

# UNECE Transport Statistics and Intermodal Transport

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*Secretary, Working Party on Transport Statistics (WP.6)*

**9** INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



**11** SUSTAINABLE CITIES  
AND COMMUNITIES



**3** GOOD HEALTH  
AND WELL-BEING



*Presentation to Working Party on  
Intermodal Transport, 63<sup>rd</sup> Session  
Geneva, 30 October-1 November 2019*

# Overview

- Glossary for Transport Statistics
- E-Rail and E-Road Censuses
- Data for SDG Monitoring
- Existing Intermodal statistics and potential for improvements

Modal split/shift analysis

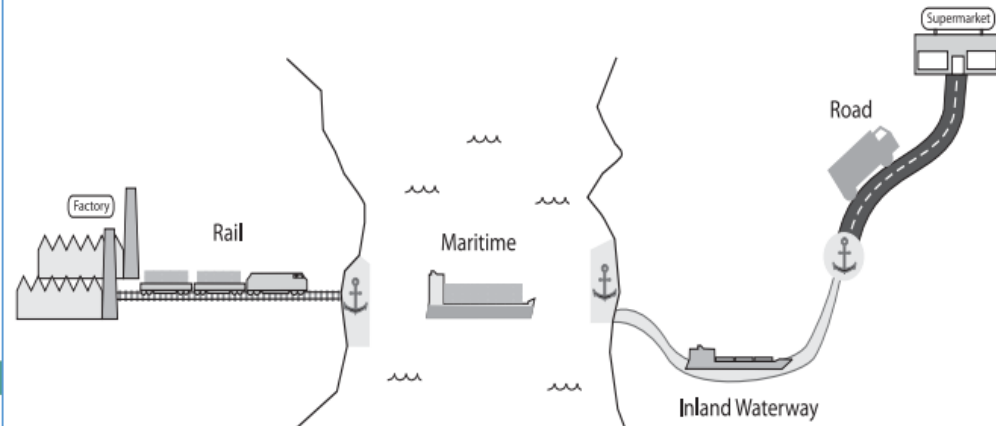
## G.I INTRODUCTION

### G.I-01 Intermodal freight transport

Multimodal transport of goods, in one and the same intermodal transport unit by successive modes of transport without handling of the goods themselves when changing modes.

*The intermodal transport unit can be a container, swap body or a road or rail vehicle or a vessel.*

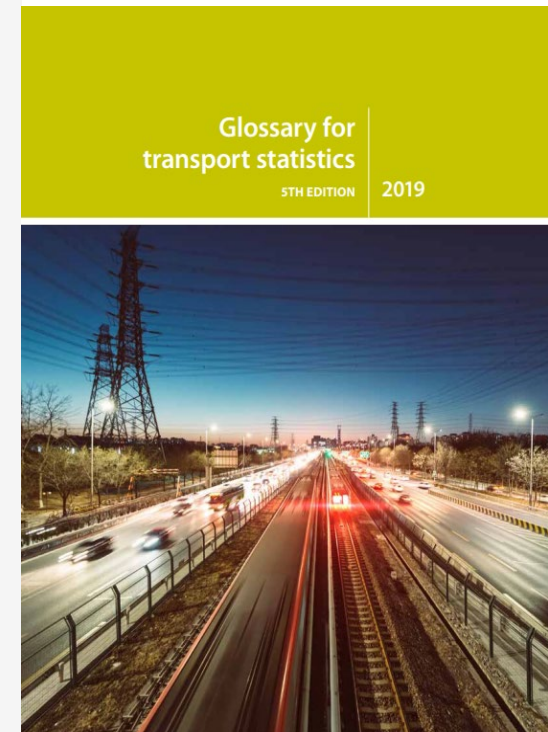
*The return movement of empty containers/swap bodies and empty goods road vehicles/trailers are not themselves part of intermodal transport since no goods are being moved. Such movements are associated with intermodal transport and it is desirable that data on empty movements be collected together with data on intermodal transport.*



# Glossary for Transport Statistics – 5th edition

INLAND TRANSPORT COMMITTEE

- International standard for transport statistics production and interpretation. Covers all modes, from infrastructure and transport equipment, to safety and passenger mobility. Allows transport statistics to be produced consistently across countries and modes.
- Fifth edition released in July 2019. New additions on passenger mobility, environmental impact of transport, maritime accidents, and separated chapters on energy consumption and **intermodal transport**.
- **Versions in all E.U. languages are available, Russian is on its way.**
- [unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/main/wp6/pdfdocs/Glossary for Transport Statistics EN.pdf](https://unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/main/wp6/pdfdocs/Glossary_for_Transport_Statistics_EN.pdf)
- Definitions should be used and disseminated *sans modération*.



