

Methodologies used in road freight transport surveys in Member States, EFTA and Candidate Countries

2021 edition



**Methodologies used in
road freight transport surveys
in Member States, EFTA and
Candidate Countries | 2021 edition**

Manuscript completed in January 2021

The Commission is not liable for any consequence stemming from the reuse of this publication.

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2021

© European Union, 2021



The reuse policy of European Commission documents is implemented based on Commission Decision 2011/833/EU of 12 December 2011 on the reuse of Commission documents (OJ L 330, 14.12.2011, p. 39). Except otherwise noted, the reuse of this document is authorised under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC-BY 4.0) licence (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>). This means that reuse is allowed provided appropriate credit is given and any changes are indicated.

For any use or reproduction of elements that are not owned by the European Union, permission may need to be sought directly from the respective rightholders. The European Union does not own the copyright in relation to the following elements:

Copyright for the photographs: Cover © Rasica/Shutterstock

Theme: Transport

Collection: Manuals and guidelines

PDF: ISBN 978-92-76-29355-2 ISSN 2315-0815 doi: 10.2785/78818 KS-GQ-21-002-EN-N

Contact

Please address comments and questions relating to this Manual to:

Evangelia Ford-Alexandraki

Transport Statistics Unit

Eurostat

Bech Building

L-2920 Luxembourg

tel: +352 4301 36765

Email: estat-transport@ec.europa.eu

Annabelle Jansen

Transport Statistics Unit

Eurostat

Bech Building

L-2920 Luxembourg

tel: +352 4301 37145

Email: estat-transport@ec.europa.eu

Table of Contents

Introduction	8
Belgium	9
Sampling register used for the survey	9
Sampling methodology	10
Bulgaria	12
Sampling register used for the survey	12
Sampling methodology	12
Czechia	15
Sampling register used for the survey	15
Sampling methodology	16
Denmark	18
Sampling register used for the survey	18
Sampling methodology	19
Germany	22
Sampling register used for the survey	22
Sampling methodology	23
Estonia	27
Sampling register used for the survey	27
Sampling methodology	28
Ireland	30
Sampling register used for the survey	30
Sampling methodology	31
Greece	34
Sampling register used for the survey	34
Sampling methodology	34
Spain	37
Sampling register used for the survey	37
Sampling methodology	37
France	40
Sampling register used for the survey	40
Sampling methodology	40
Croatia	43
Sampling register used for the survey	43

Sampling methodology	43
Italy	46
Sampling register used for the survey	46
Sampling methodology	47
Cyprus	50
Sampling register used for the survey	50
Sampling methodology	50
Latvia	52
Sampling register used for the survey	52
Sampling methodology	53
Lithuania.....	56
Sampling register used for the survey	56
Sampling methodology	56
Luxembourg.....	59
Sampling register used for the survey	59
Sampling methodology	59
Hungary.....	62
Sampling register used for the survey	62
Sampling methodology	62
Malta	65
Sampling register used for the survey	65
Sampling methodology	65
Netherlands.....	67
Sampling register used for the survey	67
Sampling methodology	68
Austria	72
Sampling register used for the survey	72
Sampling methodology	73
Poland	76
Sampling register used for the survey	76
Sampling methodology	76
Portugal.....	81
Sampling register used for the survey	81
Sampling methodology	82
Romania	85
Sampling register used for the survey	85

Sampling methodology	85
Slovenia.....	88
Sampling register used for the survey	88
Sampling methodology	89
Slovakia.....	92
Sampling register used for the survey	92
Sampling methodology	93
Finland.....	95
Sampling register used for the survey	95
Sampling methodology	96
Sweden.....	99
Sampling register used for the survey	99
Sampling methodology	100
Liechtenstein.....	107
Sampling register used for the survey	107
Sampling methodology	107
Norway.....	110
Sampling register used for the survey	110
Sampling methodology	110
Switzerland.....	114
Sampling register used for the survey	114
Sampling methodology	115
United Kingdom (national).....	117
Sampling register used for the survey	117
Sampling methodology	117
United Kingdom (international).....	121
Sampling register used for the survey	121
Sampling methodology	121
North Macedonia.....	124
Sampling register used for the survey	124
Sampling methodology	124
Montenegro.....	126
Sampling register used for the survey	126
Sampling methodology	126
Table 1 – Scope of surveys.....	129
Table 2 – Sampling rate in space (of vehicles, firms), 2019.....	132

Table 3 – Time-based sampling rate, 2019	133
Table 4 – Global sampling rates (in space and in time)	134
Table 5 – Response rate, 2018-2019	135
Table 6 – Register quality, 2018-2019	136
Table 7 – Precision of results, in terms of Standard error for total transport (on tonnes), 2018-2019	137
Table 8 – Precision of results, in terms of Standard error for total transport (on tonne-kilometres), 2018-2019	138
Table 9 – Precision of results, in terms of Standard error for total transport (on kilometres loaded), 2018-2019	139
Table 10 – Optional variables provided by the reporting countries	140

Introduction

The present document contains the methodologies used by Member States, EFTA and Candidate Countries for their surveys on road freight transport statistics.

This document provides a quite extensive coverage of what is available on road transport statistics methodology.

It is set out as following:

- Part 1 describes national methodology for data collection. Information presented there is based on the [national metadata](#) completed by the reporting countries. These national metadata files refer to the existing information up to the first quarter of 2019.
- Part 2 includes summary tables, with the basic information on sampling, response rate, register quality and precision of results of the surveys.

Data on the register used to draw the sample and the sampling methodology is relevant to the surveys conducted in the first quarter of 2019, while the main figures given for each country refer to the years 2018 and 2019, according to data availability. Out of all the yearly figures, only the total number of statistical units is calculated as the average of the quarterly data, whereas for all the others sums are considered. The results presented in the summary tables have been calculated from the supplementary B-tables.

Concepts and definitions used in road freight transport statistics can be found in the manual 'Road freight transport methodology', i.e. the Reference Manual for the implementation of the Council Regulation No 70/2012 on statistics on the carriage of goods by road.

Further information on road freight transport statistics

Detailed data and metadata are available in the Eurostat dissemination database under the collection 'Road freight transport measurement (road_go)'

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

Road freight transport methodology, Reference Manual for the implementation of the Council Regulation No 70/2012 on statistics on the carriage of goods by road:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/-/ks-gg-16-005>

1

Methodologies used in road freight transport surveys in Member States, EFTA and Candidate Countries

Belgium

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Statistics Belgium

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

Register of Motor Vehicles

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Ministry of Mobility and Transport

Frequency of update:

Monthly

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Weekly

Arrangements for accessing the register:

The register is obtained by file transfer

Information obtained from the register:

Name and address of owner, license plate number, chassis number, VAT-number, load capacity, type of vehicle, type of body, brand.

Stratification: load capacity and type of body.

Procedure for reminders:

One reminder is sent after 1 month.

Response rate: 50-60 %

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

Agricultural vehicles, military vehicles, public administration and public service vehicles and vehicles not destined to the transport of goods.

Vehicles with a load capacity of less than 1 tonne.

Time unit:

One week

Time units of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

All (13 weeks)

Stratification:

The sample is stratified according to 2 criteria: own account versus hire or reward and load capacity (9 classes): this gives 18 strata.

Recording of weight of goods:

Gross weight of goods is collected, i.e. containers swap bodies and pallets are excluded.

Recording of journey data sent to Eurostat:

Single stop: There is a 1-to-1 relation between journeys and goods (1 journey = 1 (main) good).

Multi stop: The distance taken into account for the calculation of the tonne-kilometres is the 2/3 of the total course in loading.

Collection/delivery: The distance taken into account for the calculation of the tonne-kilometres is the half of the total course in loading.

Calculation of weighting factors:

$$\text{Weighting factor} = 13 * \frac{N}{S+S'}$$

N = number of vehicles in the register (in a stratum)

S = number of questionnaires used in analysis (in A1 dataset)

S' = number of vehicles for which no activity was recorded, but vehicles could be considered as active (holiday, no work, etc.)

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:

Environmental impact related variables: none

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (YES)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (NO)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (NO)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (NO)

- degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (YES)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	106 948	103 030
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	13 478	17 970
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	2 429	2 797
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	6 075	8 722
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	810	1 136
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	4 164	5 315

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

Bulgaria

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

National Statistical Institute

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

Register of Motor Vehicles

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

The Ministry of Interior

Frequency of update:

Quarterly updated

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Once a quarter

Arrangements for accessing the register:

Bilateral inter-institutional agreement between the NSI and the Ministry of Interior for providing statistical information.

Information obtained from the register:

Vehicles' registration number, type of vehicle, year of first registration, maximum permissible laden weight, load capacity, number of axes, region, name and address of the owner, model gross weight.

In the stratification of the sample are used region and gross weight.

Procedure for reminders:

First reminder: 2 weeks after the end of the surveyed week

Second reminder: 4 weeks after the end of the surveyed week

The response rate is adequate.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

Vehicle with maximum permissible laden weight under 6 tonnes, military vehicles, vehicles of the Ministry of Interior and other public administrations, agriculture tractors and other motor vehicles not designed to carry goods, vehicles with weight and dimensions exceeding the normal permitted limits of the country.

Time unit:

One week

Time units of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

All (13 weeks)

Stratification:

The sample for each quarter of the year is stratified by vehicles' gross weight (6 groups) and country's regions (28 regions), which give 168 strata.

The annual size of the sample for 2014 is provided on the base of sample size, tonnes carried and tonne-kilometres performed in 2013 and is stratified by vehicles' gross weight into 6 groups:

- Group 1: Lorries and special vehicles with gross weight up to 7 499 kg;
- Group 2: Lorries and special vehicles with gross weight from 7 500 kg up to 14 999 kg;
- Group 3: Lorries and special vehicles with gross weight from 15 000 kg up to 16 999 kg;
- Group 4: Lorries and special vehicles with gross weight from 17 000 kg up to 24 999 kg;
- Group 5: Lorries and special vehicles with gross weight above 25 000 kg;
- Group 6: Road tractors.

Each quarter the 6 groups sample is distributed proportionally by the 28 regions.

Recording of weight of goods:

Gross weight of goods is reported. The containers swap bodies or pallets are excluded from the weight of goods.

Recording of journey data sent to Eurostat:

Single stop: Respondents can record only one type of goods, i.e. goods of larger weight. If no type of goods is dominant, the commodity 'Miscellaneous' is recorded.

Multi stop: Each transport operation is recorded.

Collection deliver: For type 3 journeys with more than 5 points for loading and unloading, the respondents are asked to fill in the total distance travelled loaded and the total distance empty, the total weight of transported goods, the main type of goods and the number of stops.

Calculation of weighting factors:

$$\text{Weighting factor} = 13 * \frac{N}{S+S'}$$

N = number of vehicles in the register (in a stratum)

S = number of questionnaires used in analysis (in A1 dataset)

S' = number of vehicles for which no activity was recorded, but vehicles could be considered as active (holiday, no work, etc.)

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:**Environmental impact-related variables:**

- Type of fuel used and fuel consumption.

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (YES)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (NO)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (YES)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (YES)
- degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (NO)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	113 674	113 498
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	16 004	16 000
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	3 773	3 369
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	5 544	5 541
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	4 222	5 113
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	2 465	1 977

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

Czechia

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Ministry of Transport

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

Central Register of Vehicles

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Ministry of Transport

Frequency of update:

Continuously

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Once a quarter

Arrangements for accessing the register:

Sample of road vehicles is being selected by the administrator of the Central Register of Vehicles following agreed criteria (according to territorial units and weight categories).

Information obtained from the register:

List of vehicles including assigned license plate, holders of vehicle company, territorial unit (districts), type of body of goods road vehicle, weight category, vehicle type, year of first registration, fuel used, load capacity, permissible weight and number of axles.

Used in stratification: Load capacity, vehicle type and territorial unit.

Procedure for reminders:

The questionnaire for a given period surveyed is sent one week in advance. The deadline for response is 12 days following the end of the period surveyed. The first reminder is sent 14 days following termination of the mentioned period. If no response is received within next 14 days, the second reminder is sent to the vehicle's holder.

If the Ministry of Transport is informed about the recent change of the ownership of a vehicle (not recorded in the register yet) or about leasing of a vehicle, then, if possible, a questionnaire is sent once more to the real operator of the vehicle.

The response rate is considered quite adequate, it varies around 91%.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

Vehicles with a load capacity less than 2 tonnes and vehicles with oversized load, agriculture vehicles, military vehicles and public administration vehicles.

Time unit:

One week

Time units of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

All (13 weeks)

Stratification:

The sample is stratified according to 4 weight categories and 8 territorial units.

Weight categories:

1. 2 - 6 tonnes
2. 6 - 10 tonnes
3. More than 10 tonnes
4. Tractors

Territorial units:

1. Praha
2. Střední Čechy
3. Jihozápad
4. Severozápad
5. Severovýchod
6. Jihovýchod
7. Střední Morava
8. Moravskoslezsko

The stratum code consists of 2 numbers. The first is the code of the weight category and the second is the code of the territorial unit (e.g. 11, 12, ..., 18, 21, 22, ..., 28, ..., 41, ..., 48).

Recording of weight of goods:

Gross weight of goods is collected. Large freight containers and swap bodies are excluded from the weight of goods. The pallets are included in the weight of goods.

Recording of journey data sent to Eurostat:

Single stop: Respondents can record only one type of goods, i.e. goods of largest weight.

Collection/delivery: The first place of loading of the goods and the furthestmost place of unloading is being used.

Other variables: Most frequently used type and axle configuration of trailers or semi-trailers during a surveyed week is used for coding.

Calculation of weighting factors:

$$\text{Weighting factor} = 13 * \frac{N}{S+S'}$$

N = number of vehicles in the register (in a stratum)

S = number of questionnaires used in analysis (in A1 dataset)

S' = number of vehicles for which no activity was recorded, but vehicles could be considered as active (holiday, no work, etc.)

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:

Environmental impact-related variables: none

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (NO)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (YES)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (NO)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (NO)
- degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (NO)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country at mid-point of year	157 583	160 798
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires despatched to vehicle owners	17 835	18 071
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	4 964	5 192
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	1 553	1 521
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	3 719	3 599
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	7 599	7 759

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

Denmark

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Statistics Denmark

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

Central Register of Motor Vehicles (CRM) and Road Worthiness Test (RWT)

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Danish Tax Authority (Skat)

Frequency of update:

Monthly

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Quarterly

Arrangements for accessing the register:

Statistics Denmark receives monthly a complete copy of the Danish register for motor vehicles and maintains a full copy for analytical and statistical purposes. From this copy a selection of vehicles are selected.

Information obtained from the register:

From Register of vehicles:

- Vehicle Registration number
- Type of vehicle (lorry, road tractor, etc.)(*)
- Primary vehicle use (freight, taxi, etc.)
- Net weight
- Maximum permissible laden weight(*)
- Unladen vehicle weight
- Number of axles
- Available coupling
- Type of permission for the vehicle use (e.g. own account, road freight, animal transport, etc.) (*)
- First date of registration in Denmark
- VAT number of owner

From Roadworthiness test:

- Vehicle registration number
- Date of last road worthiness test
- Odometer reading(*)

() indicated stratification variables*

Procedure for reminders:

Statistics Denmark has a general policy and procedure for reminders that is followed in the road freight survey

First written reminder (by e-mail, if known) 1 week after collection week

Second written reminder (by e-mail, if known) 2 weeks after collection week

Third reminder by phone 3 weeks after collection week

Fourth written reminder by registered letter

After last due date set in the fourth reminder, the matter is turned over to the police for legal proceedings according to Law on Statistics Denmark. First time fines are usually set to DKK 800 (approximately EUR 100).

The response rate is between 98 and 99 %.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

Vehicles below 6 tonnes maximum permissible laden weight and personally owned vehicles are excluded.

Estimations for the vehicle-km (or performance) not covered by the survey:

Based on odometer readings an estimate for the total vehicle-km for all vehicles above any limit can be made. It is however not possible to assess neither vehicle-km nor performance not covered on road freight transport since not all vehicle-km should be counted as road freight.

Time unit:

1 week

Time units of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

All (13 weeks)

Stratification:

The variable STRATUM indicates the strata of the vehicle with a three-digit code. Stratification is done by type of vehicle, use of vehicle and the expected vehicle-km.

First digit is the type of vehicle and can assume the following values:

- 1 = Sole lorries (mostly)
- 2 = Lorries with coupling, 15 - 18 tonnes
- 3 = Lorries with coupling, 18 - 24 tonnes
- 4 = Lorries with coupling, above 24 tonnes
- 5 = Road tractor, less than 18 tonnes
- 6 = Road tractor, 18 - 24 tonnes
- 7 = Road tractor, above 24 tonnes

Second digit is the use of vehicle and can assume the following values:

- 1 = Transport by reward
- 2 = Own account

Third digit is the expected vehicle-km based on past performance within the strata based on the first two digits from the odometer reading in the road worthiness tests and can assume the following values:

- 1 = Less than median
- 2 = More than median
- 3 = New vehicle (no odometer readings)

Recording of weight of goods:

The weight of containers, swap bodies, etc. are excluded from the weight of goods.

Recording of journey data sent to Eurostat:

Single stop: Type 1 (single stop) journeys include multi-stop journeys in the Danish survey. The journeys are split by stages and type of good is the dominant good.

Multi stop: It is assumed that multi-stop journeys are small in number and can be described as a series of single journeys or as a collection/delivery journey.

