

# Transport statistics

## 2018 edition



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## Transport — what do we want to achieve?

Transport is fundamental to our economy and society. Through several strategies, the European Commission intends to ensure mobility in a single European transport area, while integrating all needs and minimising the environmental effects of transport.

### **2011 White paper: Roadmap to a single European transport area — towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system**

The roadmap includes 40 concrete initiatives which aim at building a competitive transport system that will increase mobility, remove major barriers in key areas and fuel growth and employment. Among other targets, its proposals aim at reducing Europe's dependence on imported oil and cut carbon emissions in transport by 60% by 2050. In 2016, the European Commission presented an implementation report on the White paper which assesses the achievements and challenges five years after its publication.



### **Europe on the Move: Action for clean, competitive and connected mobility**

The European Commission is taking action for a fundamental modernisation of European mobility and transport. The aim is to help the sector stay competitive in a socially fair transition towards clean energy and digitalisation.

'Europe on the Move', launched in 2017, is a wide-ranging set of initiatives that will make traffic safer; encourage smart road charging; reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, air pollution and congestion; cut red-tape for businesses; fight illicit employment and ensure proper conditions and rest times for workers.

Transport statistics are evolving to respond to policy needs, while maintaining the coverage and quality of existing data collections.

## Transport statistics

Eurostat maintains data collections for five transport modes in accordance with the relevant legislation:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/transport/legislation>

The definition of 'weight of goods' for each mode is provided in the related legal act.

### Air transport

Air transport statistics cover the carriage of passengers, freight and mail by aircrafts taking off or landing at airports of the reporting countries. Data refer to number of passengers, weight of freight and mail, number of flights, available seats and aircraft movements.

The data collection covers monthly data transmitted within six months after the end of the period of observation.

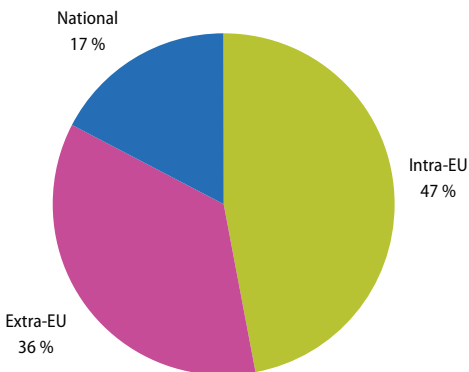
Detailed data are reported by airports handling yearly more than 150 thousand units, with a unit representing one passenger or 90 kilograms of freight and mail.

#### DID YOU KNOW THAT IN 2016

- 973 million passengers travelled by air in the EU?
- London/Heathrow was the EU-28 airport with the highest number of passengers (76 million passengers)?
- Every 4 seconds 1 commercial plane was either landing or taking off from one of the main EU-28 airports?

### Destination of EU-28 air passengers, 2016

(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [avia\\_paoc](#))

## Rail transport

Rail transport statistics cover the carriage of goods and passengers by railways on the national territory of the reporting countries. Data refer to weight of goods, passenger movements, intermodal transport units, as well as to train traffic.

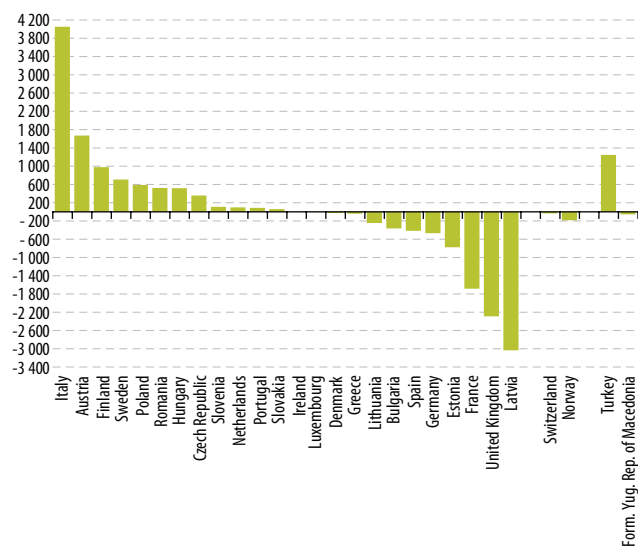
The data collection covers quarterly and annual data transmitted within 3 to 18 months after the end of the period of observation depending on the datasets to be provided. Regional flow data are provided every five years.