International  
Transport Forum



MANUALS AND  
GUIDELINES

eurostat



# E-Rail Census

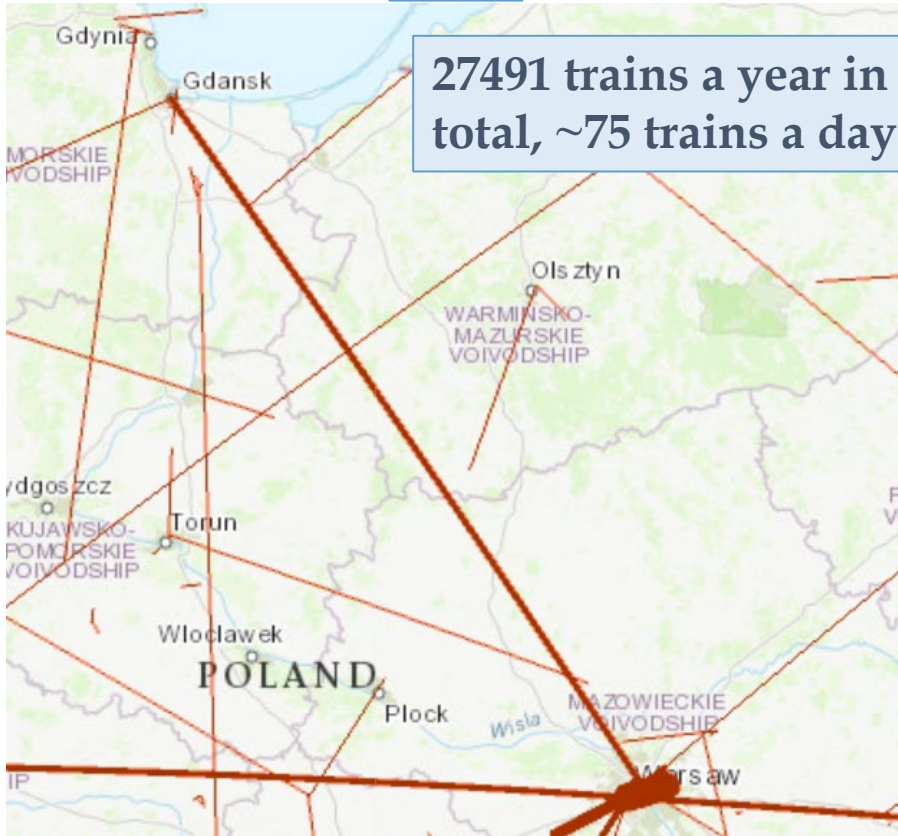
- E-Road and E-Rail censuses ask for infrastructure information and traffic volumes on the AGR and AGC networks every 5 years
- Maps of both [road](#) and [rail](#) traffic volumes now available.



# Combining freight data (with a few assumptions)

## Rail

27491 trains a year in total, ~75 trains a day



## Road

11939 AADT, of which 2781 heavy vehicles.



Two extra 60-container trains on the route each day both ways would reduce HGV traffic by  $\approx 8\%$ .

Intermodal transport terminal information would give switching potential

# Transport-related SDGs



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



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- 3.6: Halving the number of road accident fatalities by 2020. TIER 1
- 9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes (passenger-km and tonne-km) by mode. TIER I
- 11.2.1: Proportion of urban population with convenient access to public transport. TIER II
  - Current indicator: proportion of population within 500m of a transport stop.



# How to Report on Indicator 9.1.2

How to calculate passenger-km and tonne-km?  
Guidelines on compilation?

Include Inland waterways?  
Pipeline? Road breakdown?  
Active modes?

Can inland modes be meaningfully compared with maritime and aviation?

Residency or territoriality principle (make adjustments?)

Is the goal to increase passenger and freight volumes?  
Or is it a modal split analysis?

Goal is for resilient infrastructure. What about “Sustainable transport”?