Collection/delivery: Tonne-kilometres = 0.5 * tonnes loaded * journey length

Calculation of weighting factors:

$$\text{Weighting factor} = 13 * \frac{N}{R}$$

N = number of vehicles in the register (in a stratum)

R = number of responses within stratum

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:

Environmental impact related variables:

- None. Outside the scope of freight statistics, emissions are calculated within the environmental satellite account to national accounts.

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (YES)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (YES)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (NO)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (NO)
- degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (YES)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (NO)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country at mid-point of year	36 440	36 560
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires despatched to vehicle owners	8 446	8 383
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	2 655	2 644
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	390	166
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	443	478
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	4 958	5 095

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

Germany

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Kraftfahrt-Bundesamt (KBA)

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

Zentrales Fahrzeugregister (ZFZR)

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Kraftfahrt-Bundesamt (KBA)

Frequency of update:

Continuous

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Every 4 weeks

Arrangements for accessing the register:

As administrative database of nationally registered vehicles, the register is located and maintained in a unit which is totally distinct from the statistical domain. Data access is legitimated by national legal act and strictly limited to the variables given in the law. Data access is logged and carried out via webservice.

Sampling from the register is carried out in accordance with the sample and stratification plan which is designed in cooperation with NSA (Federal Statistical Office).

Information obtained from the register:

Information for stratification: address of the vehicle owner, owner group, region of registration, type of vehicle, load capacity.

Information to conduct the survey: licence plate number, name and address of the vehicle owner, maximum permissible laden weight, load capacity, type of vehicle and body type, owner group.

Information to relieve the burden of respondents: date of first registration of the vehicle, maximum permissible laden weight, load capacity, engine power, number of axles, type of vehicle and body type, region of registration (Bundesland), owner group, exhaust emissions class.

Procedure for reminders:

Questionnaires are being sent out weekly for two reporting periods of a half-week at the time. Thus, the questionnaire gets to the respondent close to the reporting period (about 10 days ahead). If the vehicle owner is not the user, after notification a questionnaire is sent soonest possible to the user. As a response obligation exists the deadline is checked weekly (about 12 days after the end of the reporting period). If the questionnaire remained unanswered, one reminder is sent. If the reminder remains unanswered as well, a penalty procedure is launched. Response can be made either by online-questionnaire (available since the end of 2006) or by paper-questionnaire. A hotline is installed.

The sample includes roughly 180.000 vehicles per year in Germany drafted in a total of 13 sample series. Flyback results indicate a response rate of about 93 %. Approximately 67% have responded providing journey data. The register quality is around 95%.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

Not covered are operations by heavy utility vehicles of categories N2 and N3 (see Directive 2007/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council) which are:

- not designed for the transportation of goods such as:
 - Special purpose lorries (BA16, BA19, BA20, BA23, BA25, BA26, BA27, BA28, BA31)
 - Tractors (BD)
 - Mobile crane (SF)
- vehicles of public administrations,
- vehicles which are over 30 years of age (from 2015 onwards).

Also not covered are operations by light lorries up to 3.5 tonnes (including) weight capacity or up to 6 tonnes (including) maximum permissible laden weight (if weight capacity is not present)

Estimations for the vehicle-km (or performance) not covered by the survey:

Estimation of vehicle-km can be done using odometer readings from road worthiness tests for motor vehicles. Thereafter the estimation for vehicle-km of all light-duty lorries (up to 6 tons maximum permissible weight, including vehicles not designed for freight transport) comes up to about 54.6 thousand millions km in 2019.

Time unit:

Half a week (either Sunday 22 o'clock to Wednesday 24 o'clock, or Thursday 0 o'clock to Sunday 22 o'clock).

Time units of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

27 half-weeks (from 5 sample series)

Stratification:

Stratification is done in 5 hierarchical steps, 72 strata are distinguished:

- 1st level: Fleet size (2 classes)
- 2nd level: Owner group (2 categories)
- 3rd level: Region of vehicle registration (6 categories)
- 4th level: Vehicle class (2 classes)
- 5th level: Vehicle size of lorry (2 classes)

Number of stratum for vehicles

First digit: Region of registration (grouped NUTS 1)

- 1: Ostsee: Schleswig-Holstein (DEF), Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (DE8)
- 2: Nordsee: Bremen (DE5), Hamburg (DE6), Niedersachsen (DE9)
- 3: Nordrhein-Westfalen (DEA)
- 4: Mitte: Hessen (DE7), Rheinland-Pfalz (DEB), Saarland (DEC)
- 5: Ost: Berlin (DE3), Brandenburg (DE4), Sachsen (DED), Sachsen-Anhalt (DEE), Thüringen (DEG)

6: Süd: Baden-Württemberg (DE1), Bayern (DE2)

Second digit: Owner features (registered economic activity and fleet size in the population)

Owner group 'Transportation and storage'

1: fleet up to 5 vehicles

2: fleet of more than 5 vehicles

Other owner groups

3: fleet up to 5 vehicles

4: fleet of more than 5 vehicles

Third digit: Vehicle features (vehicle class and size)

Owner group 'Transportation and storage'

0: road tractor

1: lorry; load capacity of 3 501 tonnes to less than 11 500 tonnes

2: lorry; load capacity of 11 500 tonnes and more

Other owner groups

0: road tractor

3: lorry; load capacity of 3 501 tonnes to less than 9 500 tonnes

4: lorry; load capacity of 9 500 tonnes and more

Recording of weight of goods:

Gross weight of goods is collected, i.e. containers swap bodies and pallets are excluded.

Recording of journey data sent to Eurostat:

For every single journey or vertical stage (in case of multi-stop journey) data are collected for goods weight (kilogram) and vehicle-kilometres (kilometre) from which transport performance (tonne-kilometres) or journey-related data (in case of multi-stop journey) are calculated.

Journey type 1 (single stop):

Variable A2.2 = Weight of goods transported on the journey (weight)

Variable A2.5 = Distance travelled on the journey (distance)

Variable A2.6 = A2.2 * A2.5 (transport performance)

Journey type 2 (multi-stop): The measures for the journey are calculated from vertical stage data.

Variable A2.2 = A2.6 / A2.5 (weight; weighted average)

Variable A2.5 = Sum of distances travelled on all vertical stages (distance)

Variable A2.6 = Sum of each stages product of "kg" * "km" (transport performance)

Variable A3.2 = A2.2 (weight)

Variable A3.7 = A2.5 (distance)

Journey type 3 (collection/delivery)

Variable A2.2 = Maximum weight of goods transported on the journey (weight; maximum)

Variable A2.5 = Distance travelled on the journey (distance)

Variable A2.6 = A2.2 * A2.5 (transport performance)

Variable A3.2 = A2.2 (weight)

Variable A3.7 = A2.5 (distance)

Calculation of weighting factors:

The calculation of the grossing factor is done on a monthly basis (not quarterly) in two steps. At first each series is extrapolated considering missing answers in stratum using multiplicative completion. In a second step a monthly and stratum adaptation to the current stock data is done. Since the survey period may cover two different months the vehicle day is the unit for the adaptation instead of the survey period.

The grossing factor for the journeys of a vehicle, that belongs to a stratum h , drawn in series i , with journeys in month j is as follows:

$$\frac{M_{hj}}{\hat{M}_{hj}} \cdot \frac{8N_{hi}}{n_{hi} - n_{hi,a}}$$

N_{hi} = number of vehicles in stratum h at the time of the drawing of the series i

n_{hi} = number of selected vehicles in stratum h of series i

$n_{hi,a}$ = number of real non-response of vehicles in stratum h , which were selected in series i (no feedback, refusals, questionnaire undeliverable, specifications of user not available)

M_{hj} = number of vehicle-days in stratum h in month j of the population

\hat{M}_{hj} = number of vehicles-days in stratum h in month j extrapolated from the sample

M_{hj} should be correctly identified using a daily count of each stratum of the vehicle register and in adding in each stratum the results of all days in the month. For practical reasons a good approximation is made multiplying the stock made up of stratum on the 15th of each month with the length of the month in days (i.e. 28, 29, 30 or 31). The method of extrapolation with the monthly adaptation to the actual stock of vehicles allows including estimates for the registration of new vehicles between the date of the sample drawing and the reference period. Missing answers are also estimated. Under the assumption that missing answers in each stratum occur at random the additional estimation of missing answers does not cause any bias.

The weighting factor is affected by the following items:

- Reporting period not congruent with quarter

The initial sample of one sample series (vehicle sample stratified by 72 strata) covers a reporting period of 8 half-weeks (time-related sample).

- Reminder

One reminder, sent to non-respondents, gives a new reporting period. The new reporting period can be in another quarter.

- Monthly grossing up

As data is collected continuously in sample series with time-units of a half-week a reference period of one quarter is covered by 27 half-weeks (from 5 sample series). As one vehicle may report in two different months and grossing up is done monthly these vehicles have

different grossing factors in each month and are reported as different A1-records. So, the number of A1-records is higher than the selected vehicles in the initial sample. As “grossing up factor used” varies within strata and number of A1-records is related to “grossing up factor used” Germany provides table B1 since reporting period 2015 (including) in two tables as agreed by e-mail of 16 December 2016. Table B1a gives the information about the initial sample and table B1b gives the number of A1-data records.

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:

Environmental impact related variables: none

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (NO)
- vehicle operator’s NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (NO)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (YES)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (YES)
- degree of loading: situation ‘fully loaded’ (procedure 2) or ‘not fully loaded’ (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (YES)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	545 635	556 661
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	184 114	182 278
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	36 112	37 323
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	13 268	12 905
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	8 875	9 288
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	125 859	122 762

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

Estonia

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Statistics Estonia

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

Estonian Traffic Register

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Estonian Road Administration

Frequency of update:

Continuously

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Once a quarter

Arrangements for accessing the register:

The order of Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications by which the Vehicle Register is obliged to give the data to the Statistics Estonia.

The agreement between Statistics Estonia and Estonian Road Administration about data exchange between those two organisations.

Information obtained from the register:

Data from the traffic register of the Estonian Road Administration (vehicle details and authorised user), data from the Register of Economic Activities (the certified copies of licenses (carriage of goods)) and the Population register (contact details) are used.

From the Estonian Traffic Register the following data are obtained:

- Type of vehicle, registration number of vehicle, mark and model, maximum permissible laden weight, load capacity, age of vehicle (year and date of first registration), vehicle category, body type of lorry, type of fuel, number of axles of lorry or tractor, register weight,), maximum gross weight of trailer, maximum load capacity of trailer, name and address with postal code of the vehicle user (or owner, when user information is not available), register code of enterprise or natural person (ID code); special characteristic for foreign owner.
- Main activities (NACE Rev.2) of enterprise/organisation using the vehicle is obtained from the register of economically active enterprises called the Statistical Profile. The Statistical Profile is created on the basis of the Commercial Register.

The data on licenses from the Register of Economic Activities are downloaded from the database at <https://mtr.mkm.ee>, data from the Estonian Road Administration are received via an FTP-server and data from the Population Register via X-Road.

For contact information (telephone number and e-mail address) on individual persons, the data of the Population Register are used.

Data used for stratification of sample: main activities (NACE Rev.2) of enterprise/organisation using the vehicle (4941/other activities), sole proprietors as users; type of vehicle and body type, maximum load capacity of lorry, year of manufacture.

Procedure for reminders:

Statistics Estonia has a standard routine for reminders in electronic data collection system eSTAT:

- Deadline is 8 days after the survey week. Most of the data respondents (99.7 %) have an e-mail address.
- First reminder: 3 days after the deadline by e-mail (or by phone if no e-mail address is available)
- Second reminder: 8 days after the deadline by e-mail (or by phone if no e-mail address is available)
- Third reminder: 37 days after the deadline by e-mail. (or by phone if no e-mail address is available)
- After the third reminder, the vehicle users will be contacted by (mobile) phone.

The response rate is satisfactory, but the number of working vehicles is low. Response rate is about 80 %, but the share of working vehicles is only 30 %.

Sampling methodology**Statistical unit:**

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

Lorries less than 3.5 tonnes load capacity, military vehicles, vehicles of public administrations and public services, agricultural tractors, vehicles with age of vehicle over 25 years, special purpose vehicles such as truck cranes, fire-engine vehicles, road maintenance vehicles and other special purpose vehicles are also excluded, if it is possible to identify them from sampling frame by Estonian Road Administration.

Time unit:

One week

Time units of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

All (13 weeks)

Stratification:

Stratum No	Description	Frame	Sample
1	Road tractors of road transport enterprises NACE rev.2 code 4941	8 179	597
2	Lorries: Load capacity > 3.5<10 tonnes: of road transport enterprises NACE rev.2 code 4941	1 069	104
3	Lorries: Load capacity >10 tonnes: of road transport enterprises NACE rev.2 code 4941	2 028	180
4	Road tractors of all other enterprises Nace rev 2	2 252	221
5	Lorries: Load capacity > 3.5<10 tonnes: all other enterprises NACE rev.2	1 334	143
6	Lorries: Load capacity >10 tonnes: all other enterprises NACE rev.2	2 121	182
7	Sole proprietors	599	81

Recording of weight of goods

Gross-gross weight of goods is collected, i.e. containers swap bodies and pallets are included.

Recording of journey data sent to Eurostat:

Single stop, multi stop and collection/delivery: If more than one goods commodity is carried, it is coded as NST2007 group 18 - Grouped goods: a mixture of types of goods which are transported together; 19 - Unidentifiable goods: goods which cannot be assigned to groups 01 - 16 or 20 - Other goods. If mixed goods are selected, then goods loading type is set according to good with highest weight.

Other variables: We assume that within one journey only one commodity is carried.

Estimation of maximum permissible laden weight:

Maximum permissible laden weight in dataset A2 is not estimated, collected information is used.

Calculation of weighting factors:

$$\text{Weighting factor} = 13 * \frac{N}{S+S'}$$

N = number of vehicles in the register (in a stratum)

S = number of questionnaires used in analysis (in A1 dataset)

S' = number of vehicles for which no activity was recorded, but vehicles could be considered as active (holiday, no work, etc.).

No post-stratification used.

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:

Environmental impact related variables:

Type of fuel used. No information about fuel consumption.

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (NO)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (YES)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (NO)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (NO)
- degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (YES)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	17 422	17 179
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	6 032	6 032
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	2 249	2 394
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	1 157	1 117
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	1 348	1 396
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	1 278	1 125

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

Ireland

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Central Statistics Office

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

Goods Vehicle File

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Department of Transport, Tourism & Sport

Frequency of update:

The goods vehicle file is updated on a daily basis within the Department

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Every 8 weeks

Arrangements for accessing the register:

Every 8 weeks, the CSO receives an updated goods vehicle file from the Vehicle Registration Unit of the Department of Transport, Tourism & Sport. This file contains details of all vehicles currently taxed as goods vehicles in the State. The file is used to update the CSO's Register of goods vehicles which contains only vehicles with an un-laden weight of 2 000 kg and over. The CSO register is updated each time to reflect any newly licensed vehicles or vehicles that are no longer in use (these are deleted). Vehicles on the CSO register which have not been taxed in over 3 years are also deleted from the register.

Information obtained from the register:

The data obtained from the Department of Transport, Tourism & Sport file are as follows:

- Year and month when the taxation certificate on the vehicle expires
- Motor tax office code (2 digit) in which the vehicle is taxed
- Unladen weight of the vehicle
- Registration number of the vehicle
- Society of Motor Industry code of the vehicle
- Year of manufacture of the vehicle
- Taxation use (own account/hire or reward - 1 digit code)
- License Code (to show if the vehicle is licensed for carriage of owner's goods only or for hire and reward)
- Fuel type of vehicle (1 digit code)
- Body type of vehicle (2 digit code)
- Name and address of owner of vehicle
- Year of first registration of vehicle
- Make (3 digit character code) & model (3 digit code) of vehicle
- New/second hand (1 digit code)

Two new variables are created when updating the CSO Register:

- Age – calculated from the year of manufacture of the vehicle (3 age categories)
- Size – calculated from the unladen weight of the vehicle (3 size categories)

There are 9 sample selection strata based on the 9 different combinations of the age and size categories.

Procedure for reminders:

A first reminder is sent if the questionnaire has not been returned by post within 12 days of the due date. A second reminder notice is sent 12 days later if the questionnaire still has not been returned. A third and final reminder is issued 31 days after the original due date.

The response rate is adequate.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

The following vehicles are excluded:

- Vehicles with an unladen weight of less than 2 000 kg
- Vehicles not registered for the transport of goods
- Vehicles taxed as non-commercial vehicles

Time unit:

One week

Time unit of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

All (13 weeks)

Stratification:

There are 20 strata which are used for grossing based on year of manufacture, unladen weight, taxation class and year of first registration. These are aggregated to 9 strata for sample selection. Different sampling rates are applied to different selection strata. 15 % of vehicles in selection strata 1, 4 and 7, 50 % of vehicles in selection strata 2, 5 and 8, and 90 % in strata 3, 6 and 9 are sampled. Any vehicle selected is only sampled once in any survey year. Current strata can be found in Appendix A the following document:

https://www.cso.ie/en/media/csoie/methods/roadfreighttransportsurvey/National_Survey_of_Transport_of_Goods_Quality_Report_2019.pdf

Year of manufacture	Vehicle characteristics			Stratum number	
	Unladen weight	Taxation use ⁽¹⁾	Year of first registration	Grossing up	Sample selection
Before 2010	2–5 tonnes	Immaterial	Immaterial	1	1
"	5–10 tonnes	Own Account	"	2	2
"	"	Hire or Reward	"	3	2
"	10 tonnes or over	Own Account	"	4	3
"	"	Hire or Reward	"	5	3
2010 to 2013	2–5 tonnes	Immaterial	"	6	4
"	5–10 tonnes	Own Account	"	7	5
"	"	Hire or Reward	"	8	5
"	10 tonnes or over	Own Account	"	9	6
"	"	Hire or Reward	"	10	6
2014 or later	2–5 tonnes	Immaterial	Before 2017	11	7
"	"	"	2017 or later	12	7
"	5–10 tonnes	Own Account	Before 2017	13	8
"	"	"	2017 or later	14	8
"	"	Hire or Reward	Before 2017	15	8
"	"	"	2017 or later	16	8
"	10 tonnes or over	Own Account	Before 2017	17	9
"	"	"	2017 or later	18	9
"	"	Hire or Reward	Before 2017	19	9
"	"	"	2017 or later	20	9

(¹) This is the use (viz. carriage for hire or reward or own account carriage) stated by the declarant when taxing the vehicle.

