



# Road Traffic and Passenger Mobility statistics

**Nikolaos Roubanis**

**European Commission – Eurostat**

**UNECE-Working Party on Transport Statistics**

**Geneva, 12-14 June 2018**

# Pilot questionnaire on road traffic

# Road traffic statistics

## Project Objectives

- To obtain reliable statistics on vehicle-kilometres for the monitoring of EU transport policies.
- Currently available data are from the Pilot questionnaire attached to Common Questionnaire, often highly aggregated for EU policy needs and data availability is too low.
- New data source: selected aggregated information (odometer readings) from data recorded during compulsory technical control of road vehicles.

## Road traffic statistics – Eurostat support

- To support the development of road traffic statistics, in 2016 and 2017 Eurostat provided grants for the collection of road traffic data and the development of methodology
- Seven MSs obtained grants in 2016 and four in 2017 to compile and report road traffic statistics (based on odometer readings) in the format of the three tables of the pilot questionnaire
- Last month, Eurostat sent to the countries that do not provide data via the pilot questionnaire and also did not apply for a grant, a specific request to provide at least Table 3 of the pilot questionnaire by end of June.

## Road traffic statistics – Data availability

- Eurostat currently publishes road traffic data collected with the pilot questionnaire but not the data collected on a voluntary basis or Grants
- Due to changes in the Road traffic Pilot questionnaire (essentially to goods vehicles weight classes), data from 2013 onwards could no longer be accommodated in the existing database tables. New tables were therefore created for data from 2013 onwards.
- Eurostat has the intention to publish data road traffic data collected by grants and with the specific questionnaire sent in May alongside the information available in the pilot questionnaire.

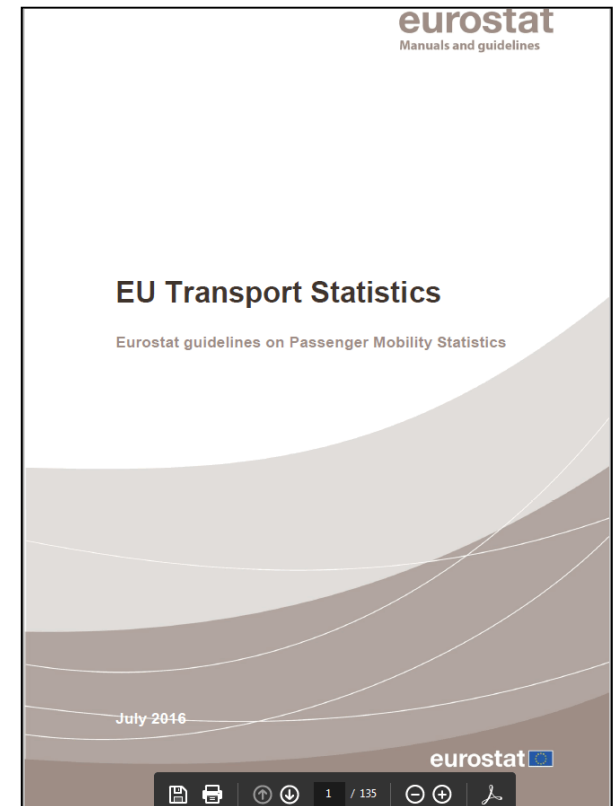
# Passenger Mobility Statistics

# Passenger mobility statistics

## Project Objectives

To produce harmonised passenger mobility data relevant to EU policies

- ✓ 2016: Developed passenger mobility guidelines
- ✓ From 2015 to 2017: 13 EU Member States obtained grants and launched surveys to produce the required passenger mobility and road traffic statistics.
- ✓ 2018: The first passenger mobility indicators are available



# Passenger mobility statistics – Information to be collected

Key indicator	Preferential breakdown variables	
	Short distance	Medium and long distance
1. Survey Quality Indicators	Sample size Reference population Survey response rate Net sample (Respondents) Share of trip-makers Number of Trips	Sample size Reference population Survey response rate Net sample (Respondents)  Number of Journeys
2. Number of trips per person per day Number of journeys per person - per year	Total number of trips By urban/non-urban By main travel mode By travel purpose	Total number of journeys By distance class By main travel mode By travel purpose
3. Travel distance per person - per day - per year Average distance per trip/journey	Total distance By urban/non-urban By working day/Non-working day By travel mode By fuel type (for passenger cars) By travel purpose	Total distance By travel mode By fuel type (for passenger cars) By travel purpose
4. Travel time per person - per day	Total travel time By urban/non-urban By working day/Non-working day By travel mode By travel purpose	Total number of overnight stays
5. Passenger kilometres for all reference population - per year	Total kilometres By urban/non-urban By working day/Non-working day By travel mode By fuel type (for passenger cars) By travel purpose	Total kilometres By travel mode By fuel type (for passenger cars) By travel purpose
6. Average vehicle occupancy rate - For passenger cars - For taxis	By urban/non-urban By working day/Non-working day	For passenger cars and taxis



## Passenger mobility statistics – Information to be collected

Survey data should be collected in order to produce a separate set of the above indicators for each of the following passenger mobility types:

- Urban mobility
- Non-urban mobility
  
- Short distance mobility 0-100km
- Short distance mobility 101-300km
- Medium distance mobility 301-1000km
- Long distance mobility 1001km and more

## Passenger mobility statistics – Next actions

- The financial support continues in 2018 and 2019
- The next meeting of the Passenger Mobility Task Force will take place on 11 October 2018 to discuss:
  - The current survey results
  - Technical issues raised from the implementation of the guidelines
  - The further improvement of the Guidelines
- Eurostat will prepare a report on the statistics collected when more project results will be available

**Thank you for  
your attention**

**[Nikolaos.Roubanis@ec.europa.eu](mailto:Nikolaos.Roubanis@ec.europa.eu)**