# Improving measurement of 9.1.2

- See currently reported global data at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>.
- UNECE has collated national reporting on this indicator, available at <https://statswiki.unecce.org/display/CEI9/National+Experiences+in+Monitoring+SDG+9.1.2>. This includes many additional indicators that countries feel are useful to their national circumstances.
- Guidance on how to measure 9.1.2 at the national level is now being developed.
- **Are there any intermodal transport indicators that countries could consider for measuring resilient infrastructure or sustainable transport?**

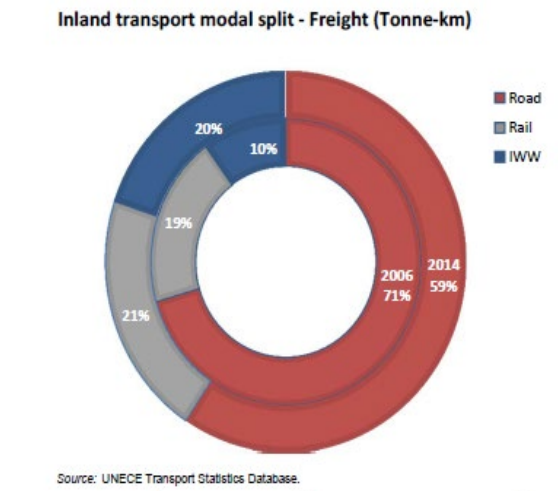
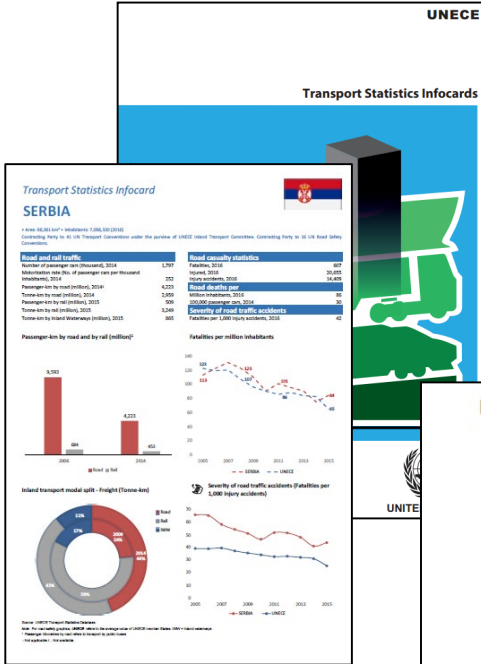
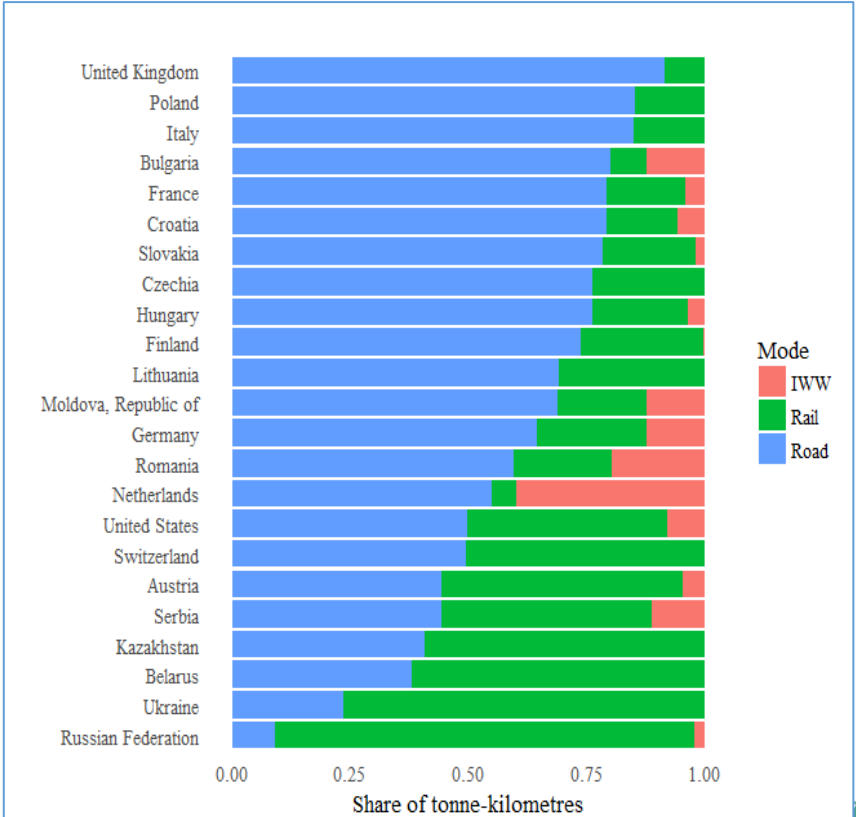


