2004 and 2005

	Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies 1	B.C
Formania			thousands	of dollars		
Expenses 2005						
Human resource expenses	4,274,571	81,242	1,126,679	1,942,716	617,387	506,54
Vehicle energy expenses	681,303	20,900	171,388	301,586	112,453	74,97
Vehicle maintenance expenses	521,330	15,874	123,164	243,348	83,411	55,53
Other operating expenses	975,670	21,622	247,173	365,072	205,168	136,63
Sub total	6,452,874	139,638	1,668,404	2,852,721	1,018,418	773,69
Depreciation	571,286					
Total operating expenses	7,024,160					
Interest and other	317,199					
Total expenses	7,341,359					
2004						
Human resource expenses	4,120,303	74,037	1,081,654	1,859,862	588,408	516,34
Vehicle energy expenses	569,163	14,818	146,472	250,172	93,528	64,17
Vehicle maintenance expenses	514,336	13,697	113,085	237,529	80,026	69,99
Other operating expenses	949,565	21,052	245,804	359,838	198,772	124,09
Sub total	6,153,368	123,604	1,587,016	2,707,400	960,735	774,61
Depreciation	517,192					
Total operating expenses	6,670,561					
Interest and other	276,880					
Total expenses	6,947,441					
			perce	ent		
Change 2005 - 2004						
Human resource expenses	3.7	9.7	4.2	4.5	4.9	-1.
Vehicle energy expenses	19.7	41.0	17.0	20.6	20.2	16.
Vehicle maintenance expenses	1.4	15.9	8.9	2.4	4.2	-20.
Other operating expenses	2.7	2.7	0.6	1.5	3.2	10.
Sub total	4.9	13.0	5.1	5.4	6.0	-0.
Depreciation	10.5					
Total operating expenses	5.3					
Interest and other	14.6					
Total expenses	5.7					

Maintenance cost by vehicle type

Maintenance costs per kilometre by vehicle type are presented in Table 10. Information is presented for three aggregate bus types: motor coaches, school buses and urban transit buses. Other rolling stock such as subway cars, trains and cars were excluded. Within each of these three bus types, there are different vehicle lengths, model types and passenger capacities. However, the data presented in the table represent an aggregate average regardless of model variations.

Maintenance expenditures include vehicle parts, shop supplies, tires, tubes, and purchased repairs. Labour costs that are incurred directly by the respondent are excluded, although labour expenses may be included when the company purchases repairs from a third party.

Urban transit buses cost more per kilometre to maintain than the other two groups. This is primarily a result of significant stop and go urban driving, which is hard on consumable parts such as brakes. Motor coaches tend to do more highway driving, with less stop and go traffic. However, these vehicles often contain technologically advanced equipment which may cost more to maintain than other bus types. Depending on the route, some school buses may also exhibit a significant degree of stop and go driving, especially during the collection and drop off of students, but the design of these buses may contribute to the lower maintenance costs when compared to the other bus types.

Table 10 Maintenance cost per kilometre, 2001 to 2005

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005						
	cents per kilometre										
Motor coaches	0.20	0.21	0.24	0.24	0.25						
School buses	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.16						
Urban transit buses	0.30	0.29	0.31	0.31	0.32						

Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- ^p preliminary
- revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act
 - use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published

Transportation Division

Client Services Unit

Tel 1-866-500-8400 Fax 1-613-951-0009

Transportationstatistics@statcan.ca

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Statistics Canada - 13 - Catalogue no. 50-002-XIE