Data are reported if the yearly goods transport is more than 200 million tonne-kilometres or at least 500 thousand tonnes; the yearly passenger transport is more than 100 million passenger-kilometres.

### DID YOU KNOW THAT

- In 2016, the top five EU countries for goods transport by rail (in million tonnes) were Germany (364), Poland (200), Austria (100), Czech Republic (98) and France (89)?
- The highest number of passengers transported by rail in 2016 was in Germany with 2.8 billion passengers?
- Cyprus and Malta do not have rail transport?

### Change in freight transport by rail between 2015 and 2016 (million tonne-kilometres)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: rail\_go\_typeall)

## Inland waterways transport

Inland waterways statistics cover only freight transport. Data refer to weight of goods. Vessel traffic data as well as data on dangerous goods and number of accidents are provided on a voluntary basis.

The data collection covers quarterly and annual data transmitted within five months after the end of the period of observation.

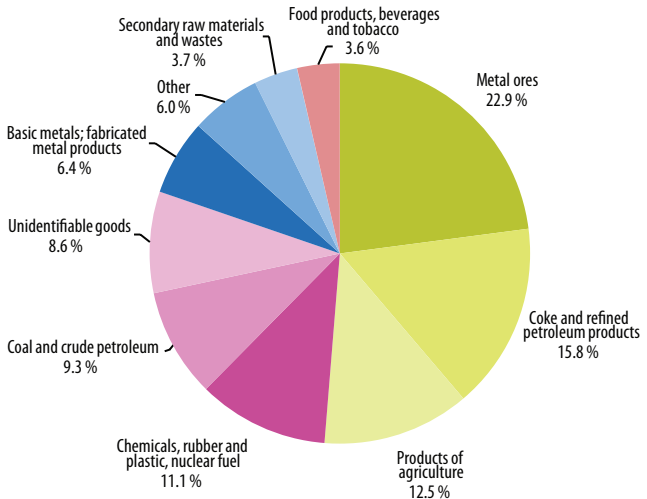
Data are reported by countries for which the volume of goods transported exceeds 1 million tonnes yearly and do not have solely national transport.

### DID YOU KNOW THAT IN 2016

- More than 53% of goods were transported by self-propelled barges?
- More than half of the EU-28 inland waterways transport of coke and refined petroleum products was performed by the Netherlands?
- More than half of the dangerous goods transported by inland waterways were flammable liquids?

## EU-28 inland waterways freight transport by main type of goods, 2016

(% in tonne-kilometres)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [iww\\_go\\_atygo](#))

## Maritime transport

Maritime transport statistics cover the carriage of goods and passengers by seagoing vessels calling at ports of the reporting countries. Data refer to weight of goods, number of passengers, containers and roll-on/roll-off units, as well as to number and gross tonnage of vessels.

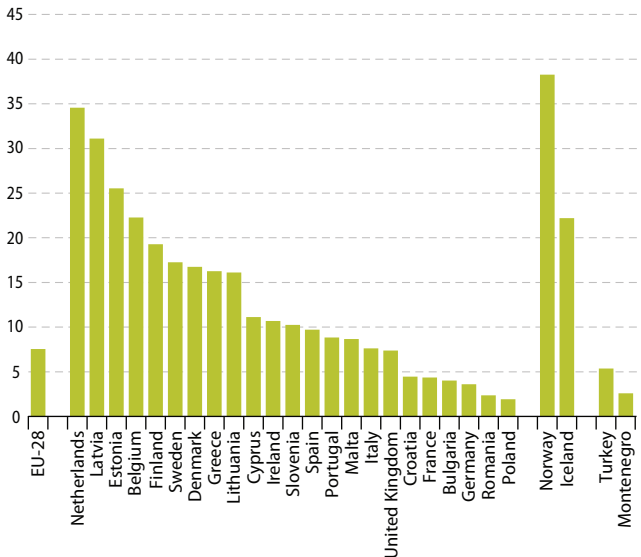
The data collection covers quarterly data transmitted within five months after the period of observation and annual data transmitted within eight months after the end of the period of observation.

