Turnover and Output Measurement

for Freight Transport by Road



21st Voorburg Group Meeting

Wiesbaden, Germany October 9th to October 13th 2006

Background

- Transportation Division
 - Responsible for surveys of revenue and expenses (turnover)
- Prices Division
 - Responsible for developing/producing SPPI
- System of National Accounts
 - Responsible for estimates of real and nominal GDP

Definition of the service

- North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2002,
 - NAICS group 484 ⇒establishments primarily engaged in the truck transportation of goods, either general freight or specialized freight.
- There are three types of trucking unit, or "carrier",
 - For-hire carrier ⇒transport of goods for \$\$\$\$\$.
 - Owner-operators ⇒ own or lease one or more power units and provide hauling services under contract.

Definition of the service - cont'd

 Private carrier ⇒ company whose principal occupation is not trucking, but which maintains its own fleet of vehicles (owned or leased) for transporting its own freight.

- > Type of service measured is *for-hire*.
 - Truckload (TL) and/or less-than-truckload (LTL) services.

Unit of measure collected - Coverage

Annual revenue	For-hire carriers		Owner operators
\$25 million + \$1 million to < \$25 million	QMCF- top QMCF- medium -sized	AMCF	SFHOO
\$30,000 to < \$1 million	SFHOO		

Unit of measure collected - Coverage

- Annual Motor Carriers of Freight Survey (AMCF)
- Quarterly Motor Carriers of Freight Survey (QMCF)
- Survey of Small For-Hire Carriers and Owner Operators (SFHOO).

The AMCF Survey

AMCF = Annual Motor Carriers of Freight

- Balance sheet and income statement detail
- Equipment (Trailers by type and length)
- Information is available by region, by activity, for local versus long distance carriers and by revenue size

The QMCF survey

QMCF = Quarterly Motor Carriers of Freight

- Revenues by activity
- Expense detail
- Operating ratios
- Employment
- Equipment (Power units Tractors and Straight Trucks)
- Information available by region, for general vs. specialized freight carriers and for domestic vs. international movements

The TCOD Survey

TCOD = Trucking Commodity Origin-Destination

- Commodity
- Origin and destination
- Revenue
- Weight
- Distance
- Tonne-kilometres
- Information available by province/territory, for local versus long distance carriers, for domestic versus international movements and for census metropolitan areas (CMA).

TCOD - Summary of Re-design

	Old TOD (2003)	New TCOD	
Periodicity	Quarterly	Annual	
Coverage – Revenues	2050 companies →\$12 billion	4,200 companies →\$18 billion	
Coverage – NAICS	Long-distance	Long-distance & local	
Shipments	570,000	3.45 million	
Stratification	Regional	Prov./terr.	

Market conditions and constraints

- Motor Vehicle Transport Act (MVTA 1987)
 - Deregulation of trucking industry

 North American Free Trade Act (NAFTA (1992)

Market conditions and constraints

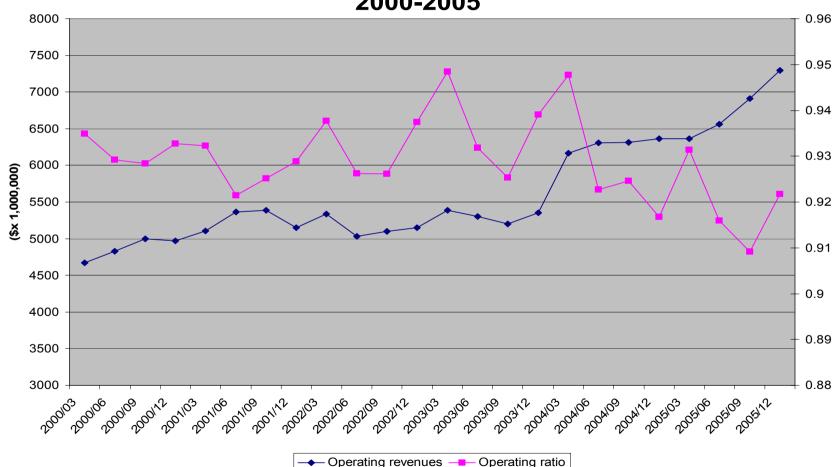
 One-third of total output of transportation sector in 2004.

 53% of exports and 78% of imports to/from the United States were moved by truck.

- Healthy industry (2000-2004)
 - Revenues up 1.6% quarterly
 - Return on assets 5.0%

Market conditions





Standard classification structure, product detail/levels.

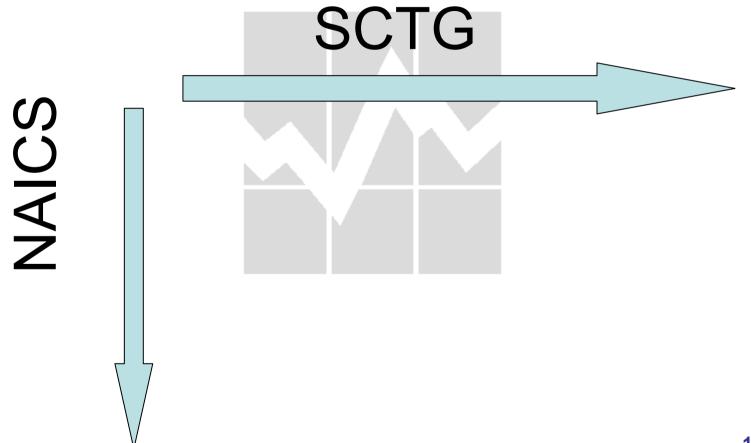
Output

- Operating revenues ⇒ Revenues from freight operations only. Amount billed by the carrier, exclude revenues earned by other carriers (interline).
- Operating expenses ⇒ Expenses incurred in carrying motor carrier freight operations only. Exclude non-operating expenses such as capital loss, interest paid, etc.

