



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 14, 2007

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

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Aircraft movement statistics

April 2007 (preliminary)

Aircraft take-offs and landings at the 42 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers were up 4.7% in April over April 2006. This marks the 11th consecutive increase in year-over-year monthly comparisons.

Take-offs and landings reached 400,069 movements in April compared with 382,266 movements the same month a year earlier. The variations ranged from an increase of 97.4% for Moncton/Greater Moncton International to a 31.5% decline for London. Overall, 24 airports reported increases in aircraft movements.

Itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) increased by 2.8% (+7,376 movements) in April 2007 compared with the same month a year earlier. Local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport) increased by 8.5% (+10,427 movements) in April 2007 compared with April 2006.

Available on CANSIM: table 401-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

The April 2007 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics*, Vol. 6, no. 4 (51F0001PWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

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. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

March 2007

Data on steel wire and specified wire products production are now available for March.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0047.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2106.

The March 2007 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-XWE, free) will soon be available.

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

Non-residential Building Construction Price Index

First quarter 2007

The composite price index for non-residential building construction increased 2.0% from the previous quarter to 152.4 (1997=100) in the first quarter, up 10.0% from the first quarter of 2006. The 2.0% increase was mostly the result of higher labour and material costs and the persistent strength of the non-residential building construction market, particularly in Western Canada.

Western Canada recorded the highest increases from the fourth quarter of 2006 with Calgary posting a 3.9% increase, followed by Edmonton (+3.3%) and Vancouver (+2.2%). Smaller upward movements were recorded in Eastern Canada with Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part (+1.8%), followed by Toronto (+1.7%), Halifax (+1.5%) and Montréal (+0.2%).

Calgary also had the largest change (+21.3%) from the first quarter of 2006, followed by Edmonton (+18.5%), Vancouver (+13.8%), Toronto (+6.9%), Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part (+6.8%), Halifax (+5.3%) and Montréal (+2.6%).

Note: Non-residential building construction price indexes provide an indication of changes in construction costs in six census metropolitan areas or CMAs (Halifax, Montréal, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver) and the Ontario part of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.

Three construction categories (industrial, commercial and institutional buildings) are represented by selected models (a light factory building, an office building, a warehouse, a shopping centre and a school).

Besides the census metropolitan areas and composite indexes, a further breakdown of the changes in costs is available by trade group (structural, architectural, mechanical and electrical) within the building types.

These price indexes are derived from surveys of general and special trade group contractors. They report data on various categories of costs (material, labour, equipment, taxes, overhead and profit) relevant to the detailed construction specifications included in the surveys.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0039 and 327-0040.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2317 and 2330.

The first quarter 2007 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XWE, free) will be available in July.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Client Services Unit (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; prices-prix@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

Non-residential building construction price indexes¹

| | First quarter 2007 | First quarter 2006 to first quarter 2007 | Fourth quarter 2006 to first quarter 2007 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|
| | (1997=100) | % change | |
| Composite | 152.4 | 10.0 | 2.0 |
| Halifax | 131.7 | 5.3 | 1.5 |
| Montréal | 135.2 | 2.6 | 0.2 |
| Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part | 146.6 | 6.8 | 1.8 |
| Toronto | 154.2 | 6.9 | 1.7 |
| Calgary | 172.8 | 21.3 | 3.9 |
| Edmonton | 165.8 | 18.5 | 3.3 |
| Vancouver | 150.8 | 13.8 | 2.2 |

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

Telecommunications statistics

Fourth quarter 2006 and 2006 (preliminary)

Operating profit in the wireless industry increased by 67.1% compared with the same period a year earlier to just over \$1 billion in the fourth quarter of 2006, substantially more than the \$675 million posted by the traditional wireline segment. This increase in operating profit was attributable to the wireless industry's increase in revenues (16.2% over the fourth quarter of 2005 to \$3.4 billion in 2006), while holding down the increase in costs during the same period to 2.8%.

The traditional wireline industry did not fare as well in the fourth quarter of 2006, with profits falling 23.7% compared with the same period a year earlier. This was due to the 1.5% reduction in operating revenues which fell to \$5.6 billion, while operating expenses grew by 2.6% over the same period. With wireline operating revenues declining by 2.2% between 2005 and 2006 (preliminary) to \$22.0 billion, and operating expenses increasing by 0.4% over the same period, operating profit declined 14.0% to settle at \$3.5 billion in 2006.