Recording of weight of goods:

Gross weight of goods is collected; containers swap bodies and pallets are excluded, but pallets might be included.

Recording of journey data sent to Eurostat:

Single stop: Our practice is to record only one goods type per journey. This would be recorded as a mixed load if there are more than one goods commodity carried.

Multi stop: Our practice is to record only one origin and one destination for each journey. For each journey, the origin, destination, number of collection stops and weight of goods collected and the number of delivery stops and weight of goods delivered are recorded. Tonne-km for the journey as a whole is derived by the processing system.

Collection/delivery: Our practice is to record only one origin and destination for a journey. The origin and destination, number of collection stops and weight of goods collected and the number of delivery stops and weight of goods delivered are recorded. There is no facility to enter tonne-kilometres on the data entry system so tkm are calculated using formulas for a combination of collection and delivery stops.

Calculation of weighting factors:

When calculating the grossing factor per stratum, the average active vehicle population per stratum is first estimated. This is done by adding the number of vehicles in each stratum at the beginning and end of the calendar quarter and dividing by 2 which gives the average population of vehicles per strata. This figure serves as the benchmark figure for each stratum to which the survey estimates are grossed up to. The number of vehicles with activity during the quarter (vehicles included in A1) is then added to the number of non-working vehicles during the quarter for each stratum to give the total number of active vehicles in each stratum. The grossing factor is then calculated by dividing the average number of vehicles in the stratum by the number of active vehicles in the stratum multiplied by 13 (13 weeks in the quarter).

$$\text{Weighting factor} = 13 * \frac{N}{S+S'}$$

N = average number of vehicles on register in stratum for quarter (sum of number of vehicles on

register in a stratum at the beginning and the end of a quarter divided by 2

S = number of questionnaires used in analysis (in A1 dataset)

S' = number of vehicles for which no activity was recorded, but vehicles could be considered as active (holiday, no work, etc.)

No calibration is used.

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:

Environmental impact-related variables:

Type of fuel used.

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (NO)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (NO – 2-digit only)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (YES - at ports)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (YES - at ports)
- degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (NO)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	116 845	127 222
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	26 125	25 783
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	5 633	5 319
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	12 922	12 760
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	689	570
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	6 881	7 134

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

Greece

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Hellenic Statistical Authority

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

Vehicle Register

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport

Frequency of update:

Continuous

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Once a year

Arrangements for accessing the register:

Once in a year, according to the stratification plan of the sample, a copy of the circulating goods road motor vehicles on 31st December is obtained from the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport.

Information obtained from the register:

Name, address, use of vehicle, maximum permissible laden weight, load capacity, type of vehicle, type of body, axles, year of national registration and registration number.

The same register is used for the vehicles performing international transport and the data are updated with information from previous surveys.

Procedure for reminders:

Procedure for reminders: The survey is conducted through interviewers who are entrusted with the task to contact the vehicle owner until the end of the survey's collection phase.

The efforts are focused on the improvement of the information of the register (as regards contact details) and the monitoring of the work of the interviewers.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

Vehicles with load capacity less than 3.5 tonnes and less than 6 tonnes of maximum permissible weight, military vehicles, vehicles of public administration and agricultural tractors.

Time unit:

One week

Time units of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

All (13 weeks)

Stratification:

The following information concerning stratification variables and codes used is provided.

The vehicles are separated in (by estimation):

1. Those conducting national journeys
2. Those conducting international journeys

For vehicles conducting national journeys, the strata are defined by:

1. The geographical division (NUTS 1)
 1. VOREIA ELLADA (North Greece)
 2. KENTRIKI ELLADA (Central Greece)
 3. ATTIKI (Attica)
 4. NISIA AIGAIU, KRITI (Aegean Islands and Crete)
2. The use of the vehicle (in Greece a vehicle can have a permission for private or public use):
 1. Hire or Reward (Public use)
 2. On Own Account (Private use)
3. The type of the vehicle
 1. Lorries with load capacity 3.5 - 7.9 tonnes
 2. Lorries with load capacity 8 - 12.9 tonnes
 3. Lorries with load capacity greater than 13 tonnes
 4. Tank-trucks and lorries with specific 'body'
 5. Tractors

For vehicles conducting international journeys, the strata are also defined by the geographical division (NUTS 1). Note that for those vehicles, the type of the truck is coded as 6.

As the vehicles of a large company (operating on a 24/7 basis) had a significant impact on the results, a new stratum was created (coded as 7) and is surveyed exhaustively. The data of this stratum are treated as confidential.

Recording of journey data sent to Eurostat:

Single stop: Respondents can record only one type of goods, i.e. goods of largest weight. If no type of goods is dominant then 'miscellaneous' is used.

Multi stop: Multi-stop journeys are coded by consignments.

Collection/delivery: For short distance journeys of type 3 (collection/delivery) with more than five points of loading and/or unloading, the respondent is not asked for the details of all the stops, but is asked about the number of stops, the distance travelled loaded and the distance travelled unloaded, the total weight transported and the main type of good (as in type 1).

Calculation of weighting factors:

$$\text{Weighting factor} = 13 * \frac{N}{S+S'}$$

N = number of vehicles in the register (in a stratum)

S = number of questionnaires used in analysis (in A1 dataset)

S' = number of vehicles for which no activity was recorded, but vehicles could be considered as active (holiday, no work, etc.)

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:**Environmental impact-related variables:**

Information on type of fuel and fuel consumption could be provided in the future but it should be considered as core variable in order to be collected.

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (YES)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (YES)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (YES)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (YES)
- degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (YES)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	101 466	96 611
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	6 527	7 269
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	708	701
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	1 766	2 514
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	602	658
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	3 452	3 396

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

Spain

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Ministry of Transport, Mobility and Urban Agenda

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

Registro de Ordenación del Transporte Terrestre

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Ministry of Public Works

Frequency of update:

Continuously

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Once a month

Arrangements for accessing the register:

The register belongs to the Ministry

Information obtained from the register:

Name, registration number, address, type of vehicle, type of transport (own account or hire or reward), range of authorisation of action of the vehicle (local, national, international), year of registration, load capacity and maximum permissible weight, region (Autonomous Community) where the vehicle is registered.

Used in stratification: Type of transport, region (Autonomous Community) where the vehicle is registered, load capacity and type of vehicle.

Procedure for reminders:

During the week of reference and the following four weeks, daily phone calls are made.

During this period, if the company is not found, new addresses and telephone numbers of the companies are looked for.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

'Light' transport vehicles: less than 3.5 tonnes weight capacity and less than 6 tonnes of maximum permissible laden weight.

Special vehicles with very high weight capacity or dimensions, which need a special registration number.

Military vehicles and those belonging to Public Administrations.

Vehicles whose use is not for transport of goods: excavators, rollers, etc.

Time unit:

One week

Time units of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

All (13 weeks)

Stratification:

There are 10 strata (in proportion to the frame):

- Type of transport:
 - 1: own account
 - 2: hire or reward
- Type of vehicle and weight capacity:
 - 1: lorries of 3.6 to 10 tonnes
 - 2: lorries of 10.1 to 13.5 tonnes
 - 3: lorries of over 13.5 tonnes
 - 4: tractors
- Region (Autonomous Community) where the vehicle is registered
 - 1: Islas Canarias
 - 2: Remaining regions

Code	Type of transport	Region where the vehicle is registered	Type of vehicle and weight capacity
1	Hire and reward	All, except Islas Canarias	3.5 – 10 tonnes
2	Hire and reward	All, except Islas Canarias	10.1 – 13.5 tonnes
3	Hire and reward	All, except Islas Canarias	+ 13.5 tonnes
4	Hire and reward	All, except Islas Canarias	Tractors
5	Own account	All, except Islas Canarias	3.5 – 10 tonnes
6	Own account	All, except Islas Canarias	10.1 – 13.5 tonnes
7	Own account	All, except Islas Canarias	+ 13.5 tonnes
8	Own account	All, except Islas Canarias	Tractors
9	Hire and reward	Islas Canarias	All
10	Own account	Islas Canarias	All

Recording of weight of goods:

When possible, the weight of containers is excluded, but in most cases the informant only knows the total weight carried. The weight of goods rarely excludes swap bodies and pallets.

Recording of journey data sent to Eurostat:

Multi stop: Multi-stop journeys are coded as consignments.

Collection/delivery: Without points of loading and/or unloading of the goods,

Tonne-kilometres = maximum tonnes * kilometres / 2.

Only the main type of goods is requested (but all tonnes).

Calculation of weighting factors:

$$\text{Weighting factor} = 13 * \frac{N}{S+S'} * T$$

N = number of vehicles in the register (in a stratum)

S = number of questionnaires used in analysis (in A1 dataset)

S' = number of vehicles for which no activity was recorded, but vehicles could be considered as

active (holiday, no work, etc.)

T = number of weeks in the month

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:

Environmental impact-related variables: none

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (NO)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (YES)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (YES)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (YES)
- degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (YES)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	337 943	347 489
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	56 000	56 000
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	10 549	9 759
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	1 205	2 481
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	16 945	16 156
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	27 301	27 556

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

France

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Ministry for the Ecological Transition

Service des Données et Études Statistiques (ONA)

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

National vehicle register (*Répertoire statistique des véhicules routiers*)

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Ministry for the Ecological Transition

Service des Données et Études Statistiques (ONA)

Frequency of update:

The national register is updated daily. The sampling frame is updated quarterly

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Quarterly

Arrangements for accessing the register:

The data are forwarded by the ministry daily.

Information obtained from the register:

Name and address of the owner, type of vehicle, load capacity, maximum permissible weight, type of body, year of registration and administrative region (code NUTS2).

Used in stratification: Type of vehicle, load capacity, maximum permissible weight, type of body, year of registration, main activity of the enterprise, belonging of the enterprise to the register of transporters for hire and reward and administrative region (code NUTS2).

Procedure for reminders:

First reminder: 4 weeks after the surveyed week.

Second reminder: 7 weeks after the surveyed week, with a new copy of the questionnaire sent out.

Non-response report: 12 weeks after the surveyed week.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

Motor vehicles more than 15 years old at the time of selection of each quarterly sample

Lorries exceeding 32.5 tonnes of load capacity (44.5 tonnes for road tractors).

Vehicles with less than 3.5 tonnes of gross vehicle weight.

Special purpose road vehicles such as garbage trucks, fire brigade vehicles, ambulances, cranes, as well as military vehicles and vehicles belonging to government agencies or to owners involved in activities such as driving schools, fairgrounds, etc.

Vehicles that did not have a compulsory vehicle check within 15 months before the sample selection date and that were not first registered during those 15 months

Time unit:

1 week

Time unit of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

All (13 weeks):

- Q1 weeks 1 to 13
- Q2 weeks 14 to 26
- Q3 weeks 27 to 39
- Q4 weeks 40 to 52

Stratification:

Since July 2001, sampling is carried out according to the method of 'unequal probabilities'. This leads to a large extent of stratification, and the resulting data are thus difficult to define and describe.

The variables used for stratification are: technical details relating to the vehicle, such as category (lorry or road tractor), load capacity, maximum permissible laden weight, year of registration, main activity of the enterprise to which the vehicle belongs, membership of the enterprise to the register of transporters for hire and reward, administrative region (code NUTS2) and type of body of the vehicle.

The sample is rotated on two years: half of the sample is renewed on the following year. Therefore, every vehicle is sampled twice: the sampling week allocated to it, and the same week the following year.

Recording of weight of goods:

Gross weight of goods is collected, i.e. containers swap bodies and pallets are excluded.

Recording journey data sent to Eurostat:

Multi stop: Multi-stop journeys are coded as consignments.

Collection/delivery: In the recording of type 3, we describe one basic transport operation with the total weight of goods (A3.2 in table A3) and the total length of the journey (A3.7 in table A3). To calculate the number of tonne-kilometres, we multiply the total weight of goods by the total length of the journey and divide the result by 2, which gives the same result as if the vehicle had been unloading uniformly throughout the journey.

Calculation of weighting factors:

Calmar calibration method is used since 2001.

Calmar is a SAS macro program that implements the calibration methods. The program adjusts samples, through reweighting of individuals, using auxiliary information available from a number of variables referred to as calibration variables. The weights produced by this method are used to calibrate the sample on known population totals in the case of quantitative variables and on known category frequencies in the case of qualitative variables.

Calmar is an acronym for CALibration on MARGins, an adjustment technique which adjusts the margins (estimated from a sample) of a contingency table of two or more qualitative variables to the known population margins. However, the program is more general than mere 'calibration on margins,' since it also calibrates on the totals of quantitative variables.

Weighting factors for each vehicle k , $w_k = \frac{1}{\pi_k} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{\sum_k c_k u_k v_k}{c_k u_k v_k} = \frac{N}{n} \cdot \frac{\sum_k c_k u_k v_k}{c_k u_k v_k}$

$u_k = 1$ for vehicles > 15 years, 2 for vehicles from 11 to 15 years, 3 for vehicles from 6 to 10 years, 6 for vehicles from 0 to 5 years

$c_k = 0.5 \times \text{MPLW} / 10$ for lorries

= $(\text{MPLW} - 6) \times 0.88 / 10$ for road tractors

$v_k = 1$ by default, 1.5 for vehicles belonging to transport enterprises, 2 for removal vehicles, vehicles carrying dangerous goods or belonging to international transport enterprises.

N is total population and n the size of the sample.

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:

Environmental impact-related variables:

Average fuel consumption per 100 km.

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (NO)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (YES)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (YES)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (YES)
- degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (YES)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	401 323	412 390
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	64 623	64 372
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	11 553	11 598
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	17 091	17 032
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	5 140	4 907
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	30 839	30 821

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

Croatia

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Croatian Bureau of Statistics

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

Database of registered road motor vehicles

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Ministry of Interior

Frequency of update:

Continuously

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Once a quarter

Arrangements for accessing the register:

Bilateral agreement between the Croatian Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of the Interior for providing statistical information.

Ministry of Interior transmits part of the register with all motor goods vehicles once a quarter in compliance with the Annual Implementation Plan of Statistical Activities. After receiving the data on registered vehicles, the Department for Programming creates a database with necessary data and then match the data with the Statistical Business Register and other consulting databases in order to take over addresses and other data on vehicles owners and their activity.

Information obtained from the register:

Database of registered road motor vehicles: registration mark, type of vehicle, body type, main use of vehicle, mark of vehicle, made in year, load capacity, maximum permissible weight, name and address of owner of vehicle, number of axles, type of the owner.

Statistical Business Register: main activity of the operator.

Used in stratification: load capacity.

Procedure for reminders:

First reminder for web questionnaire: sent 5 days after the end of reference period.

Second reminder for paper and web questionnaire: sent 10 days after the end of reference period, questionnaire and instructions are sent again with paper reminder.

Phone reminder for web and paper questionnaire: 18 days after the end of reference period non-respondents are reminded by phone.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

Agricultural vehicles, military and public service vehicles and special purpose vehicle such as truck cranes, fire-engine vehicles, road maintenance vehicles and other special purpose vehicles.

Vehicles with load capacity less than 3.5 tonnes.

Time unit:

One week

Time unit of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

All (13 weeks)

Stratification:

The sample for each stratum was chosen by a systematic random method. The systematic selection made it possible to do the implicit stratification by county and type of owner (tradesmen, enterprises). Moreover, in that way it was also possible to achieve a better geographical dissemination of the sample. The unbiased Horvitz-Thompson assessor was used in the method.

- 1 – 3.50 - 4.99 tonnes of load capacity
- 2 – 5.00 - 9.99 tonnes of load capacity
- 3 – 10.00 - 11.99 tonnes of load capacity
- 4 – 12.00 - 14.99 tonnes of load capacity
- 5 – 15.00 and over tonnes of load capacity
- 6 – road tractors

Recording of weight of goods:

Gross weight of goods is collected, i.e. containers, swap bodies and pallets are excluded.

Recording of journey data sent to Eurostat:

Single stop: In case of carrying more than one type of goods, respondents can record only the type of good with the largest weight.

Multi stop: recorded by vertical stages. In case of carrying more than one type of good, respondents can record only the type of goods with the largest weight.

Collection/delivery: In case of carrying more than one type of goods, respondents can record only the type of good with the largest weight. Collection/delivery journeys are recorded only for national transport.

Calculation of weighting factors:

$$\text{Weighting factor} = 13 * \frac{N}{S+S'}$$

N = number of vehicles in the register (in a stratum)

S = number of questionnaires used in analysis (in A1 dataset)

S' = number of vehicles for which no activity was recorded, but vehicles could be considered as active (holiday, no work, etc.), scrapped, final or temporally out of operation, not performing transport activity anymore.