Detailed data are reported by ports handling more than 1 million tonnes of goods or 200 thousand passengers yearly.

### DID YOU KNOW THAT IN 2016

- Most EU maritime freight transport was with extra-EU partners (61 %)?
- The Netherlands reported the largest volume of seaborne freight handling (15 % of the EU-28 total)?
- 397 million passengers embarked or disembarked in EU ports? A third of them were handled by Italian (67 million) and Greek (65 million) ports.

### Gross weight of seaborne goods handled (inward and outward), 2016 (tonnes per inhabitant)



## Road freight transport

Road freight transport statistics cover the carriage of goods by vehicles registered in the reporting countries. Data refer to weight of goods and number of vehicles, by type of goods as well as vehicle and journey characteristics.

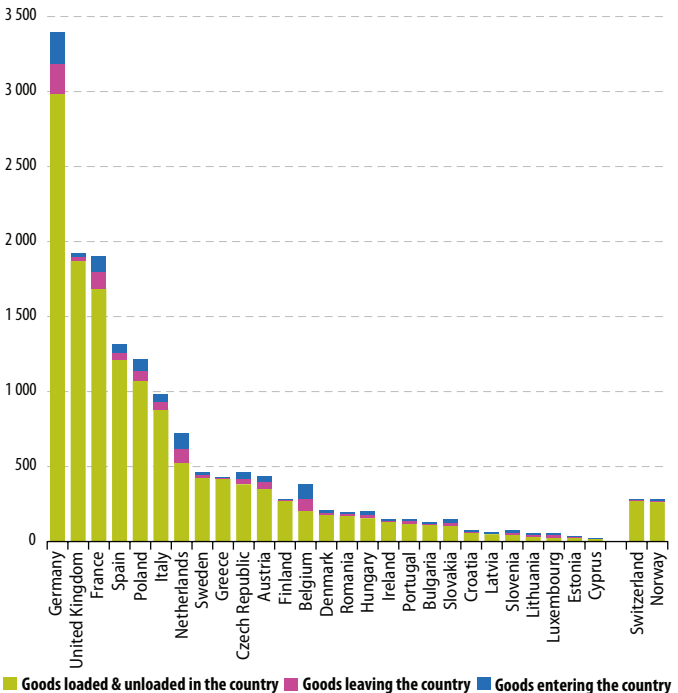
The data collection covers quarterly data transmitted within five months after the end of the period of observation.

Data are reported by countries having more than 400 vehicles registered in the country.

### DID YOU KNOW THAT IN 2016

- Poland was the largest road freight transport country in Europe?
- More than half of the freight volumes were carried on distances over 300 kilometres?
- Food products dominated transport in tonne-kilometres?

### Volume of goods moved on the country's territory (national, international transport loaded, unloaded and cross-trade), 2016 (million tonnes)



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: road\_go\_ta\_tot, road\_go\_ia\_ugtt, road\_go\_ia\_lggt, and road\_go\_cta\_gtt)

## National and regional data on transport infrastructure, equipment, safety and economy

Eurostat carries out voluntary data collections on transport infrastructure, equipment and economy via the Common Questionnaire managed together with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the International Transport Forum (ITF).

A separate voluntary collection on regional transport statistics comprises data at NUTS 0, 1 and 2 level and regards railway, road and inland waterways transport, road accidents and the stock of passenger and freight vehicles.

### DID YOU KNOW THAT

- At EU-level, the total number of deaths in road traffic accidents decreased by 42 % between 2006 and 2016?
- In 2016, 5 out of the 10 regions with the highest number of passenger cars per inhabitant were located in Italy?
- In 2016, the number of passenger cars per thousand inhabitants ranged from 662 cars in Luxembourg to 279 cars in Romania?

