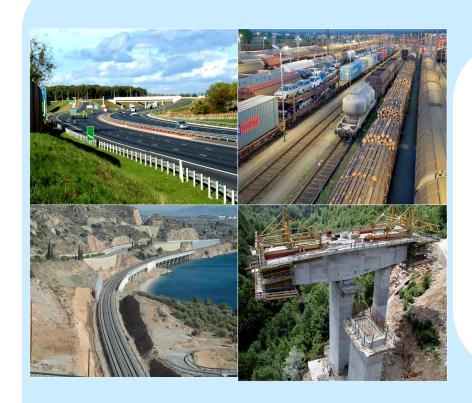


UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE



Joint Task Force on Environmental Indicators : Indicators of Passenger Transport Demand

> Ould Khou Sid'Ahmed Economic Affairs Officer Transport Division UNECE

Geneva, 4 May 2010



TRANSPORT STATISTICS

- Collection and dissemination of transport statistics, including data on motor traffic, road traffic accidents and rail traffic.
- Common methodologies to facilitate and improve the collection of information on road and rail traffic flows and infrastructure parameters through surveys and censuses.



Main activities

- Glossary of transport statistics
- Development and maintenance of the online UNECE Transport Statistics Database
- Common questionnaire
- Questionnaire on Road Traffic Accidents
- Recommendations to Governments on motor traffic and rail traffic censuses

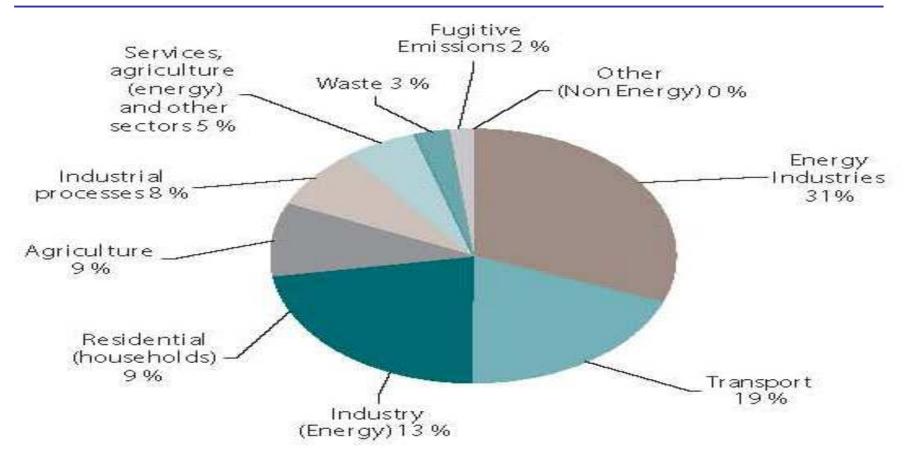


Dissemination of Transport Statistics

- Publications
- Annual Bulletin of Transport Statistics (ABTS)
- Statistics of Road Traffic Accidents in Europe and North America
- Maps and data on E Road/E Rail Traffic Censuses
- Online database



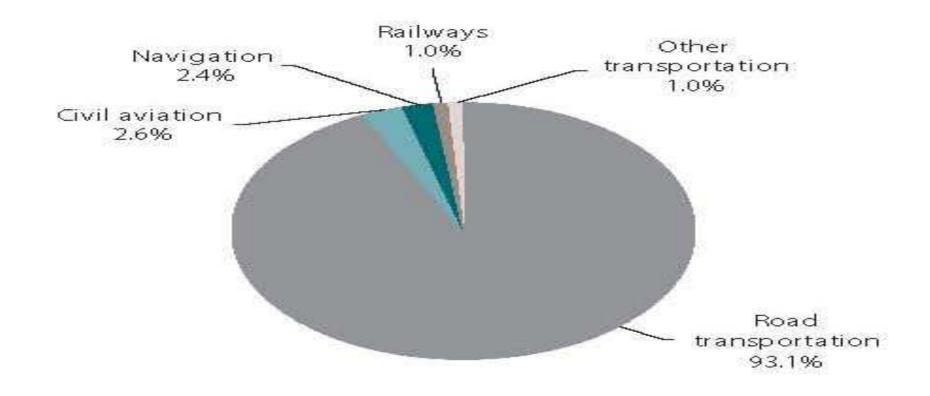
Share of each sector in total EU27 GHG emissions in 2006