There were 55.1 mobile subscribers per 100 inhabitants at the end of 2006, almost identical to the 55.3 traditional wireline access lines per 100 inhabitants. This convergence in usage rates has been ongoing

since the introduction of cellular service in Canada. For example, at the end of the first quarter of 1999, there were 18.7 wireless subscribers per 100 inhabitants, whereas there were 64.4 traditional wireline access lines per 100 inhabitants.

The number of wireless subscribers increased 8.4% to just over 18 million in the fourth quarter of 2006. The operating revenue per subscriber also increased at the end of 2006, climbing 7.2% to approximately \$190 per subscriber compared with \$177 in the fourth quarter of 2005. These data suggest that not only has the wireless industry continued to attract more users, but the industry has also managed to increase the usage per subscriber.

The traditional wireline industry increased its capital expenditures per dollar of revenue faster than the wireless industry. In 2006, capital expenditure per dollar of revenue increased by 3.6% for the wireline industry over 2005. Conversely, the wireless industry maintained a relatively flat growth of 0.5% over 2005.

Note: The quarterly survey of telecommunications that underlies this release is undergoing a redesign. During the transition period between the old and new surveys, the main results of the survey will continue to appear in *The Daily*. However, the publication *Quarterly Telecommunication Statistics* (56-002-XIE) will no longer be produced.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2721.

release, contact Cimeron McDonald (613-951-2741; cimeron.mcdonald@statcan.ca), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this

Summary of operating indicators

| Telecommunications industries | Fourth quarter | | | Year to date | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 to 2006 | 2006 | 2005 to 2006 |
| | \$ thousands | | % | \$ thousands | % |
| Telecommunications | | | | | |
| Operating revenues | 9,005,199 | 9,414,632 | 4.5 | 36,357,820 | 3.9 |
| Operating expenses | 7,453,000 | 7,650,871 | 2.7 | 28,521,785 | 2.7 |
| Operating profit | 1,552,199 | 1,763,761 | 13.6 | 7,836,036 | 8.8 |
| Operating margin (%) | 17.2 | 18.7 | 8.7 | 21.6 | ... |
| Wireline industry | | | | | |
| Operating revenues | 5,679,154 | 5,593,082 | -1.5 | 22,030,637 | -2.2 |
| Operating expenses | 4,794,385 | 4,918,093 | 2.6 | 18,511,085 | 0.4 |
| Operating profit | 884,769 | 674,989 | -23.7 | 3,519,552 | -14.0 |
| Operating margin (%) | 15.6 | 12.1 | -22.5 | 16.0 | ... |
| Wireless industry | | | | | |
| Operating revenues | 2,948,097 | 3,426,225 | 16.2 | 12,800,740 | 16.5 |
| Operating expenses | 2,333,435 | 2,398,963 | 2.8 | 8,766,394 | 7.8 |
| Operating profit | 614,661 | 1,027,262 | 67.1 | 4,034,346 | 41.3 |
| Operating margin (%) | 20.8 | 30.0 | 43.8 | 31.5 | ... |

... not applicable

Lines and subscribers

| Telecommunications industries | Fourth quarter | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 to 2006 |
| | number | | % |
| Traditional fixed access lines¹ | 18,976,504 | 18,108,769 | -4.6 |
| Residential | 11,948,476 | 11,147,690 | -6.7 |
| Business | 7,028,028 | 6,961,079 | -1.0 |
| Fixed access lines per 100 inhabitants | 58.6 | 55.3 | -5.5 |
| Mobile subscribers | 16,642,020 | 18,041,640 | 8.4 |
| Mobile subscribers per 100 inhabitants | 51.4 | 55.1 | 7.2 |

1. Expressed in voice grade equivalent.

New products

Aircraft Movement Statistics, Monthly, April 2007,
Vol. 6, no. 4
Catalogue number 51F0001PWE
(free).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 9:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 250 less on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses and relatively weak gains in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during PM Year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 3
- **Steel primary sales, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, Apr 1997** 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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