### Ranking of the 20 NUTS 2 EU-28 regions with the highest number of victims in road accidents, 2016 (per million inhabitants)

NUTS 2	NUTS 2 Description	Number
BG31	Severozapaden	153
PT18	Alentejo	142
BE34	Prov. Luxembourg (BE)	138
EL42	Notio Aigaio	134
BG32	Severen tsentralen	132
EL65	Peloponnisos	124
EL64	Stereia Ellada	112
PL43	Lubuskie	112
PL62	Warminsko-Mazurskie	112
RO22	Sud-Est	112
BG34	Yugoiztochen	111
RO21	Nord-Est	106
RO41	Sud-Vest Oltenia	106
BG33	Severoiztochen	105
EL54	Ipeiros	104
PL34	Podlaskie	104
PL52	Opolskie	104
FR83	Corse	103
BE35	Prov. Namur	100
EL43	Kriti	100
RO31	Sud - Muntenia	100

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tran\\_r\\_acci](#))



# Dissemination products

## Transport dedicated section

Visit the Transport website to read about the statistical collections, relevant legislation, reference manuals and other publications.

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/transport/overview>

The screenshot shows the Eurostat website's 'Transport Overview' page. The header includes the Eurostat logo, navigation links (News, Data, Publications, About Eurostat, Help), and a search bar. The main content area is divided into three columns: 'TRANSPORT OVERVIEW', 'OVERVIEW', and 'SEE ALSO'. The 'OVERVIEW' column contains a list of links: Data (Main tables, Database, Legislation, Publications, Statistics illustrated, Links), Publications, and Statistics illustrated. The 'OVERVIEW' column features a red arrow icon and text stating 'Transport plays a prominent economic role because it conveys:'. Below this, it lists two main categories: 'Goods and services to customers' and 'Passengers to work or school (but also to shops or leisure activities)'. A section titled 'Collection and Presentation of the Data' follows, explaining that data features several different aspects: three different measurement types (Transport of goods, Transport of people, and Traffic) and six different transport modes (Road, Rail, Pipeline, Inland waterway, Sea, and Air). The 'SEE ALSO' column includes a 'Statistics Explained - Your guide to EU statistics' link with a lighthouse icon and a 'Statistical atlas' link with a globe icon.

## Database

The database contains the full range of transport data publicly available at Eurostat. They are presented in multi-dimensional tables with various selection features and export formats.

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/transport/data/database>

The screenshot shows the Eurostat website's 'Transport Database' page. The header is identical to the previous page. The main content area is divided into two columns: 'TRANSPORT OVERVIEW' and 'DATABASE'. The 'DATABASE' column features a tree view of transport data categories, each with a blue folder icon and a magnifying glass icon. The categories listed are: Multimodal data (tran), Railway transport (rail), Road transport (road), Inland waterways transport (iww), Oil pipeline transport (pipe), Maritime transport (mar), and Air transport (avia). The 'Inland waterways transport (iww)' category is expanded, showing sub-categories: Inland waterways transport infrastructure (iww\_if), Inland waterways transport equipment (iww\_eq), Inland waterways transport - Enterprises, economic performances and employment (iww\_ec), and Inland waterways transport measurement - goods (iww\_go). The 'SEE ALSO' column is not visible in this screenshot. The footer contains navigation links for News, Data, Publications, About us, and Opportunities, along with social media icons and the Eurostat logo.

## Statistics Explained

'Statistics Explained' present articles on statistical topics in an understandable way. The section on transport includes articles on each transport mode, on freight and passenger transport as well on other related topics such as transport economy and safety.

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Transport>

The screenshot shows the Eurostat website interface. At the top left is the Eurostat logo and the text 'Statistics Explained'. A search bar is located at the top right. The main heading is 'Transport'. Below it, a navigation menu lists 'Main page', 'Statistical themes', 'Glossary', 'Categories', 'Tutorials', and 'Help'. There are also sections for 'ONLINE PUBLICATIONS' (Regional yearbook, The EU in the world, Full list), 'LINKS' (Eurostat home, Contact Eurostat), and 'TOOLS' (What links here, Special pages). The main content area features a lighthouse icon and a search bar. Below this, there is a section for 'Statistical articles' with a list of transport modes: Air, Inland waterways, Maritime, Rail, Road, and Freight. A description states: 'This page provides a clickable overview of all articles in Statistics Explained on transport (click triangles to expand/hide the lists), or see them in alphabetical order.'