Source: Eurostat (Environment)



GHG emissions by mode of transport (C02 equivalent) EU27, in 2006



Source: Eurostat (Environment)



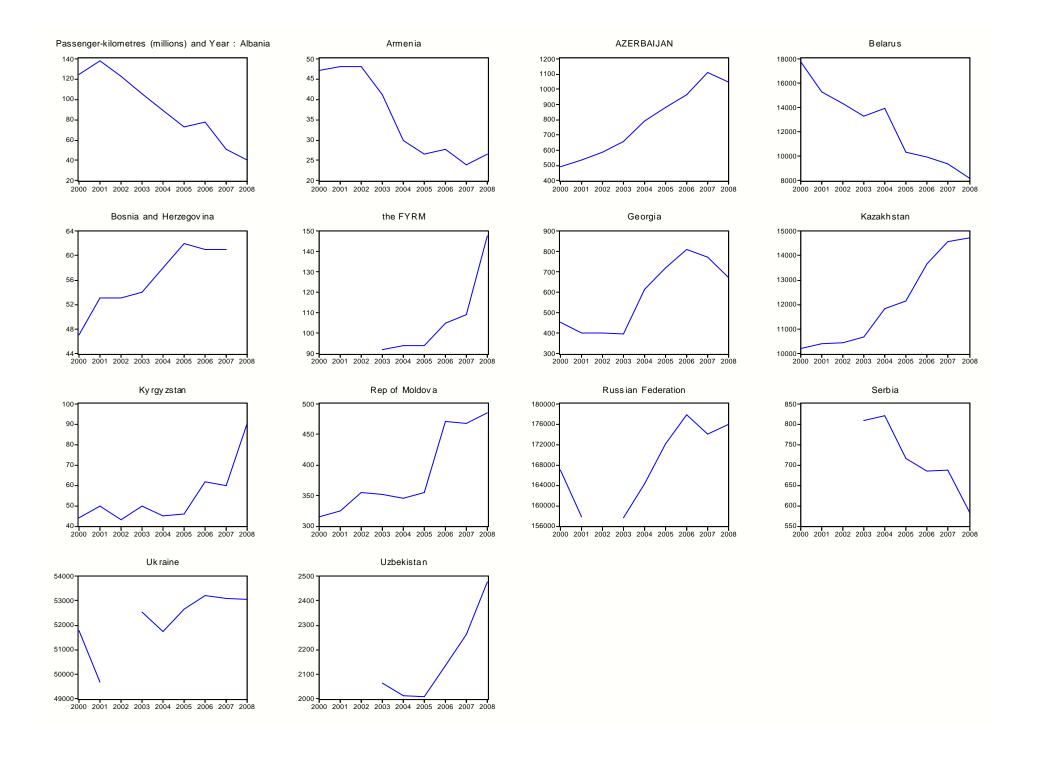
Indicators of passenger transport

- 1. Rail
- 2. Road
- Cars
- Buses and coaches
- Motorcycles



Rail passenger - kilometre

 Rail passenger - kilometre : Unit of measure representing the transport of one rail passenger by rail over a distance of one kilometre. The distance to be taken into consideration should be the distance actually run by the passenger on the concerned network. If it is not available, then the distance charged or estimated should be taken into account.





Road passenger-kilometre

 Road passenger-kilometre: Unit of measure representing the transport of one passenger by road over one kilometre. A transfer from one road vehicle to another is regarded as disembarkment before reembarkment.



Passenger car

Passenger car: Road motor vehicle, other than a moped or a motor cycle, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine persons (including the driver).

Included are:

- Passenger cars
- Vans designed and used primarily for transport of passengers
- Taxis
- Hire cars
- Ambulances
- Motor homes.