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:**Environmental impact related variables:**

Fuel purchased.

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (YES)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (YES)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (YES)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (YES)
- degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (YES)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	30 262	31 941
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	10 400	10 400
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	2 685	2 846
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	2 093	2 072
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	909	796
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	4 711	4 686

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

Italy

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

National Statistical Institute (ISTAT)

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

National Vehicle Register; Tax Register and Road freight survey register

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Finance and ISTAT

Frequency of update:

Quarterly, except Road freight survey register yearly (30/09 of the previous year).

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Once a year

Arrangements for accessing the register:

The owners of the two registers provide a release at the end of each quarter of the year. The Registers updated at 30/09/2018 were used as input of a procedure, whose final output is the 'Road freight survey register' used for the 2019 road freight survey.

Information obtained from the register:

The 'Road freight survey register' contains one record for each road freight transport vehicle (trailers and semi-trailers are not included), identified by their license-plate number. It is the sampling frame of the survey. The register is updated yearly using data in the 'National vehicle register' (technical data concerning the vehicle) and in the 'Tax register' (administrative data concerning the enterprise owning the vehicle), and pieces of information gathered from other sources (National enterprise register, data collected in the previous replies of the survey). The variables gathered from the 'National vehicle register' are: name of the enterprise (user of the vehicle, owned or leased), address of the enterprise, VAT number, license plate number, place in which the plate was registered, load capacity, maximum permissible laden weight, year of first registration, number of axles of the motor vehicle, type of vehicle, type of body, type of transport (hire and reward/own account). The variables gathered from the 'Tax register' are administrative information concerning legal status of the enterprise. The 'Tax register' is also used to complete information about technical data if missing or found not reliable in the 'National vehicle register'.

The variables used in the stratification are:

- Place of registration (18 regions at NUTS2 level; 6 provinces at NUTS3 level);
- Type of transport (hire and reward/own account);
- Load capacity class (5 classes).

Procedure for reminders:

Spot actions for reminders were undertaken in 2011 and 2012. Since 2019 reminders to non-respondents are made regularly through the whole reference year.

Starting with 2012, a fine is applied to non-respondents.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

Agricultural vehicles, military vehicles, vehicles belonging to central or local public administrations;

All road transport vehicles with a load capacity < 3.5 tonnes;

All road transport vehicles more than 11 year old (from first registration);

Vehicles with technical characteristics not specifically designed for the transport of goods.

Time unit:

One week

Time unit of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

All (13 weeks)

Stratification:

The overall sample size (year 2019) is 42 291 road transport vehicles.

The survey design is based on stratified random sampling.

The sample is stratified according to three criteria: place of first registration, type of transport and load capacity.

Place of first registration: This variable refers to the regions, however in order to allow exhaustive studies on traffic within administrative units, the survey manager can design sub-strata at NUTS 3 level; these strata have a 'P' in the first digit.

Piemonte	R001	Marche - Ascoli Piceno	P044
Valle d'Aosta	R002	Lazio	R012
Lombardia	R003	Abruzzo	R013
Veneto	R005	Molise	R014
Friuli Venezia Giulia	R006	Campania	R015
Liguria	R007	Puglia	R016
Emilia Romagna	R008	Basilicata	R017
Toscana	R009	Calabria	R018
Umbria	R010	Sicilia	R019
Marche -Pesaro -Urbino	P041	Sardegna	R020
Marche - Ancona	P042	Provincia di Trento	P022
Marche -Macerata	P043	Provincia di Bolzano	P023

Type of transport

- Hire or reward = T
- Own account = P

Load capacity (5 categories)

- 1 = from 3.5 to 4.9 tonnes
- 2 = from 5 to 9.9 tonnes
- 3 = from 10 to 12.4 tonnes
- 4 = from 12.5 to 14.9 tonnes
- 5 = over 14.9 tonnes

Example: stratum coded R001T1; the vehicles included in this stratum were registered in Piemonte,

the owner are enterprises which operates on hire or reward and their load capacity is between 3.5 and 4.9 Tonnes (class 1).

Recording of weight of goods:

Gross-gross weight is reported only for the weight of goods loaded in container or swap body; i.e. containers, swap bodies and pallets are included. Gross weight is collected for other goods.

Recording journey data sent to Eurostat:

Single stop and multi stop: The questionnaire is specifically designed to collect information on three type of goods carried both for type 1 and 2 journeys.

Collection/delivery: In the recording of type 3 journeys only the main type of goods is requested; it is assumed that the type 3 journeys report only national journeys.

Calculation of weighting factors:

$$\text{Weighting factor} = 13 * \frac{N}{S+S'}$$

N = number of vehicles in the register (in a stratum)

S = number of questionnaires used in analysis (in A1 dataset)

S' = number of vehicles for which no activity was recorded, but vehicles could be considered as active (holiday, no work, etc.)

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:

Environmental impact-related variables:

Data on weekly fuel consumption.

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (NO)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (NO - possible but difficult to achieve in the short term)
- vehicle empty kilometres (NO)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (NO)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (NO)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (NO)
- degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (NO)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (NO)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	195 237	195 468
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	42 100	42 291
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	3 010	3 639
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	24 976	20 607
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	2 219	2 608
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	11 895	15 437

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

Cyprus

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Statistical Service of Cyprus (CYSTAT)

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

Road Vehicle Register

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Road Transport Department

Frequency of update:

Yearly

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Quarterly

Arrangements for accessing the register:

Very good co-operation of the Statistical service with the Road Transport Department (Ministry of Communication and Works).

Information obtained from the register:

Category of vehicle (Hire or Reward and Own account), gross vehicle weight and load capacity of the vehicle.

Procedure for reminders:

The major part of the survey is conducted by telephone and a few cases by personal visits. The response rate is considered as adequate and reaches 95 % of the sample.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

Vehicles with load capacity less than 3 tonnes.

Time unit:

One Week

Time units of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

All (13 weeks)

Stratification:

A total of 1612 vehicles (Lorries and Road Tractors) are surveyed. The sample is distributed in all weeks (31 vehicles per week). The sample consists of 9 categories (stratum) according to the load capacity of the vehicle and the type of transport (Hire or reward and own account).

Recording of weight of goods:

Gross-gross weight of goods is collected, i.e. containers swap bodies and pallets are included.

Recording of journey data sent to Eurostat:

Single stop: Only the commodity with the highest weight is taken into account.

Multi stop: For the calculation of tonnes-kilometres the sum of weigh received plus the weight delivered multiplied by the distance covered is divided by 1 500.

Collection/delivery: For the calculation of tonnes-kilometres the sum of weigh received plus the weight delivered multiplied by the distance covered is divided by 2 000.

Calculation of weighting factors:

$$\text{Weighting factor} = 13 * \frac{N}{Q}$$

N = number of vehicles in the register (in a stratum)

Q = number of questionnaires completed

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:**Environmental impact-related variables:**

Type of fuel used and fuel consumption.

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (NO)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (YES)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (NO)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (NO)
- degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (YES)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	13 118	13 671
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	1 612	1 612
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	597	575
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	55	38
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	37	20
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	923	979

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

Latvia

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Central Statistical Bureau

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

- 1) Register of road transport vehicles
- 2) Register of vehicles

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

- 1) Road Transport Administration - Register of road transport vehicles
- 2) Road Traffic Safety Directorate - Register of vehicles

Frequency of update:

Monthly

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Once a month

Arrangements for accessing the register:

CSB has access to extract information from the Register of vehicles. This part of the Register contains information on transport vehicles which owned by natural or legal persons and which at the moment of sample formation had passed the yearly technical inspection and could be legally operated.

CSB has access to extract information from the Register of road transport vehicles. This part of the Register contains information on transport vehicles, which has license to carry out national and international transport for hire or reward.

Information obtained from the register:

- 1) Make; model; registration number; vehicle ID number; legal (enterprise) or private person; enterprise VAT number or personal code; enterprise actual NACE code; self-weight, load capacity; road tractor or not; body type; year of production; name of owner (legal i.e. enterprise or private person); address of owner; mark about leasing and address of leaseholder.
- 2) Authorisation to carry out transport for dangerous goods.
- 3) Authorisation to carry out national and international transport for hire or reward.

Used for stratification:

- carrying capacity
- allowed to carry out commercial shipments
- allowed to carry out international shipments
- has ADR
- year of production of vehicle
- name of owner or holder

Procedure for reminders:

First reminder: 19 days after the survey week another copy of the questionnaire is sent to the respondent.

Second reminder: After 4 weeks, another reminder letter is sent to the respondent.

The response rate for 2019:

Q1: 68.8 %

Q2: 67.3 %

Q3: 65.1 %

Q4: 64.2 %

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

Special purpose vehicles such as truck cranes, fire-fighters vehicles, platform lorries, road maintenance vehicles, border guards' vehicles and other special purpose vehicles.

Vehicles older than 25 years.

Vehicles with load capacity less than 3.5 tonnes.

Starting with 2017, special concrete mixers are included in the survey in the list of special lorries.

Time unit:

One week

Time units of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

All (13 weeks)

Stratification:

The sample for one month (5 weeks within the first month of each quarter and 4 weeks within the second and third month of each quarter) is obtained using a single stage stratified systematic sampling.

The vehicles selected in sample for one month will be not sampled for six, nine or twelve sequence months, in order to reduce the workload for respondents.

For the estimation of averages, totals, ratios and percentages the so-called Horvitz-Thompson estimator is used. It means that the probability for each vehicle to be included into the sample must be calculated.

For every survey month the inclusion probability of a vehicle in the sample is calculated as a ratio between the number of vehicles that were included in the sample and did respond and the total number of vehicles in the stratum, i.e., the number of vehicles that had valid technical examination certificates in the survey month. This means that within each stratum the responding vehicles represent the non-responding ones of the same stratum, too.

The estimates of totals and means are obtained first for each survey month and each stratum separately. The estimates of population totals and population means (or domain totals and domain means) are obtained by summing up or calculating the weighted sum over all strata and over all survey months of the corresponding strata estimates.

Strata	Load capacity	Allowed to carry out commercial shipments	Allowed to carry out international shipments	Has ADR(1)	Year of production of vehicles (in 2019)	Owner or Holder
1	3.5t < cap. <=5t	No	All	All	1994-2019	Legal
2	3.5t < cap. <=5t	Yes	All	All	1994-2019	Legal
3	5t < cap. <=10t	No	All	All	1994-2002	Legal
4	5t < cap. <=10t	No	All	All	2004-2009	Legal
5	5t < cap. <=10t	No	All	All	2010-2019	Legal
6	5t < cap. <=10t	Yes	All	All	1994-2003	Legal
7	5t < cap. <=10t	Yes	All	All	2004-2009	Legal
8	5t < cap. <=10t	Yes	All	All	2010-2019	Legal
9	cap.>10t	No	No	All	1994-2003	Legal
10	cap.>10t	No	No	All	2003-2009	Legal
11	cap.>10t	No	No	All	2010-2019	Legal
12	cap.>10t	No	Yes	All	1994-2003	Legal
13	cap.>10t	No	Yes	All	2004-2009	Legal
14	cap.>10t	No	Yes	All	2010-2019	Legal
15	cap.>10t	Yes	No	All	1994-2003	Legal
16	cap.>10t	Yes	No	All	2004-2009	Legal
17	cap.>10t	Yes	No	All	2010-2019	Legal
18	cap.>10t	Yes	Yes	All	1994-2003	Legal
19	cap.>10t	Yes	Yes	All	2004-2009	Legal
20	cap.>10t	Yes	Yes	All	2010-2019	Legal
21	the trucks	All	All	Yes	1994-2019	Legal
22	the trucks	No	No	No	1994-2009	Legal
23	the trucks	No	No	No	2010-2019	Legal
24	the trucks	No	Yes	No	1993-2019	Legal
25	the trucks	Yes	No	No	1994-2003	Legal
26	the trucks	Yes	No	No	2004-2019	Legal
27	the trucks	Yes	Yes	No	1994-2003	Legal
28	the trucks	Yes	Yes	No	2004-2006	Legal
29	the trucks	Yes	Yes	No	2007-2012	Legal
30	the trucks	Yes	Yes	No	2013-2015	Legal
31	the trucks	Yes	Yes	No	2016-2017	Legal
32	the trucks	Yes	Yes	No	2018-2019	Legal
40	All	All	All	All	1994-2019	Private

(1) European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

Recording of weight of goods:

Gross weight of goods is collected, i.e. containers swap bodies and pallets are excluded.

Recording of journey data sent to Eurostat:

The questionnaire has 2 parts: one part for journeys with 1 to 4 stops and other for journeys with 5 and more stops.

Single journey is journey when goods are loaded and then unloaded. Multi stop journey is journey, when goods are loaded then have some stops to load/unload goods and at the end all goods are unloaded. Each stop is recorded separately.

If journey has 5 or more stops or collection/delivery journeys they are recorded as one. Such journeys have 5 types:

- 5 and more stops with goods are only loaded
- 5 and more stops with goods are only unloaded
- Number of stops with goods are loaded are equal to number of stops with goods are loaded
- Number of stops with goods are loaded are more than number of stops with goods are loaded
- Number of stops with goods are loaded are less than number of stops with goods are loaded

Depending on the number of stops, the type of journey is determined and tonnes and tkm are calculated based on the type of journey, respectively.

Estimation of maximum permissible laden weight:

Maximum permissible laden weight is estimated by adding load capacity and basic weight.

Calculation of weighting factors:

$$\text{Weighting factor} = \frac{M}{S+S'}$$

M = mean of population between the beginning and the end of the reference month.

S = number of questionnaires used in analysis (in a stratum, during the reference period).

S' = number of vehicles for which no activity was recorded, but vehicles could be considered as active (holiday, no work, etc.).

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:

Environmental impact-related variables:

Type of fuel used and fuel consumption.

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (NO)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (YES)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (NO)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (NO)
- degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (YES)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	21 626	22 005
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	6 240	6 240
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	1 303	1 287
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	1 979	2 087
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	122	92
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	2 836	2 774

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

Lithuania

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Statistics Lithuania

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

Register of Road Motor Vehicles, Data on road freight vehicles, which passed a roadworthiness test

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

State enterprise 'Regitra' Lithuanian Association of Roadworthiness

Frequency of update:

Continuously

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Once a quarter

Arrangements for accessing the register:

Each quarter at fixed dates, information is received from State Enterprise 'Regitra':

- 2019 first quarter - 14 November of 2018 year,
- 2019 second quarter - 14 February of 2019 year,
- 2019 third quarter - 15 May of 2019 year,
- 2019 fourth quarter - 14 August of 2019 year.

Information obtained from the register:

Registration number; type of road vehicle (lorry/road tractors); enterprise code; year of production; name of private operators; name of business operators; address; load capacity; maximum permissible weight of vehicle.

Load capacity of vehicle is used for stratification.

Procedure for reminders:

The first reminder is sent 9 days after the survey week by e-mail.

The second reminder is sent 16 days after the survey week by e-mail.

The third reminder is sent 23 days after the survey week by e-mail.

An adequate sampling frame is provided

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

- Special purpose road vehicles;
- Goods road vehicles with maximum permissible weight of less than 6 tonnes in case of a single motor vehicle
- Vehicles which are not used for goods carriage
- Goods road vehicle older than 25 years

For vehicles less than 6 tonnes maximum permissible weight, estimations are carried out for the vehicle kilometres.

Time unit:

One week

Time units of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

All (13 weeks)

Stratification:

The sample for one quarter is obtained using a sample in each stratum. All goods transport vehicles are distributed in 15 strata.

Road goods vehicles are distributed in the following way:

Strata code	Goods vehicles	Load capacity (kg)	Form of ownership
25	Lorries	3500 ≥	Vehicles with licences for carriage of dangerous goods.
5	Road tractors	not divided	Vehicles with licences for carriage of dangerous goods.
23	Lorries	3500 - 9999	Vehicles with licences for international journeys.
8	Lorries	10000 - 14999	Vehicles with licences for international journeys.
9	Lorries	15000 +	Vehicles with licences for international journeys.
10	Road tractors	not divided	Vehicles with licences for international journeys.
24	Lorries	3500 - 9999	Vehicles of enterprises with activity NACE Rev.2 49.41..
13	Lorries	10000 - 14999	Vehicles of enterprises with activity NACE Rev.2 49.41..
14	Lorries	15000 +	Vehicles of enterprises with activity NACE Rev.2 49.41.
15	Road tractors	not divided	Vehicles of enterprises with activity NACE Rev.2 49.41.
16	Lorries	3500 - 5999	Vehicles with licences for national journeys and other
17	Lorries	6000 - 9999	Vehicles with licences for national journeys and other
18	Lorries	10000 - 14999	Vehicles with licences for national journeys and other
19	Lorries	15000 +	Vehicles with licences for national journeys and other
20	Road tractors	not divided	Vehicles with licences for national journeys and other

Recording of weight of goods:

Gross weight of goods is collected, i.e. containers swap bodies and pallets are excluded.

Recording of journey data sent to Eurostat:

Single stop and multi stop: Only the commodity with highest weight is taken into account.

Other variables: Currently only 5 countries are reported as countries crossed in transit (variable A2.7) as this is the maximum limit, although Lithuanian trucks can cross more than 5 transit countries. Lithuania may identify more than five transit countries.