The cover of the 'Illustrated Glossary for Transport Statistics' is shown. It features a blue background with a white wave-like pattern at the bottom. The text '4th EDITION' is prominently displayed. The cover is decorated with several small images related to transport: a truck, a train, a ship, a bridge, and an airplane. Logos for Eurostat, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), and the International Transport Forum (ITF) are visible at the top.

## Illustrated Glossary for Transport Statistics

A multilingual glossary which aims to provide globally standardised definitions and concepts both inside the EU and beyond, is maintained by Eurostat, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the International Transport Forum (ITF).

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/-/KS-RA-10-028>

## Statistical book: Energy, transport and environment indicators

This multi-thematic statistical book is a yearly publication presenting the latest data on freight and passenger transport, transport infrastructure, equipment and safety. For each topic, the book includes data from all modes of transport.

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-statistical-books/-/KS-DK-17-001>

The cover of the 'Energy, transport and environment indicators' book is shown. It features a teal header with the title and '2017 edition'. Below the header is a photograph of a yellow and blue high-speed train crossing a bridge over a body of water. The Eurostat logo is visible at the bottom right.



## Regional yearbook

The Eurostat regional yearbook contains a chapter on road, air, maritime and inland waterways transport statistics. Data cover passenger and freight transport and aim to quantify flows between, within and through regions.

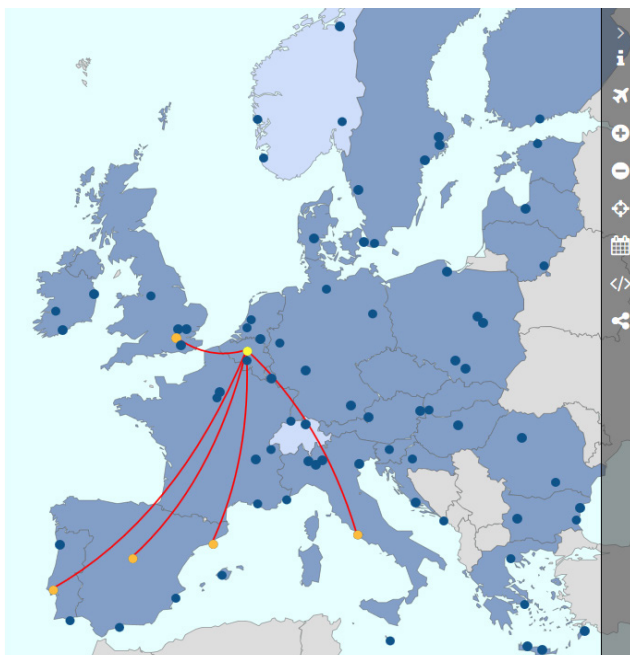
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-statistical-books/-/KS-HA-17-001>

## Visualisation tool on air transport statistics

Eurostat has designed an interactive tool to help users visualise air passenger transport in the EU and EFTA countries in 2015.

The tool is easy to use – someone can just select an airport on the map and the visualisation will display the top five routes from that airport in 2015, the number of flights that departed and the number of passengers carried on those flights.

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/infographs/airports>



## User support

Eurostat together with the members of the European Statistical System have set up a system of multi-lingual user support, which can be reached via the 'Help' tab on Eurostat's homepage:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/help/support>

## Media and institutional support

The Eurostat Press Office maintains the communication with the media and publishes news releases and items on a range of data covering the EU, the euro area, the Member States and their partners.

To obtain news releases on the day of their publication and the calendar of forthcoming releases:

Tel: (+352) 4301 33444

[eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu](mailto:eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu)

### **To request data or ask questions on Eurostat statistics:**

Tel: (+352) 4301 33408

[eurostat-mediasupport@ec.europa.eu](mailto:eurostat-mediasupport@ec.europa.eu)

### **You can follow Eurostat on twitter:**

 [http://twitter.com/EU\\_Eurostat](http://twitter.com/EU_Eurostat)

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