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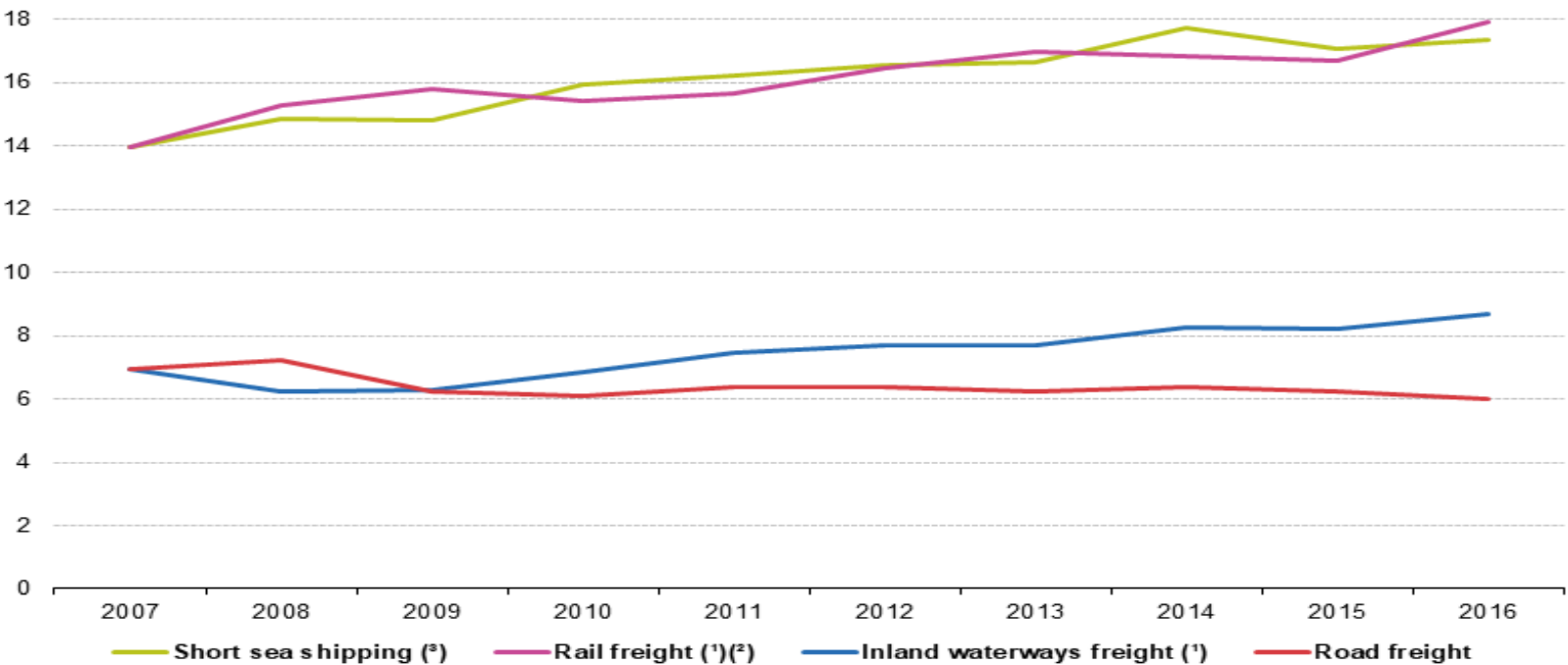
- **Inland Transport Statistics:** published November 2018
- **Road Accident Statistics:** to be published November 2019
- **Infocards:** produced annually for the ITC (February)



# Eurostat work on Tracking Containerisation

Containerization rates for different modes, EU average (based on “German approach” to data collection)

**Share of containers in total goods transport by mode of transport, estimated EU totals, 2007-2016**  
 (% of total tonne-kilometres)



Note: Based on gross weight, including weight of packaging but without tare weight of containers.  
 (\*) Gross weight estimated.  
 (†) Containers and swap bodies.  
 (‡) Tonne-kilometres estimated.  
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: tran\_im\_umod)

# UNECE Intermodal Transport Statistics

- Currently no statistics on intermodal transport are collected by UNECE.
- Should this change? What data to focus on? Are container figures etc collected by Eurostat available in non-EU countries?
- WP.6 to explore this at meeting in 2020. WP.24 input is welcome.



# Summary

- All UNECE transport statistics are free to download and use: [w3.unece.org/PXWeb/en](http://w3.unece.org/PXWeb/en).
- E-Road and Rail censuses map traffic volumes and can identify modal shifting opportunities.
- Intermodal data can provide insights into SDG9 resilient infrastructure & sustainable transport. What indicators could countries focus on?
- Next meeting June 2020; **Intermodal transport statistics will be a focus.** Suggested topics welcome.

Thanks! Questions? [BlackburnA@un.org](mailto:BlackburnA@un.org)