Calculation of weighting factors:

$$\text{Weighting factor} = 13 * \frac{N}{S+S'}$$

N= number of vehicles in the register (in a stratum)

S= number of questionnaires used in analysis (in A1 dataset)

S'= number of vehicles for which no activity was recorded, but vehicles could be considered as active (holiday, no work, etc.), sold, scrapped, leased, with load capacity too low.

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:**Environmental impact-related variables:**

Type of fuel used and fuel consumption.

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (YES)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (YES)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (YES)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (YES)
- degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (YES)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	46 486	54 008
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	12 797	12 837
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	2 516	2 382
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	2 428	2 533
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	1 482	1 476
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	6 371	6 446

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

Luxembourg

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

National Statistical Institute (STATEC)

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

Parc des véhicules automoteurs

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Centre des technologies de l'information de l'Etat (CTIE)

Frequency of update:

Daily update, but monthly transmission of an extract to STATEC.

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

At present, the samples are drawn at the beginning of the year, with two supplementary samples drawn in July and November.

Arrangements for accessing the register:

The first days of each month, the CTIE is transmitting an extract of the register to STATEC.

Information obtained from the register:

In the data files transmitted by the CTIE, there are technical specifications for all kind of automotive vehicles. At present, the CTIE is drawing the samples without any stratification. In 2022, STATEC plans to use stratified samples. The criteria for stratification are not yet fixed.

Procedure for reminders:

In general, the questionnaires have to be returned to STATEC within 5 days after the end of the reference week. At present, the enterprises receive, if necessary, 1-3 reminders per questionnaire. A scheduled system, sending out automatically reminders according to intervals to be fixed by STATEC is implemented. In general, the response rate is good.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

According to the EU road freight transport statistics regulation, STATEC excludes:

- lorries < 3.5 tonnes load capacity
- goods road transport vehicles whose authorised weight or dimensions exceed the limits normally permitted in the Member States concerned;
- agricultural vehicles, military vehicles and vehicles belonging to central or local public administrations, vehicles not destined to the transport of goods,

with the exception of goods road transport vehicles belonging to public undertakings, and in

particular railway undertakings. In addition, several types of vehicles are also excluded, such as those used for breakdown services.

Time unit:

One week

Time unit of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

7 weeks

Stratification: There is no stratification. The same weighting factor is used for all vehicles for the whole quarter.

Recording of weight of goods:

Enterprises should indicate the weight of transported goods without packaging.

Recording of journey data sent to Eurostat:

Single stop, multi stop and collection /delivery: It is only allowed to indicate the carriage of one commodity per journey. If there are two or more commodities transported, the most important in terms of weight must be indicated.

Estimation of maximum permissible laden weight:

In the data files on the automotive vehicles, the maximum permissible laden weight on the different axes is indicated. The enterprises have to indicate the number of axles of the vehicle, the trailer or the semi-trailer. These indications allow calculating the total maximum permissible laden weight.

Calculation of weighting factors:

$$\text{Weighting factor} = \frac{w*v}{r+e}$$

w = number of calendar weeks in a quarter

v = quarterly average number of tractive vehicles in the register used for goods carriage

r = quarterly recorded questionnaires

e = quarterly unused questionnaires (no activity or unusable indications)

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:

Environmental impact-related variables:

STATEC does not collect any information on the type of fuel used or the fuel consumption. Nevertheless, in the vehicle register there is a variable on the type of fuel used: in 2014, more than 98 % of the transport vehicles use diesel.

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (NO)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (YES)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (NO)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (NO)
- degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (NO)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	10 214	9 370
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	8 486	8 975
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	1 719	1 864
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	974	1 028
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	0	0
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	5 793	6 083

More information in Countries Specific Notes

https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC

Hungary

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO)

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

National stock of goods carriage motor vehicles

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Ministry of Interior, Deputy State Secretariat Responsible for Keeping Registers

Frequency of update:

Twice a year

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Once a year

Arrangements for accessing the register:

Agreement between the Hungarian Central Statistical Office and the Ministry of Interior, Deputy State Secretariat Responsible for Keeping Registers based on the Government-decree of the National Statistical Data-collecting Programme.

Information obtained from the register:

Name, address, legal status (corporation or individuals), load capacity, vehicle type and age of the vehicle.

Used in stratification: Legal status, load capacity, vehicle type and location.

Procedure for reminders:

First reminder: 8 days after the end of the reference period by post.

The non-respondents have to answer within 5 days.

HCSO has the right to take steps to impose penalty in case of notorious non responds. The Data Collection Directory (responsible for data recording) has already taken a few steps to impose penalty in regions where the non-response rate were high. The non-response rate is still the same but more work is behind. The willingness to answer is getting worse. The willingness may improve in case the time period for answering will be halved in a reference year due to change in sample frequency.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

Special-purpose vehicles: agricultural vehicles, military vehicles and vehicles belonging to central or local public administrations.

Lorries with less than 3.5 tonnes load capacity.

Time unit:

One week

Time units of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

All (13 weeks)

Stratification:

The sample is stratified according to:

1st criteria: vehicle operator's legal status (corporation or individual)

2nd criteria: load capacity, 4 categories: load capacity between 3.5 - 5 tonnes, 5 - 10 tonnes, above 10 tonnes and road tractors as a separate stratum

After this stratification we insure the required representation of the sample.

As a 3rd criteria, at data grossing-up, the 20 countries are taken into consideration.

Recording of weight of goods:

Gross-gross weight of goods is collected, i.e. containers swap bodies and pallets are included.

Recording of journey data sent to Eurostat:

Single stop: If more than one goods commodity is carried, only the commodity with the highest weight is taken into account.

Multi stop: Multi-stop journeys are coded by vertical stages. In the calculation for the multi stop journeys, the total weight is the sum of weights loaded at each stop.

Collection/delivery: Journeys with less than 5 stops are not considered as collection/delivery journeys.

Estimation of maximum permissible laden weight:

Maximum permissible laden weight is available.

Calculation of weighting factors:

The main formula for the grossing (calculated for each of the 160 strata) is as follows:

$$\text{Weighting factor} = 13 * (1 + C) \frac{N}{S}$$

N = total stratum population,

S = number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires despatched to vehicles owner.

Since 2014, a correction factor (C) has been calculated as proposed in the reference manual.

C = correction factor calculated as follows: $\frac{0,5*n3+n4}{n1+n2}$

n1= the number of vehicles (respondents) that could be used for analysis (including those who had any activity during the sampled period and those where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock.)

n2 = respondents whose performance is 0 because the vehicle was withdrawn from circulation;

n3 = non respondents – no information; wrong address; the vehicle do not belong to the addressed person (register fault)

n4 = vehicle has been sold, leased, performs somewhere else

The non-respondents were present in the calculation system in different ways than recommended. The multiplier proposed in the reference manual is 0.5 because the probability whether a vehicle performs or not is 50 percent. In order to prolong the effect, the correction factor was adjusted to the common calculation system during the time period of 2011–2013. The multiplier was 0.8 till 2010, 0.7

in 2011, and 0.6 in 2012 and 2013.

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:

Environmental impact-related variables:

Type of fuel used and fuel purchased.

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (YES)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (YES)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (NO)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (NO)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (NO)
- degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (NO)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	76 161	79 992
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	50 372	50 356
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	9 465	9 479
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	8 250	8 778
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	8 903	8 888
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	23 754	23 211

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

Malta

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

National Statistics Office

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2004)

Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 does not apply to Malta, so long as the number of Maltese-registered goods road transport vehicles licensed to engage in international transport does not exceed 400 vehicles

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

Vehicle registration database

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Department of Licensing and Testing

Frequency of update:

Continuously

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Quarterly

Arrangements for accessing the register:

The NSO has an agreement with the Malta Transport Authority within whose portfolio the Licensing and Testing Directorate resides, through which the latter give access to the data in their register. Indeed, the MTA has recently agreed to provide the NSO with an electronic copy, with selected variables, of this register.

Information obtained from the register:

Registration number, name and surname of operator and his identity number, address, make, model, body type and gross vehicle weight.

Procedure for reminders:

Individual interviewers carry out the survey. There is no standard routine for reminders whilst the response rate was 67.6 % for the domestic survey and 32.7 % for the international operators.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle and transport firm

Types of units excluded:

International transport: no exclusions are possible because the population is very small (70 trucks).
Local transport of goods by road: the survey is carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Regulation.

Time unit:

1 weekday to which the statistical unit is assigned and both weekend days.

Time units of quarter 1 of 2004 included in the survey:

Zero

Stratification:

The overall sample size is 2 080 trucks, which are distributed 40 per week. The total number of 5–9.9 tonnage trucks sampled is 780, which amount to 15 per week (or 3 per weekday). The total number of 10+ tonnage trucks sampled is 1 300, which amount to 25 per week (or 5 per weekday). The idea is to allocate to each day of the week 8 trucks in all, and ask the individual to answer for that particular day to which he is assigned together with both weekend days for that week (i.e. Saturday and Sunday). Each address is tagged with a week number (running from 1 to 52) and a day number (running from 1 to 5, 1 being Monday to 5 being Friday).

Additional variables collected compared to the legal requirements:**Environmental impact related variables:** none**A1. Vehicle-related variables:**

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (NO)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (NO)
- vehicle empty kilometres (NO)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (NO)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (NO)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (NO)
- Degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (NO)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (NO)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	:	:
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	:	:
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	:	:
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	:	:
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	:	:
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	:	:

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

Netherlands

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Statistics Netherlands

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2018 no methodological change for year 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

- a) National vehicle Register of RDW (*Centrum voor voertuigtechniek en informatie*)

For the stratification of the sample also the following registers are also used:

- b) National Business Register (CBS/ Chamber of Commerce)
c) Lease Registers from the Tax Authorities

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Statistics Netherlands

Frequency of update:

Once a quarter

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Once a quarter

Arrangements for accessing the register:

The data are forwarded by RDW to Statistics Netherlands up to one month in advance of the statistical period (quarter).

Information obtained from the register:

Information obtained among others from the register: licence number, brand name, loading capacity of the vehicle, type of motor vehicle, age of the vehicle, empty weight of the vehicle, fuel type, engine type (EURO norm), KW class of engine, enterprise number.

Information used in the stratification of the sample: to determine the type of transport (own account or hire and reward) the enterprise number belonging to the licence number in the National Vehicle Register of RDW is linked to the enterprise number of the National Business register. Furthermore, the NACE is used to categorize the vehicles to the enterprises that own the vehicle to minimize the sample-variance per stratum.

Further the following register variables are used for the stratification: loading capacity, type of vehicles and age of the vehicle.

Procedure for reminders:

There is a standard routine for reminders:

- 3 weeks after the reported time period, the non-respondents receive a first written reminder.
- 6 weeks after the reported time period, the non-respondents receive a second written reminder.
- 8 weeks after the reported time period, the non-respondents receive a reminder performed by telephone.
- 10 weeks or more after the reported time period, the most important non-respondents, based on the number of vehicles, will be visited by a fieldworker.

The response rate is adequate.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

Vehicles not used for goods transport on public roads and passenger vehicles, such as Buses and campers.

Vehicles with a Maximum Permissible Weight \leq 3 500 kg.

Vehicles older than 25 years.

Statistics Netherlands has introduced a new survey to cover vehicles with a Maximum Permissible weight \leq 3500 kg. The results of this group of vehicles in 2016: transported weight 64 million tonnes of goods (equipment excluded) and 16.5 billion kilometres.

Time unit:

One week

Time unit of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

All (13 weeks)

Stratification:

The sample is drawn at random within 74 strata. The stratification variables used are:

- Type of transport (Own account or hire and reward) based on the National Business register
- Type of vehicle
- Loading capacity
- Age of vehicle

Stratum	Fraction	Year	Type of transport	Type of vehicle	SBIklasse	Load capacity ⁽¹⁾	Age of vehicle	Nace ⁽¹⁾
1	0.231000	2014	Own account	Lorry	A	1,2,3,4	All vehicles	Fleet under 30 vehicles
2	0.231000	2014	Own account	Lorry	B	1.2	All vehicles	Fleet under 30 vehicles
3	0.231000	2014	Own account	Lorry	B	3.4	All vehicles	Fleet under 30 vehicles
4	0.175000	2014	Own account	Lorry	C	1.2	All vehicles	Fleet under 30 vehicles
5	0.175000	2014	Own account	Lorry	C	3.4	All vehicles	Fleet under 30 vehicles
6	0.231000	2014	Own account	Lorry	D	1.2	Less or equal to 4 years	Fleet under 30 vehicles
7	0.233100	2014	Own account	Lorry	D	3.4	Less or equal to 4 years	Fleet under 30 vehicles
8	0.157500	2014	Own account	Lorry	D	1.2	4 years or older	Fleet under 30 vehicles
9	0.175000	2014	Own account	Lorry	D	3.4	4 years or older	Fleet under 30 vehicles
10	0.231000	2014	Own account	Lorry	E	1.2	All vehicles	Fleet under 30 vehicles
11	0.231000	2014	Own account	Lorry	E	3.4	All vehicles	Fleet under 30 vehicles
12	0.231000	2014	Own account	Lorry	F	1,2,3,4	Less or equal to 4 years	Fleet under 30 vehicles
13	0.175000	2014	Own account	Lorry	F	1.2	4 years or older	Fleet under 30 vehicles
14	0.175000	2014	Own account	Lorry	F	3.4	4 years or older	Fleet under 30 vehicles
15	0.231000	2014	Own account	Lorry	G	1.2	All vehicles	Fleet under 30 vehicles
16	0.231000	2014	Own account	Lorry	G	3.4	All vehicles	Fleet under 30 vehicles
17	0.315000	2014	Own account	Road tractor	A-G	1,2,3	All vehicles	Fleet under 30 vehicles
18	0.315000	2014	Own account	Road tractor	A	4	All vehicles	Fleet under 30 vehicles
19	0.315000	2014	Own account	Road tractor	B	4	All vehicles	Fleet under 30 vehicles
20	0.315000	2014	Own account	Road tractor	C	4	All vehicles	Fleet under 30 vehicles

(¹) 1. Less than 2 tonnes, 2. 2 -3,5 tonnes, 3. 3,5-15 tonnes, 4. 15 tonnes or more

Stratum	Fraction	Year	Type of transport	Type of vehicle	SBIklasse	Load capacity(*)	Age of vehicle	Nace(*)
21	0.315000	2014	Own account	Road tractor	D	4	Less or equal to 4 years	Fleet under 30 vehicles
22	0.315000	2014	Own account	Road tractor	D	4	4 years or older	Fleet under 30 vehicles
23	0.315000	2014	Own account	Road tractor	E	4	Less or equal to 4 years	Fleet under 30 vehicles
24	0.315000	2014	Own account	Road tractor	E	4	4 years or older	Fleet under 30 vehicles
25	0.315000	2014	Own account	Road tractor	F	4	Less or equal to 4 years	Fleet under 30 vehicles
26	0.315000	2014	Own account	Road tractor	F	4	4 years or older	Fleet under 30 vehicles
27	0.315000	2014	Own account	Road tractor	G	4	All vehicles	Fleet under 30 vehicles
28	0.175000	2014	Own account	Special vehicle	NULL	2	All vehicles	Fleet under 30 vehicles
29	0.231000	2014	Own account	Special vehicle	NULL	3,4	All vehicles	Fleet under 30 vehicles
30	0.315000	2014	Hire and reward	Lorry	NULL	1,2	All vehicles	Fleet under 30 vehicles
31	0.315000	2014	Hire and reward	Lorry	NULL	3	Less or equal to 4 years	Fleet under 30 vehicles
32	0.315000	2014	Hire and reward	Lorry	NULL	4	Less or equal to 4 years	Fleet under 30 vehicles
33	0.231000	2014	Hire and reward	Lorry	NULL	3	4 years or older	Fleet under 30 vehicles
34	0.231000	2014	Hire and reward	Lorry	NULL	4	4 years or older	Fleet under 30 vehicles
35	0.315000	2014	Hire and reward	Road tractor	NULL	1,2,3,4	Less or equal to 4 years	Fleet under 30 vehicles
36	0.231000	2014	Hire and reward	Road tractor	NULL	1,2,3,4	4 years or older	Fleet under 30 vehicles
37	0.070000	2014	Hire and reward	Special vehicle	NULL	2,3,4	All vehicles	Fleet under 30 vehicles
38	0.074250	2014	Own account	Lorry	A	1,2,3,4	All vehicles	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
39	0.074250	2014	Own account	Lorry	B	1,2	All vehicles	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
40	0.074250	2014	Own account	Lorry	B	3,4	All vehicles	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
41	0.056250	2014	Own account	Lorry	C	1,2	All vehicles	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
42	0.056250	2014	Own account	Lorry	C	3,4	All vehicles	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
43	0.074250	2014	Own account	Lorry	D	1,2	Less or equal to 4 years	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
44	0.074925	2014	Own account	Lorry	D	3,4	Less or equal to 4 years	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
45	0.050625	2014	Own account	Lorry	D	1,2	4 years or older	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
46	0.056250	2014	Own account	Lorry	D	3,4	4 years or older	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
47	0.074250	2014	Own account	Lorry	E	1,2	All vehicles	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
48	0.074250	2014	Own account	Lorry	E	3,4	All vehicles	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
49	0.074250	2014	Own account	Lorry	F	1,2,3,4	Less or equal to 4 years	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
50	0.056250	2014	Own account	Lorry	F	1,2	4 years or older	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
51	0.056250	2014	Own account	Lorry	F	3,4	4 years or older	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
52	0.074250	2014	Own account	Lorry	G	1,2	All vehicles	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
53	0.074250	2014	Own account	Lorry	G	3,4	All vehicles	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
54	0.101250	2014	Own account	Road tractor	A-G	1,2,3	All vehicles	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
55	0.101250	2014	Own account	Road tractor	A	4	All vehicles	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
56	0.101250	2014	Own account	Road tractor	B	4	All vehicles	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
57	0.101250	2014	Own account	Road tractor	C	4	All vehicles	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
58	0.101250	2014	Own account	Road tractor	D	4	Less or equal to 4 years	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
59	0.101250	2014	Own account	Road tractor	D	4	4 years or older	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
60	0.101250	2014	Own account	Road tractor	E	4	Less or equal to 4 years	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
61	0.101250	2014	Own account	Road tractor	E	4	4 years or older	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
62	0.101250	2014	Own account	Road tractor	F	4	Less or equal to 4 years	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
63	0.101250	2014	Own account	Road tractor	F	4	4 years or older	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
64	0.101250	2014	Own account	Road tractor	G	4	All vehicles	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
65	0.056250	2014	Own account	Special vehicle	NULL	2	All vehicles	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
66	0.074250	2014	Own account	Special vehicle	NULL	3,4	All vehicles	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
67	0.101250	2014	Hire and reward	Lorry	NULL	1,2	All vehicles	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
68	0.101250	2014	Hire and reward	Lorry	NULL	3	Less or equal to 4 years	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
69	0.101250	2014	Hire and reward	Lorry	NULL	4	Less or equal to 4 years	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
70	0.074250	2014	Hire and reward	Lorry	NULL	3	4 years or older	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
71	0.074250	2014	Hire and reward	Lorry	NULL	4	4 years or older	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
72	0.101250	2014	Hire and reward	Road tractor	NULL	1,2,3,4	Less or equal to 4 years	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
73	0.074250	2014	Hire and reward	Road tractor	NULL	1,2,3,4	4 years or older	Fleet 30 or more vehicles
74	0.022500	2014	Hire and reward	Special vehicle	NULL	2,3,4	All vehicles	Fleet 30 or more vehicles