Standard classification structure, product detail/levels.

- Operating ratio
 ⇒ Share of total operating revenues absorbed by total operating expenses (excluding interest charges). A ratio greater than 1.00 represents an operating loss.
- Tonne-kilometre
 ⇒ Weight (mass)
 multiplied by distance from origin to
 destination for each shipment. This is the
 standard output measure of the trucking
 industry.

Main Classifications



SCTG

Standard Classification of Transported Goods

- 42 commodities at the two-digit level

Top Ten for 2003 - SCTG

SCTG	Category	Domestic Revenue \$'000	%
42	Miscellaneous transported products	2,322,948	26.3
26	Wood products	554,657	6.3
36	Vehicles	502,075	5.7
34	Machinery	474,879	5.4
33	Articles of base metal	445,643	5.1
13	Non-metallic minerals n.e.c.	347,700	3.9

Top Ten for 2003 - SCTG cont.

SCTG	Category	Domestic Revenue \$'000	%
7	Prepared foodstuffs n.e.c.	318,969	3.6
	and fats and oils		
5	Meat, fish, seafood, and preparations	282,904	3.3
32	Base metal in primary or semi-finished forms and in finished basic shapes	260,209	2.9
23	Chemical products and preparations n.e.c.	259,959	2.9
	Total	5,769,943	65.4
	All other commodities	3,052,931	34.6 19

NAICS

484	Truck Transportation
4841	General Freight Trucking
48411	General Freight Trucking, Local
48412	General Freight Trucking, Long Distance
484121	General Freight Trucking, Long Distance, Truck- Load US
484122	General Freight Trucking, Long Distance, Less Than Truck-Load US

NAICS cont.

4842	Specialized Freight Trucking
48421	Used Household and Office Goods Moving
484210	Used Household and Office Goods Moving
48422	Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local
484221	Bulk Liquids Trucking, Local CAN
484222	Dry Bulk Materials Trucking, Local CAN

NAICS cont.

484223	Forest Products Trucking, Local CAN
484229	Other Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local CAN
48423	Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Long Distance
484231	Bulk Liquids Trucking, Long Distance CAN
484232	Dry Bulk Materials Trucking, Long Distance CAN
484233	Forest Products Trucking, Long Distance CAN
484239	Other Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Long Distance CAN

Revenues by NAICS, 2001 – 2003

	NAICS	2001 %	2002 %	2003 %
General freight	4841	61	62	63
Movers	48421	3.0	2.9	2.4
Liquid bulk	484221	7.9	8.6	7.1
Dry bulk	484222	7.0	5.6	7.5
Forest products	484223	4.9	4.6	3.9
Other specialized freight	484239	17	16	17
Total		100	100	100

SNA concepts and GDP measurement

Output

- Truck transport industry is treated as a "margin" industry.
 - Total operating revenues are distributed across all commodities based on using the results of the TCOD.
 - Transportation charges for a good form part of the eventual purchaser price concept (along with other types of margins such as wholesale and retail).

SNA concepts and GDP measurement

Deflation

- Current deflator is based on unit value indexes of revenue and tonne-kilometres for 76 commodities classified by distance groups from the domestic portion of the TCOD survey.
- Volume indexes from the same survey are also used to check the results of this deflator.

SNA concepts and GDP measurement

Deflation

- Unit value indexes have exhibited some volatility and are subject to changes in the quantity/quality mix in adjacent time periods.
- As a result, the deflator in any given year could be based on all of the above data plus any relevant information available on the trucking industry.

Comparing turnover with SPPI

 Currently developing an SPPI to replace average unit prices with surveyed price data.

SPPI - Definition of price

Price is the price charged by a carrier for hauling a certain type of good of specific weight and specific distance under certain terms.

Prices: Spot, contract/transaction, tarriff and list

Additional services: Loading/unloading, washing truck, keeping cargo overnight, etc.,

SPPI - Options for Prices

Option A

- Use Tucking Commodity Origin Destination data (TCOD)
 - Revenue per tonne-kilometre

Option B

- Do a survey
 - Collect prices and specifications for 'profiled' shipments

SPPI – Current development

Develop option B - survey.

Use TCOD for <u>shipment profiles</u> and <u>weighting</u>.

Option B - Survey

Advantages:

 Consistency in following price movements for the same commodities and distances.

Quality change – control for terms of the service.

Experience of other countries using similar method.

Option B - Survey

- Disadvantages:
 - Cost and time of developing a new survey.
 - Collection
 - Edit/imputation (neutral?)
 - ↑ Response burden.

Option B - Survey

Treatment of quality change

 Hold terms of service constant, i.e. follow the same specifications.

 Where necessary, make valuation adjustments for change in service quality.

Discussion