Motor-coach, bus and trolleybus

- Motor-coach: Passenger road motor vehicle designed to seat 24 or more persons (including the driver) and constructed exclusively for the carriage of seated passengers.
- Bus: Passenger road motor vehicle designed to carry more than 24 persons (including the driver), and with provision to carry seated as well as standing passengers.
- Trolleybus: Passenger road vehicle designed to seat more than nine persons (including the driver), which is connected to electric conductors and which is not rail-borne.



Motor-coach



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Bus



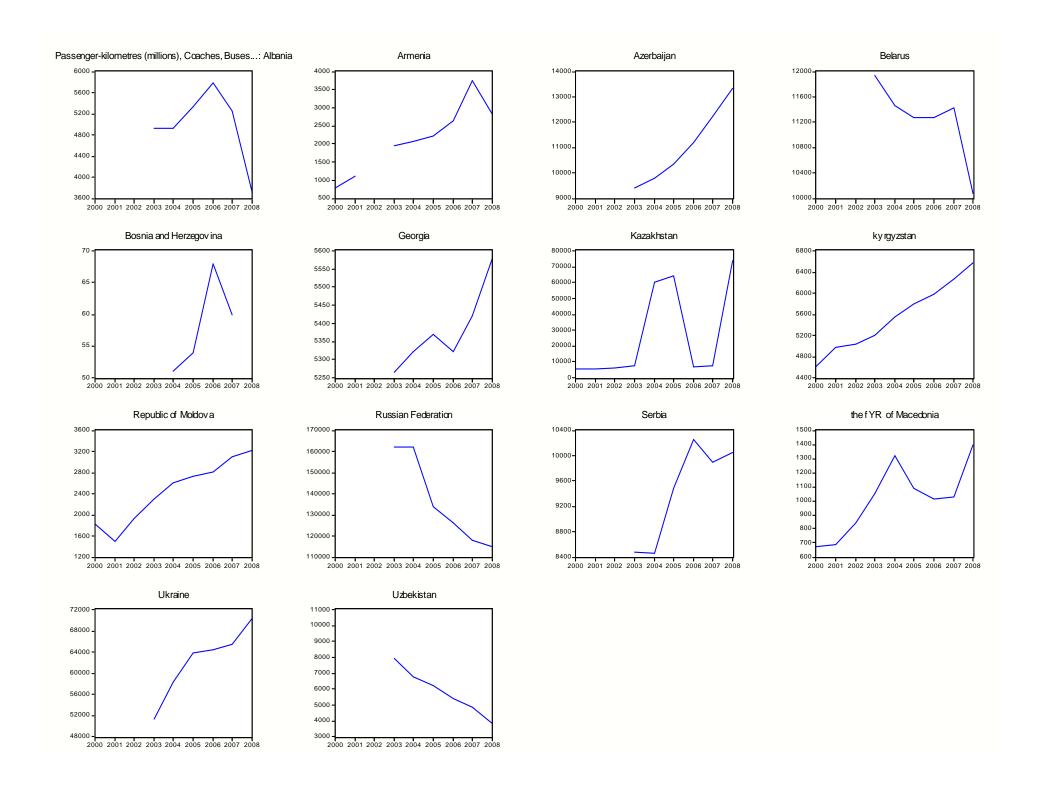
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Trolleybus



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Motorcycle

 Motorcycle: Two-, three- or four-wheeled road motor vehicle not exceeding 400 kg (900 lb) of unladen weight. All such vehicles with a cylinder capacity of 50 cc or over are included, as are those under 50 cc which do not meet the definition of moped.



Motorcycle



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Methodological issues

- Data collection: harmonized definitions
- Metadata should be included
- Ex: Passenger cars vs Private cars?
 (CIS countries: taxi transport)
- Date of change of methodology (break of time-series), etc.



Thank you for your attention!

Sustainable Transport Section Working Party on Transport Statistics (WP.6)

http://www.unece.org/trans/main/wp6/wp6.html stat.trans@unece.org