(*) 1. Less than 2 tonnes, 2. 2-3,5 tonnes, 3. 3,5-15 tonnes, 4. 15 tonnes or more

Nacestratum	Description
A	Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing
A	Mining and quarrying
B	Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco
B	Manufacture of textiles and textile products, manufacture of leather and leather products, Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
B	Manufacture of wood and wood products
B	manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products
B	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media
B	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel, Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres
B	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
B	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.,
B	Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment, Manufacture of transport equipment
B	Manufacturing n.e.c.
B	Electricity, gas and water supply
C	Construction
D	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
D	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods
D	Hotels and restaurants
E	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel
E	Transport, storage and communication (excl. Freight transport by road)
F	Financial intermediation, Real estate, renting and business activities
F	Education, Health and social work, Other community, social and personal service activities
G	Nace classification unknown

Recording of weight of goods:

Gross-gross weight of goods is collected, i.e. containers swap bodies and pallets are included.

Recording journey data sent to Eurostat:

Single stop: The respondent is able to record only one type of goods.

Collection/delivery: Tonne-kilometres = Tonnes * Distance / 2.

Other variables: Unladen journeys are assumed to be associated with laden journeys.

Calculation of weighting factors:

$$\text{Weighting factor} = 13 * 0.5 * \frac{2N+N'}{S+S'}$$

N = number of vehicles in the register (per stratum) (average of the current quarter)

N' = number of vehicles in the register (per stratum) (average of the next quarter)

S = number of questionnaires used in analysis (in A1 dataset)

S' = number of vehicles for which no activity was recorded, but vehicles could be considered as active (holiday, no work, etc.).

To correct for changes in the population during the quarter, two consecutive versions of the vehicle register are used (N and N').

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:**Environmental impact-related variables:**

Type of fuel used and average fuel consumption.

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (NO)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (YES)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (YES)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (YES)
- degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (NO)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	130 010	135 549
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	37 148	38 908
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	5 397	6 373
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	5 037	4 939
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	2 695	2 905
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	24 019	24 691

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

Austria

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Statistics Austria

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

Vehicle-Register (VR) and Statistical Business Register (BR)

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Vehicle Register: Austrian motor vehicle liability insurance

Business Register: Bundesanstalt Statistik Österreich / Statistics Austria

Frequency of update:

Vehicle Register: Monthly

Business Register: Continuously

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Once a quarter

Arrangements for accessing the register:

Access to the vehicle register of the Austrian motor vehicle liability insurance is regulated in §40b Abs. 10 and §47 Abs. 1a of the Kraftfahrzeuggesetzes 1967- KFG. 1967.

The vehicle liability insurance has to grant Statistics Austria electronic access to all data necessary for the compilation of statistics on the national vehicle inventory.

Information obtained from the register:

Vehicle Register: Bundesland (Federal State), registration office, vehicle registration number, vehicle identification number, registration date, type of vehicle, empty weight, load capacity, maximum permissible weight, link to BR.

Business Register: Enterprise number (link to VR), name of enterprise, address, NACE.

Stratum: Load capacity class (derived from total load capacity of all vehicles registered at a local unit), transport type ("transport on own account / for hire or reward", derived from NACE), maximum permissible gross vehicle weight, geographic region derived from address.

Procedure for reminders:

First reminder: 3 weeks after the surveyed week

Second reminder: 5 weeks after the surveyed week

Penalty procedure: starts 6 weeks after the second reminder

The response rate is adequate.

The survey is obligatory, and respondents that do not complete the survey have to face legal fines.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle, Local unit

Types of units excluded:

Excluded are local units with NACE 7525 (Fire brigade), 8041 (Driving schools), 9500 (Private household) and 9900 (Exterritorial organisations and corporations).

Agricultural vehicles, vehicles of regional administrative bodies and foreign organisations and military vehicles.

Vehicles with load capacity less than 2 tonnes.

Vehicles older than 30 years.

Time unit:

One week

Time unit of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

All of quarter 1

Stratification:

The stratification of the survey is based on groups based on load capacity class of the local unit at which the vehicle is registered, transport type, maximum permissible weight, geographic region and a temporal component.

Stratum code	Load capacity class	Transport type	Maximum permissible weight	Region
1051	1	0	All vehicles	AT
2112	2	1	<=12.5t	ATeV
2113	2	1	<=12.5t	V
2132	2	1	>12.5t	ATeV
2133	2	1	>12.5t	V
2161	2	1	Road tractors	AT
2222	2	2	<=7.5t	ATeV
2223	2	2	<=7.5t	V
2242	2	2	>7.5t and <=12.5t	ATeV
2243	2	2	>7.5t and <=12.5t	V
2232	2	2	>12.5t	ATeV
2233	2	2	>12.5t	V
2261	2	2	Road tractors	AT
3112	3	1	<=12.5t	ATeV
3113	3	1	<=12.5t	V
3132	3	1	>12.5t	ATeV
3133	3	1	>12.5t	V
3161	3	1	Road tractors	AT
3222	3	2	<=7.5t	ATeV
3223	3	2	<=7.5t	V
3242	3	2	>7.5t and <=12.5t	ATeV
3243	3	2	>7.5t and <=12.5t	V
3232	3	2	>12.5t	ATeV
3233	3	2	>12.5t	V
3261	3	2	Road tractors	AT

Principle behind the numerical encoding of the Strata:

Load capacity class of local unit (total load capacity registered at a local unit, including vehicles and trailers):

- 1: <15 tonnes load capacity
- 2: 15-150 tonnes load capacity
- 3: >150 tonnes load capacity

Transport type:

- 0: any transport type
- 1: transport for hire or reward
- 2: transport on own account

Maximum permissible weight of vehicles:

- <= 12.5 tonnes (only for transport on own account)
- <= 7.5 tonnes (only for hire or reward)
- between 7.5 and 12.5 tonnes (only for hire or reward)
- > 12.5 tonnes
- 5: All vehicles
- 6: Road tractors

Geographic region:

- AT: Austria
- ATeV: Austria excluding Vienna
- V: Vienna

Recording of weight of goods:

A2: gross-gross-weight

A3: For containers (not swap bodies or pallets) a separate record for the container (with tare weight of the container, type of goods = 16) and the load (gross-weight) is produced. For swap bodies and pallets, the gross-gross weight is reported directly.

Recording journey data sent to Eurostat:

Single stop: Only the most common type of good is recorded for a single stop journey.

For multi stop journeys it is assumed that either only loading or unloading occurs. It is not possible to report mixed journeys on which both - loading and unloading - occurs. For multi-stop journeys with equal or less than 5 stops, each loading/unloading operation is recorded separately.

For multi-stop journeys with more than 5 stops, the simplified reporting recommended by the manual is used - total weight, total distance, number of stops.

Estimation of maximum permissible laden weight:

Exact data is available.

Calculation of weighting factors:

For calculating the weighting factor w_{hz} the year is subdivided into 12 periods (z). Each period contains k weeks, where k is 4, except for each third period where it is 5. The weighting factor w_{hz} in each stratum h is calculated as k times the quotient of the number of all vehicles F_h of stratum h divided by the number of responding vehicles f_{hz} in period z .

$$w_{hz} = k * \frac{F_h}{f_{hz}}$$

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:**Environmental impact-related variables: none****A1. Vehicle-related variables:**

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (NO)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (YES)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (PARTIALY – Only RORO with ship)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (PARTIALY – Only RORO with ship)
- degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (YES)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	66 241	67 421
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	27 702	27 658
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	4 290	4 236
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	523	441
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	3 686	3 781
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	19 203	19 200

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

Poland

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Central Statistical Office

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

Statistical motor vehicle database (created for the purpose of this survey)

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Ministry of Digital Affairs

Frequency of update:

Quarterly

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Quarterly

Arrangements for accessing the register:

The main data source is Central Vehicle Register (maintained by Ministry of the Digital Affairs).

Data as of the end of each quarter are received as 16 files in the XML format (according to NTS 3-level /districts) four times a year (at the end of December, March, June, September)

Information obtained from the register:

Information to conduct the survey: registration number, name, address and ID number (REGON) of the vehicle owner or user, type of vehicle, year of manufacture, load capacity, maximum permissible weight, type of body, administrative region (NTS4/district-codes), number of axles information on model and brand of vehicles in case both the vehicle's load capacity and maximum permissible laden weight is unknown.

Information for the stratification: type of vehicle, year of manufacture, administrative region (NUTS4-level), permissible gross weight, load capacity (for lorries).

Procedure for reminders:

First reminder: 23 day after the survey week.

Second reminder: 3 weeks after first sent reminder.

In 2019, the survey sample amounted to 50 352 goods motor vehicles.

The statistical obligations of the companies with more than 100 vehicles are limited to only 30 % of their fleet.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

Road motor vehicles over 25 years old.

Lorries with 3.5 and less than 3.5 tonnes maximum permissible weight and less than 1.5 tonnes load capacity.

Military vehicles, vehicles of the border guard, police vehicles, vehicles belonging to central or local public administrations and agricultural tractors.

Special purposes vehicles and vehicle not adjusted to carry goods.

Estimations for the vehicle-km (or performance) not covered by the survey:

In 2015, about 5 % of total performance is not covered by Regulation 70/2012.

Time unit:

One week

Time units of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

All (13 weeks).

Stratification:

The sample has 192 strata and is stratified according to:

- Type of vehicle (2 classes): lorry; road tractor
- Age (4 age-groups): 0–5, 6–10 (younger), 11–15; 16–25 (older)
- Load capacity (2 classes): <6 tonnes; => 6 tonnes (concerning the lorries only)
- 16 regions (from 02 to 32)

The sample is divided into 12 large strata:

- 11 - lorries with under 6 tonnes of load capacity and within the 0–5 age group
- 12 - lorries with under 6 tonnes of load capacity and within the 6–10 age group
- 21 - lorries with under 6 tonnes of load capacity and within the 11–15 age group
- 22 - lorries with under 6 tonnes of load capacity and within the 16–25 age group
- 31 - lorries with 6 tonnes and more than 6 tonnes of load capacity and within the 0–5 age group
- 32 - lorries with 6 tonnes and more than 6 tonnes of load capacity and within the 6–10 age group
- 41 - lorries with 6 tonnes and more than 6 tonnes of load capacity and within the 11–15 age group
- 42 - lorries with 6 tonnes and more than 6 tonnes of load capacity and within the 16–25 age group
- 51 - road tractors within the 0–5 age group
- 52 - road tractors within the 6–10 age group
- 61 - road tractors within the 11–15 age group
- 62 - road tractors within the 16–25 age group

Each of the strata is allocated into 16 regions. The sample is allocated to the stratum in proportion to the population of the stratum and distributed equally among the 13 weeks of the quarter.

Each of strata has a unique code which consists of code for the region and a symbol of the large stratum (e.g. 0211).

The sampling fraction is greater for younger and heavier vehicles, which means that:

- the sample of heavier lorries is one and a half as big as the sample of lighter lorries, while the sample of younger lorries is almost as much as the sample of older lorries
- the sample of younger road tractors is twice as big as the sample of older road tractors

Recording of weight of goods

Gross-gross weight of goods is collected, i.e. containers swap bodies and pallets are included.

Recording of journey data sent to Eurostat:

Single stop: Transport operators are requested to give only one main type of goods (dominant considering the weight of goods).

Multi stop: For each place of loading in the type 2 journeys is recorded only one main type of goods. Goods are unloaded according to the method FIFO (the first type of goods loaded is the first type of goods unloaded)

Collection/delivery: The transport operators give only the first and last place of loading/unloading and the number of stops. Type 3 journeys are recorded only for national transport.

The weight of goods and tonnes-kilometres are calculated according to the formula:

Weight of goods (A2.2) = weight of goods (A3.2)

Tonnes-km = $\sum(A3.2 * A3.7)/20$

where:

A3.2 - weight of goods

A3.7 - distance travelled

Other variables: The axle configuration of vehicle and the type of transport are recorded as the most frequently-used during the survey week.

Estimation of maximum permissible laden weight:

For a given vehicle whose load capacity is known, the maximum permissible laden weight is estimated using the most common maximum permissible laden weight recorded by other vehicles of the same load capacity.

In case both the vehicle's load capacity and maximum permissible laden weight is unknown in Central Vehicle Register, we refer to information regarding model and brand of vehicles. Missing information on maximum permissible laden weight and load capacity is completed on the basis of the vehicle catalogue

Calculation of weighting factors:

Weighting factors = $13 * C * \frac{N}{n}$

N = total number of vehicles in the sampling frame (in a stratum)

n = number of vehicles selected for the sample

C = correction factor computed as $\frac{s_1 + s_3}{s_1}$

s_1 = number of active stock (active vehicles (records in A1 dataset) and non-working vehicles (due to sickness, repair, lack of work etc))

s_3 = number of non-responses (non-contacts, refusals, unknown users, sold vehicles, vehicles covered by banking secrecy, etc.)

During the weighting process we deal with:

1. Over-coverage
2. Non-response

Basic weighting factor:

$$w_1 = 13 * \frac{N}{n}$$

Assumption 1: The proportion of scrapped and other out-of-scope vehicles found on the survey is the same as on the register.

Assumption 2: All non-responses are assumed to be in-scope.

1. Over-coverage

Weighting factor considering over-coverage:

$$w_2 = w_1 * \frac{s_1 + s_3}{n}$$

2. Non-response

Weighting factor considering non-response:

$$w_3 = w_2 * \frac{n}{s_1}$$

Finally:

$$w_4 = 13 * \frac{N}{n} * \frac{s_1 + s_3}{s_1}$$

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:

Environmental impact-related variables:

Type of fuel used and average fuel consumption.

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (YES)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (YES)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (YES)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (YES)
- degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (YES)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	679 821	699 217
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	49 972	50 352
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	8 812	8 597
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	16 044	15 637
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	9 215	9 377
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	15 901	16 741

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

Portugal

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

National Statistical Institute (INE)

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

Heavy goods road vehicle file

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

National Organisations:

- I.R.N. (*Instituto dos Registos e do Notariado*)
- I.M.T.T. (*Instituto da Mobilidade e dos Transportes Terrestres*)

Frequency of update:

Quarterly concerning the survey feedback, annually concerning the 2 external sources

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Once a quarter

Arrangements for accessing the register:

Each year, IMT provides the file containing the vehicles licensed to transport activities and IRN provides the file containing the identification (name and address) of the owners or users (these last only for registers changed in the current year).

Information obtained from the register:

Vehicle registration, 1st year of the vehicle registration, maximum permissible laden weight, load capacity, number of axles, category of the vehicle, type of transport, identification and NACE of the owner, auxiliary information about some leasing contracts.

Used in stratification: NUTS II of the address of the owners (Mainland regions: Norte, Centro, Lisboa, Alentejo and Algarve), Category of the vehicle (Lorry or Road tractor), Gross weight class (5 for lorries and 2 for tractors), Type of transport (Own Account, Hire or Reward).

Procedure for reminders:

The first reminder goes out 3 weeks after the end of the month under observation, the second reminder goes out three weeks after the first one and the last reminder goes out only for selected specific cases.

The response rate seems to be adequate (about 80-85 % in provisional data).

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

All vehicles with maximum permissible laden weight equal or inferior to 3 500 kg, vehicles not used for the transport of goods, such as agricultural and military vehicles, fire engines and special transport vehicles.

Time unit:

One week

Time unit of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

All (13 weeks)

Stratification:

Two stratum of 'gross weight class' were merged: 19 001kg - 22 000kg and 22 000kg - 26 000Kg into 19 001 Kg - 26 000 Kg.

The sample is stratified according to the following variables:

- First two digits:
 - Region (Norte, Centro, Lisboa, Alentejo and Algarve)
- Third digit:
 - Category of vehicle (Lorry or Road Tractor)
- Fourth digit:
 - Gross weight class (Lorry):
 - 3 501 - 10 000 kg
 - 10 001 - 16 000 kg
 - 16 001 - 19 000 kg
 - 19 001 - 26 000 kg
 - over 26 000
 - Gross weight class (Road Tractor):
 - 3 501 - 7 000 kg
 - over 7 000
- Fifth digit:
 - Type of transport (Own Account, Hire or Reward)

Recording of weight of goods:

Gross weight of goods is collected, i.e. containers swap bodies and pallets are excluded.

Recording of journey data sent to Eurostat:

Single stop: If in the same journey, more than one goods commodity is carried, we consider that journey as type 2.

Multi stop: Multi-stop journeys are coded by consignments. This type of journey is considered when there is more than one goods commodity being carried or several stops during the journey. When the answer implies several stops, the journey is transformed into type 1 journeys; if the vehicle becomes empty, a new road freight transport operation is considered.

Collection/delivery: This type of journey is considered whenever there is a collection/delivery of goods with an unrecorded number of stops with short distances separating them. When retrieving data there are often the following situations:

1. On the same journey, when an empty packaging retrieval occurs simultaneously (type of goods: 250), the registered number of kilometres travelled equals the total kilometres divided by the number of goods being carried. The calculation of the tonnes-kilometres is made in the same way as for type 2 journeys.
2. When there is no simultaneous retrieval of empty packaging, it is considered as origin the first point of departure and as the last the farthest one (not the last); it is registered the kilometres that were effectively travelled (usually, the sum of all the stages is huge), and the calculation of the tonnes-kilometres is made according to: weight * distance / 20.

Estimation of maximum permissible laden weight:

Maximum permissible laden weight is estimated by adding the gross weight of the vehicle and the gross weight of the trailers (or semi-trailer) used.

Calculation of weighting factors:

$$\text{Weighting factor} = 13 * \frac{N_h}{n_h}$$

h = stratum

N_h = total number of vehicles adjusted for strata changes and out-of-scope vehicles

n_h = number of usable responses (vehicles with activity + vehicles without activity)

Non response: only effective responses are considered. Partial and non-responses are not treated.

Wrong information in sample register(s): the information is corrected in the sampling frame.

Vehicles without activity during the sampled period (due to sickness, repair, lack of work etc): are considered as effective responses.

Post-stratification and sampling frame adjustment is used.

Collection data is used to correct strata variables of sample units and adjust, in the same proportion, the distribution of total number of vehicles by strata.

The out-of-scope vehicles are also eliminated from the sampling frame. Total number of vehicles is adjusted as well.

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:

Environmental impact-related variables:

Type of fuel used and fuel consumption.

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (NO)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (YES)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (NO)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (NO)

- degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (YES)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	80 276	80 588
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	27 679	27 654
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	10 638	10 696
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	3 033	3 498
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	1 105	1 084
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	12 903	12 384

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

Romania

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

National Statistical Institute

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

Vehicle Register

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Romanian Road Authority

Frequency of update:

Quarterly

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Once a quarter

Arrangements for accessing the register:

The sampling frame is based on the information on authorised vehicles received quarterly from Romanian Road Authority. The scrapped vehicles reported by owners and the vehicles older than 25 years are not included in the sampling frame.

Information obtained from the register:

Number of registration, type of vehicle (category of vehicle and subcategory of vehicle), year of manufacturing, maximum permissible weight, load capacity, number of axles of vehicle (single vehicle), name and address of the vehicle's owner. From NIS statistical registers is obtained the information on main activity for owner of vehicle (NACE Rev 2). The above mentioned information is updated by the transport operator while filling in the questionnaire.

Used in stratification: Type of transport (derived from NACE Rev 2), load capacity

Procedure for reminders:

Reminders are transmitted by email at one week, respectively two weeks after the reporting deadline. After the second reminder the respondents are contacted by phone.

The response rate is adequate.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

Vehicles with load capacity less than 3.5 tonnes, military vehicles, vehicles of public administrations, agricultural vehicles and vehicles older than 25 years.

Time unit:

One week

Time units of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

All (13 weeks)

Stratification:

The sample is stratified according to the following variables:

- Statistical regions (8 classes):
 - Nord-Est
 - Sud-Est
 - Sud - Muntenia
 - Sud-Vest Oltenia
 - Vest
 - Nord-Vest
 - Centru
 - Bucuresti-Ilfov
- Type of transport:
 - hire or reward
 - own account
- Load capacity (4 classes):
 - 3 500 - 7 500 kg
 - 7 501 - 12 000kg
 - 12 001 - 17 000 kg
 - more than 17 000 kg

Recording of weight of goods:

Gross weight of goods is collected, i.e. containers swap bodies and pallets are excluded.

Recording of journey data sent to Eurostat:

Single stop: For journeys with more than one commodity, only one record is created.

Journeys with the same distance, same goods, same quantity, same place of loading and unloading are recorded on a single row in the questionnaire, mentioning the number of identical journeys, but in A2 are recorded all journeys.

Multi stop: Multi-stop journeys are recorded by vertical stages.

Calculations of weighting factors:

$$\text{Weighting factor} = 13 * C * \frac{N}{n}$$

N = total number of vehicles in a stratum

n = number of vehicles selected for the sample

C = correction factor computed for each stratum h as $\frac{n_{h1} + n_{h3}}{n_{h1}} * \frac{n_{h1} + n_{h2} + n_{h3} + n_{h4}}{n_{h1} + n_{h2} + n_{h3}}$

where:

n_{h1} = number of vehicles with activity from stratum h

n_{h2} = number of vehicles without activity from stratum h

n_{h3} = number of refusals from stratum h

n_{h4} = number of vehicles with uncertain activity from stratum h

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:

Environmental impact-related variables:

Quantity of fuel purchased (low quality of data)

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (YES)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (YES)
- vehicle empty kilometres (NO)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (NO)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (NO)
- Degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (YES)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	126 832	132 477
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	32 207	32 202
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	13 436	12 831
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	1 466	1 472
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	1 786	1 871
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	15 519	16 028

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

Slovenia

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

Central Register of Vehicles and Traffic Documents

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning

Frequency of update:

Monthly

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Quarterly

Arrangements for accessing the register:

Bilateral institutional agreement by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning.

The replication of the statistical version of the Central Register of Vehicles and Traffic Documents at the Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning is made on the last day of every month.

Before each quarterly sampling, the Central Register of Vehicles and Traffic Documents is matched with the Business Register of Slovenia to obtain information on activity and address for owners and users of vehicle.

Information obtained from the register:

Central Register of Vehicles and Traffic Documents: identification of the owner/user, type of owner, registration number, type of vehicle, type of body, unladen weight, maximum permissible laden weight, year of manufacture, number of axles, date of first registration, date of first registration in Slovenia, type of fuel used.

Used in stratification:

- type of owner
- unladen weight
- maximum permissible laden weight

Business Register: main activity of the operator, name of the owner/user, address of the owner/user.

Procedure for reminders:

First reminder – two weeks following the observation period

Second reminder - four weeks following the observation period

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

Agricultural vehicles, military vehicles, public service vehicles, special purpose vehicles.

Vehicles with load capacity below 2 tonnes.

Time unit:

One week

Time units of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

All (13 weeks)

Stratification:

Strata were defined with the type of ownership (2 classes: legal entities, natural persons) and loading capacity (4 classes: 2.00 - 4.99, 5.00 - 9.99, 10.00 and more tonnes, road tractors). The allocation of units among the strata is proportional with slight corrections due to fact that the sample size in each stratum should be divisible by 13 (weeks in a quarter).

Recording of weight of goods:

Gross weight of goods is collected; containers and swap bodies are excluded, but pallets might be included.

Recording of journey data sent to Eurostat:

Single stop: In case of more than one type of goods in the same journey, the main type of goods carried is used for the classification of goods. However, total weight of all goods is recorded.

Multi stop: In case of more than one type of goods in the same journey, the main type of goods carried is used for the classification of goods. However, total weight of all goods is recorded. Dataset A3 is set up with the assumption that goods loaded first are unloaded first (FIFO).

Collection/delivery: In case of more than one type of goods in the same journey, the main type of goods carried is used for the classification of goods. However, total weight of all goods is recorded.

Origin is the first place of loading or the first place from where the empty vehicle is set out to pick up goods. Destination is the furthest town in a circular journey. Empty kilometres are not recorded in A3 or A2; however, they are included in A1_8_2. In case of collection/delivery in international journey, type 2 or simplified type 1 journey is used.

Tonne-kilometres for type 3 journeys are calculated as follows:

$$A2.6 = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} DL/n * (WL - i * WL/n) + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} DL/n * (WC - i * WC/n)$$

n stops number

DL distance travelled loaded

WL weight of goods loaded

WC weight of goods collected

Other variables: In case of usage of more than one trailer in the surveyed week, only information on the trailer used in majority of cases is collected.

Calculation of weighting factors:

Weights for each stratum are calculated as follows.

Weights due to non-response:

$$w_{NONR} = \frac{\text{Number of units in sample}}{\text{Number of eligible} + \text{Number of ineligible units}}$$

Weights due to sample selection:

$$w_{SEL} = \frac{\text{Number of units in frame}}{\text{Number of units in sample}}$$

Overall weight:

$$w_{Overall} = w_{sel} * w_{nonr} * 13$$

Eligible units are units that respond to the questionnaire regardless of the activity of the vehicle (also inactive: no work, holiday, etc.).

Ineligible units are units beyond the target population that were included in the sample. These include cases where the capacity of the vehicle was below 2 tonnes or the vehicle was temporarily or permanently withdrawn from the Register.

Vehicles with unknown addresses and other mistakes in the register, sold, leased or subcontracted vehicles and vehicles whose respondents refused to answer or dispatched unusable questionnaires are treated as non-response.

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:

Environmental impact related variables:

Type of fuel used and quantity of fuel purchased.

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (NO)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (YES)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (NO)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (NO)
- degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (YES)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	27 195	28 704
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	8 333	8 357
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	1 413	1 375
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	2 429	2 588
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	465	456
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	4 026	3 938

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

Slovakia

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

Vehicle Register and Register of operators

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Ministry of Interior and Statistical Office

Frequency of update:

Permanently

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Yearly

Arrangements for accessing the register:

Vehicle register: Annually taken over from administrative sources, Ministry of Interior. Sample survey is updated quarterly.

Operator's register (administrator Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic) is being currently updated.

Identifier Code of operators is converted between register.

Information obtained from the register:

Vehicle register: Vehicle register mark, identifier of operators, type of vehicle, year of production, load capacity and date of input.

Operators register: Identifier of operators, type of operators, name of operators, settlement code, settlement name, street and number, ZIP code, NACE code and date of input.

Used in stratification: a low form of the vehicle owner (enterprise or tradesman), type of vehicle and loading capacity is used.

In the frame of sample survey, the region is taking into sampling.

The region is not a criterion for strata.

Procedure for reminders:

Respondent has to send the filled questionnaire in written or electronic form to the Statistical Office within 8 days after the end of the surveyed week.

First reminder: If the respondent does not fulfil his obligation within the deadline, a first reminder is sent 2 weeks after the surveyed week.

Second reminder: Sent 2 weeks after the 1st reminder.

Reminders are automatically generated by the IT system according to the date of the surveyed week.

The response rate is adequate.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

None

Time unit:

One week

Time units of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

All (13 weeks)

Stratification:

From 2019 a new stratification is used:

			Loading capacity
1 1 1	Enterprises/Business register	lorries	of 1 to 3 499 tonnes
2 1 1	Sole entrepreneurs/Tradesman register	lorries	of 1 to 3 499 tonnes
1 1 2	Enterprises/Business register	lorries	of 3 500 – 4 999 tonnes
2 1 2	Sole entrepreneurs/Tradesman register	lorries	of 3 500 – 4 999 tonnes
1 1 3	Enterprises/Business register	lorries	of 5 000 – 9 999 tonnes
2 1 3	Sole entrepreneurs/Tradesman register	lorries	of 5 000 – 9 999 tonnes
1 1 4	Enterprises/Business register	lorries	of 10 000 tonnes and more
2 1 4	Sole entrepreneurs/Tradesman register	lorries	of 10 000 tonnes and more
1 2 5	Enterprises/Business register	road tractor	
2 2 5	Sole entrepreneurs/Tradesman register	road tractor	

Since 2017, the sample has been increased from 10 400 to 13 000 vehicles per year.

Recording of weight of goods:

Gross-gross weight of goods is collected, i.e. containers are included.

Estimation of maximum permissible laden weight:

Maximum permissible laden weight is estimated as 1.25 * loading capacity.

Calculation of weighting factors:

Weighting factor = $13 * \frac{N}{S}$ or $13 * \frac{N}{S+S'}$ (depending on register quality)

N = number of vehicles in the register (in a stratum)

S = number of questionnaires used in analysis (in A1 dataset)

S' = number of vehicles for which no activity was recorded, but vehicles could be considered as active (holiday, no work, etc.)

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:

Environmental impact-related variables:

Type of fuel used and fuel consumption.

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (NO)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (YES)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (NO)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (NO)
- degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (YES)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	153 285	163 572
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	13 000	13 000
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	3 834	4 163
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	1 927	1 959
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	1 885	1 097
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	5 354	5 781

More information in Countries Specific Notes

https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC

Finland

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Statistics Finland

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

- 1) Vehicle Register
- 2) Membership register

Name of organisations who maintains the register:

- 1) Finnish Transport and Communications Agency (Traficom)
- 2) SKAL-S (International Road Carriers of Finland – Association of Contract Operators in Finland – Association of Tank Operators in Finland)

Frequency of update:

Constantly

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

- 1) Once a quarter
- 2) Twice a year

Arrangements for accessing the register:

An agreement for co-operation in statistical issues with Finnish Transport and Communications Agency and with SKAL-S.

Information obtained from the register:

1) The vehicle's register number, the vehicle holder's name and address, the vehicle holder's register code (if not a natural person), the vehicle holder's language, date of first registration, model, made, type of vehicle, body type, type of transport, self-weight, load capacity, maximum permissible laden weight, type of haul device (hook/fifth wheel), number of axles, engine power.

Used for stratification:

- type of transport (own account, hire or reward),
- maximum permissible laden weight (over 3.5 tonnes and up to 6 tonnes, over 6 tonnes),
- type of vehicle (lorry, articulated vehicle, road train).

2) Membership of SKAL-S, which is also used for stratification.

Procedure for reminders:

Questionnaires for four successive survey periods (two weeks altogether) are sent simultaneously. Reminders are sent like described below:

- If a vehicle holder does not respond in 3 days after the due date for return of the questionnaire, first reminder is sent out by post.
- If a vehicle holder still does not respond within 2 weeks of the previous reminder, second reminder is sent by post.
- If a vehicle holder still does not respond within 2 weeks of the previous reminder, third

reminder is sent by e-mail.

- If a vehicle holder still does not respond within one week of the previous reminder, fourth reminder is sent by text message

From 2014 to 2019 response rate has been between 58 and 63 % while the share of questionnaires used in analysis has stayed around 50 %. The share of incomplete answers has also risen. By incomplete answers we mean that:

- Respondent has only visited web questionnaire but not filled in anything
- Filled in only contact information
- Filled in that vehicle was in use, but no journeys were given
- Etc.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

Vans whose maximum permissible laden weight is 3.5 tonnes or less. Furthermore, military vehicles and vehicles which are not especially designed to transport goods such as museum vehicles, fire engines and special vehicles.

Estimations for the vehicle-km (or performance) not covered by the survey:

Vans, whose maximum permissible laden weight is 3.5 tonnes or less, had 5.217 million vehicle kilometres in 2008 (see 2010 EU-GRANTS project 'Estimating vehicle kilometres with odometer readings, Eurostat No 30402.2009.004–2009.401, Table 17.).

Time unit:

3 days for non-members of SKAL-S, 4 days for members of SKAL-S. These days make a period of one week. Every other week starts with 3 days and every other week starts with 4 days.

Time unit of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

12 weeks (out of possible 12 weeks and 6 days), i.e. all

Stratification:

The population frame consists of lorries registered in Finland. The sample is drawn from this frame. The sample is spread evenly over all days of the week and the sample is self-weighting with respect to seasonal effects as well as to the regional coverage of 20 regions.

The sample is stratified by:

- if the holder of the vehicle belongs to SKAL-S (2)
- type of transport (2)
- maximum permissible laden weight (2)
- type of vehicle (3)

All together there are 16 strata:

- 1) non-member of SKAL-S, own account, MPLW over 3.5 tonnes and up to 6 tonnes, lorry
- 2) non-member of SKAL-S, own account, MPLW over 6 tonnes, lorry
- 3) non-member of SKAL-S, own account, MPLW over 6 tonnes, articulated vehicle
- 4) non-member of SKAL-S, own account, MPLW over 6 tonnes, road train

- 5) non-member of SKAL-S, hire or reward, MPLW over 3.5 tonnes and up to 6 tonnes, lorry
- 6) non-member of SKAL-S, hire or reward, MPLW over 6 tonnes, lorry
- 7) non-member of SKAL-S, hire or reward, MPLW over 6 tonnes, articulated vehicle
- 8) non-member of SKAL-S, hire or reward, MPLW over 6 tonnes, road train
- 9) member of SKAL-S, own account, MPLW over 3.5 tonnes and up to 6 tonnes, lorry
- 10) member of SKAL-S, own account, MPLW over 6 tonnes, lorry
- 11) member of SKAL-S, own account, MPLW over 6 tonnes, articulated vehicle
- 12) member of SKAL-S, own account, MPLW over 6 tonnes, road train
- 13) member of SKAL-S, hire or reward, MPLW over 3.5 tonnes and up to 6 tonnes, lorry
- 14) member of SKAL-S, hire or reward, MPLW over 6 tonnes, lorry
- 15) member of SKAL-S, hire or reward, MPLW over 6 tonnes, articulated vehicle
- 16) member of SKAL-S, hire or reward, MPLW over 6 tonnes, road train

Stratum 1 and 9 are combined and marked as stratum 1 when data are sent to Eurostat.

This is done similarly to strata 2 and 10, to strata 3 and 11 and so on.

Recording of weight of goods:

Gross weight of goods is collected, i.e. containers, swap bodies and pallets are excluded.

Recording of journey data sent to Eurostat:

Single stop: The commodity class of the goods that has the biggest weight is being used.

Multi stop: Multi-stop journeys are coded by consignments (the first place of loading for the goods and the last place of unloading of the goods are being used). The weight of goods is reported when biggest during the journey.

Collection/delivery: If there are more than 4 stops for loading/unloading during the journey, journey is classified as a collection or distribution journey.

The first place of loading of the goods and the last place of unloading is being used.

The weight of goods is reported when the biggest during the journey.

Tonne-kilometres are divided by 2.

Estimation of maximum permissible laden weight:

If the maximum permissible laden weight for an articulated vehicle or a road train is not given by the holder, then it is estimated.

In estimation we use a table which has means of weights for different axle combinations of vehicles from an earlier time period.

Calculation of weighting factors:

Strata 1–8 are exactly the same as strata 9–16 except for one difference: in strata 1–8 the first variable has the value 'non-member of SKAL-S' whereas in strata 9–16 it has the value 'member of SKAL-S'.

When weighing factors are calculated, the first variable is not taken into account.

In other words, stratum 1 and 9 are combined and the weighing factor is calculated to that group, and this is done similarly to strata 2 and 10, to strata 3 and 11 and so on.

$$\text{Weighting factor} = T * \frac{N}{R}$$

T = Time factor

N = number of all vehicles (in a stratum)

R = number of respondents (active and non-active in a stratum)

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:

Environmental impact-related variables: none

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (NO)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (NO)
- vehicle empty kilometres (NO)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (NO)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (YES)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (YES)
- Degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (NO)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (NO)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	111 642	114 468
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	10 000	10 000
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	2 555	2 440
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	3 931	4 156
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	658	800
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	2 782	2 600

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

Sweden

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Transport Analysis (*Trafikanalys*) and Statisticon (Statistics and Research)

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

Vehicle Register (VR), Commercial Traffic Register (CTR), Central register of corporations (FDB) and the vehicle-kilometre database (VKD). These registers are used to construct the sampling frame.

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Swedish Transport Agency (the registers VR and CTR) and Statistics Sweden (the registers FDB and VKD).

Frequency of update:

- VR, CTR and FDB: daily
- Vehicle-kilometre data (VKD): yearly

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Once a quarter

Arrangements for accessing the register:

Transport Analysis is the responsible authority for the survey and they have since year 2009 commissioned the company Statisticon AB to produce the survey. Statisticon AB currently has the option for this production until reference year 2020. The VR and CTR is delivered from the Swedish Transport Agency to the producer at specified dates. For quarter Q the register data is received 1.5 months in advance. The specific dates each year are:

- First quarter: November 15 (previous year)
- Second quarter: February 15
- Third quarter: May 15
- Fourth quarter: August 15

The sampling frame is constructed based on the Vehicle Register data where the object is vehicle. In the process various steps are taken, including omitting vehicles not belonging to the target population (e.g. load capacity should be 3.5 tonnes or more). One other step includes merging data from the central register of corporations (FDB) and only keeping those vehicles belonging to formally registered companies. Yet another step includes merging register-based data on driving distance (kilometres travelled) from previous year for each vehicle based on information from the vehicle-kilometre database (VKD).

Information obtained from the register:

Most of the information regarding a vehicle is obtained from the Vehicle Register. Important variables are: vehicle registration number, organisation number of the enterprise/owner of the vehicle, name and address, year of first registration, vehicle in use/not in use, type of transport (hire/reward or own account), number of axles for the vehicle, vehicle body code plus the information is used in the stratification as follows:

- County codes where the vehicle is registered are used to get the NUTS 2-level codes
- Maximum permissible laden weight and the service weight of the vehicle. The difference

between those two concepts gives the vehicle load capacity, which is used in the stratification

- From the Commercial Traffic Register we obtain the number of permits for international traffic for an enterprise. This variable is used to form a stratification variable whether the vehicle has a permit for international traffic or not
- The variable kilometres travelled previous year is also used in the stratification
- Age for the vehicle (used in the stratification)

Procedure for reminders:

First reminder: sent out by post after one week and 3 days after the due date.

Second reminder: sent by post after another week.

Third reminder: performed by telephone after another week. The telephone reminder process continues for two weeks.

A normal figure for the response rate is around 60-65 percent. Considering the potential effect the non-response might have on the estimates, we judge the response rate to be satisfactory for the purpose of the survey.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

Vehicles with load capacity under 3.5 tonnes are excluded.

Vehicles that are not operating.

Vehicles 30 years and older.

Some body type codes for which transport of goods is not possible, such as ambulances, hearses, breakdown lorries, fire engines (military vehicles are not included in the Vehicle Register).

Vehicles owned by companies that are not registered in the central register of corporations.

Time unit:

One week

Time unit of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

All (13 weeks)

Stratification:

The lorries in the sampling frame are stratified in 52 strata. The stratification is done with respect to several variables. The first variable is whether the lorry owner has a permit for international traffic or not. If the owner (i.e. the company) has a permit for international traffic the lorry or the lorries are categorized to international stratum, otherwise to national stratum. There are 35 national and 17 international strata. The next stratification variable is where the lorry is registered. The eight NUTS2-regions in Sweden categorized into 5 geographic areas according to the following:

1. SE11 and SE12
2. SE21 (without the island Gotland) and SE23
3. SE22
4. SE31, SE32 and SE33

5. Gotland

Due to special circumstances regarding the island Gotland, it is kept as a region of its own.

For the **35 national strata** the stratification is done according to the following principles:

- The lorries are geographically divided according to the geographic regions above
- In every geographic region, except Gotland, the lorries are divided into two groups according to their age; lorries 0–5 years old and lorries older than 5 years old
- Within each age group the lorries are divided into six subgroups according to total kilometres travelled per year (register variable) and load capacity (register variable) according to:
 - Lorries with load capacity up to 13 tonnes (regardless of yearly distance travelled)
 - Lorries with yearly distance travelled 100 000 km or less and load capacity 13 - 16 tonnes
 - Lorries with yearly distance travelled 100 000 km or less and load capacity over 13 tonnes
 - Lorries with yearly distance travelled more than 100 000 km and load capacity over 13 tonnes
- Lorries registered in Gotland are divided into two groups according to load capacity; 13 tonnes or less and over 13 tonnes

For the **17 international strata** the stratification is done according to the following principles. In a first step road tractors that fulfil the following criteria are placed in a separate stratum (200000):

- Lorry owned by company with 16 or more permits for international traffic.
- The lorry is younger than 11 years old
- The lorry is registered in NUTS2 region SE11 or SE12 or the counties Blekinge or Västra Götaland and has a yearly total distance travelled over 100 000 km and a load capacity over 10 tonnes
- The lorry is registered in the county Skåne or Halland and has a load capacity over 10 tonnes

In a second step the additional 16 strata are created by dividing the lorries into four geographic regions according to:

- NUTS2 region SE11, SE12 and SE21
- NUTS2 region SE22
- NUTS2 region SE23
- NUTS2 region SE31, SE32 and SE33

For each geographic region, road tractors are divided into a separate stratum regardless of yearly distance travelled or load capacity. The remaining lorries are divided into three strata according to yearly distance travelled and load capacity according to:

- Lorries with yearly distance travelled 100 000 km or less and load capacity 10 tonnes or less
- Lorries with yearly distance travelled 100 000 km or less and load capacity 10 tonnes or more
- Lorries with yearly distance travelled more than 100 000 km

The 35 national strata:

Nr	Stratum code	Geographic division	Age	Yearly distance travelled (km)	Load capacity (Kg)
1	110101	SE11, SE12	0–5 year	Regardless of distance	0–13 000
2	110112		0–5 year	0–100 000	13 001–16 000
3	110113		0–5 year	0–100 000	16 001+
4	110122		0–5 year	100 001+	13 001+
5	110201		6+ year	Regardless of distance	0–13 000
6	110212		6+ year	0–100 000	13 001–16 000
7	110213		6+ year	0–100 000	16 001+
8	110222		6+ year	100 001+	13 001+
9	120101	SE21 exkl. Gotland, SE23	0–5 year	Regardless of distance	0–13 000
10	120112		0–5 year	0–100 000	13 001–16 000
11	120113		0–5 year	0–100 000	16 001+
12	120122		0–5 year	100 001+	13 001+
13	120201		6+ year	Regardless of distance	0–13 000
14	120212		6+ year	0–100 000	13 001–16 000
15	120213		6+ year	0–100 000	16 001+
16	120222		6+ year	100 001+	13 001+
17	130101	SE22	0–5 year	Regardless of distance	0–13 000
18	130112		0–5 year	0–100 000	13 001–16 000
19	130113		0–5 year	0–100 000	16 001+
20	130122		0–5 year	100 001+	13 001+
21	130201		6+ year	Regardless of distance	0–13 000
22	130212		6+ year	0–100 000	13 001–16 000
23	130213		6+ year	0–100 000	16 001+
24	130222		6+ year	100 001+	13 001+
25	140101	SE31, SE32, SE33	0–5 year	Regardless of distance	0–13 000
26	140112		0–5 year	0–100 000	13 001–16 000
27	140113		0–5 year	0–100 000	16 001+
28	140122		0–5 year	100 001+	13 001–16 000
29	140123		0–5 year	100 001+	16 001+
30	140201		6+ year	Regardless of distance	0–13 000
31	140212		6+ year	0–100 000	13 001–16 000
32	140213		6+ year	0–100 000	16 001+
33	140222		6+ year	100 001+	13 001+
34	150001	Gotland	Regardless of age	Regardless of distance	0–13 000
35	150002		Regardless of age	Regardless of distance	13 001+

The 17 international strata:

Nr	Stratum code	Geographic division	Type of lorry	Yearly distance travelled (km)	Load capacity (Kg)
36	200000				
37	211000	SE11, SE12 och SE21	Road tractor not belonging to stratum 200000	Regardless of distance	Regardless of load capacity
38	212011	SE11, SE12 och SE21	Other lorries	0–100 000	0–10 000
39	212012	SE11, SE12	Other lorries	0–100 000	10 001+
40	212020	SE11, SE12	Other lorries	100 001+	Regardless of load capacity
41	221000	SE22	Road tractor not belonging to stratum 200000	Regardless of distance	Regardless of load capacity
42	222011	SE22	Other lorries	0–100 000	0–10 000
43	222012	SE22	Other lorries	0–100 000	10 001+
44	222020	SE22	Other lorries	100 001+	Regardless of load capacity
45	231000	SE23	Road tractor not belonging to stratum 200000	Regardless of distance	Regardless of load capacity
46	232011	SE23	Other lorries	0–100 000	0–10 000
47	232012	SE23	Other lorries	0–100 000	10 001+
48	232020	SE23	Other lorries	100 001+	Regardless of load capacity
49	241000	SE31, SE32 och SE33	Road tractor not belonging to stratum 200000	Regardless of distance	Regardless of load capacity
50	242011	SE31, SE32	Other lorries	0–100 000	0–10 000
51	242012	SE31, SE32	Other lorries	0–100 000	10 001+
52	242020	SE31, SE32	Other lorries	100 001+	Regardless of load capacity

Recording of weight of goods:

Gross weight of goods is collected (i.e. not gross-gross weight), which means that containers, swap bodies and pallets are excluded. However, for journeys with no goods but a container, the information to the respondents is to register the weight of the container and use NST-code 16.

Recording of journey data sent to Eurostat:

Single stop: The respondent is allowed to record the main type of goods if there are several types of goods. Otherwise, the respondent will record mixed goods for such a journey.

Multi stop: Multi-stop journeys are coded by consignments. The respondent records each basic transport operation in the questionnaire. These records are then recalculated to journey level by the producer. The method used can be described as follows:

- The tonne-kilometres per consignment (each basic transport operation) is calculated by multiplying tonnes with travelled distance (km).
- The tonne-kilometres for each consignment is added to a total tonnes-kilometres for the journey
- The kilometres driven for the journey is registered by identifying the distance between loading point and unloading point (normally not the same as adding the km driven for each basic operation).

Then the tonnes for the journey is calculated according to:

$$A / B = C$$

A = Tonne-kilometres for each basic transport operation is calculated and summed up

B = Kilometres driven on the journey

C = Average tonnes for the journey

Tonne-kilometres will be the same regardless of which file, A2 or A3, that is used for their calculation. The exact figures in kilos are used in the calculations.

The type of goods for the total journey is calculated as the main type of goods (in respect of kilos).

Regarding journey type 2 (multi-stop-journeys), we use the principle that if a trailer was used for the

first consignment of the journey a trailer was used for the entire journey.

Collection/delivery: In the Swedish survey we allow the respondents to decide if the journey can be seen upon as a collection (c) or distribution (d) round or a combined collection/distribution round (c/d). If the journey consists of five or more stops the respondent is allowed to give information on the journey as a whole. The respondent is asked to indicate the c/d-round with a "D" for distribution or "U" for collection (the U refers to the Swedish wording) or "DU" for combined distribution/collection rounds in the questionnaire. The respondent is also asked to register the number of stops (or approximate number if there are hundreds of stops). If the journey is considered as a c, d or c/d-round the respondent is asked to indicate the total weight for the round as a whole, the total kilometres driven during the round and the main commodity group. In the instructions to our respondents, it is stated that the round is considered to start at the first loading point and finished at the last unloading point. This means that the possible empty leg must be recorded as a separate journey before and/or after the round. The information from the Swedish survey in the A2 file and the A3 file is the same regarding type 3 journeys. The tonne-kilometres are calculated according to the principles in the manual vol 1 2016 in section 6.5. More specifically, for delivery rounds (only) the type 1-principle is used. For collection rounds (only) the type 2-principle is used. For combined delivery and collection rounds the type 5-principle is used.

Special notes on some variables: The respondents are asked to fill in the UN-number instead of the ADR-number for hazardous goods. The UN-number is then converted into ADR-number.

Other variables: Regarding trailers we allow the respondent to record the most common trailer or combination of trailers used during the week for measurement.

Calculation of weighting factors:

The weighting factor is based on the methodology called straight expansion within strata. However, since 2014 the weighting factor is multiplied with an inflation factor that accounts for false reporting of no activity. False reporting means that for a certain vehicle the reply is that no activity was performed during the measurement week, when in fact activity was performed, i.e. a false reply. Inflating the weighting factors leads to a raise in the estimates with about 30 percent. These higher levels are better estimates of the true levels of the parameters, e.g. total km driven. The weighting factor is given by.

$$\text{Weighting factor} = 13 * \frac{N_h}{m_h} * w_g$$

h = is the index for stratum, $h = 1, 2, \dots, H$ (and $H = 52$)

N_h = the number of vehicles in stratum h

m_h = the number of responding vehicles in stratum h . A vehicle is regarded as responding if it belongs to category B1:5 (vehicles responding with journey data) or B1:6 (vehicles responding without journey)

g = is the index for stratum in the help survey $g = 1, 2, \dots, G$ (and $G = 11$).

w_g = an inflation factor that accounts for false reporting of no activity

Remark regarding N_h : For a certain quarter the number of vehicles in a stratum is taken from the following quarter. Example: for quarter 1 the numbers of vehicles in a stratum is taken from the frame from quarter 2. The rationale behind this is that the frame for Q2 originates from February 15, i.e. the midpoint of Q1 in time. The number of vehicles at the midpoint of Q1 is a better source for the population size than the number of vehicles in the frame for Q1 which is originated from November 15 the previous year. This method agrees with the suggested method in the reference manual vol 1 2016 chapter 7.2.2

Remark regarding w_g : A parallel help survey called the No Activity Survey (NAS) is performed together with the ordinary Road Freight Survey (RFS). The target populations are the same and the same frame is used in both surveys. The sample size in the NAS is 500 vehicles each quarter and in the Road Freight Survey (RFS) about 3 000 each quarter. The stratification in the NAS is based on company characteristics rather than vehicle characteristics which are used in the RFS. If a vehicle is selected in the RFS it is non-eligible in the NAS for one year. The reason for the NAS is that there

are (strong) indications that the amount of no activity is too large in the RFS Survey. If a vehicle falsely reports no activity, when in fact journeys were performed, the estimates of e.g. total km driven will be underestimated. In the NAS, performed by telephone, only one question is posed: "Did you use the vehicle for goods transportations last week". Since only one question is posed, we believe that an accurate answer is obtained. Based on each survey, NAS and RFS, the proportion of vehicles with activity and no activity can be estimated. The ratio between the two estimates of proportion of vehicles with activity forms an inflation factor w_g . If, for example, the proportion of vehicles with activity in the NAS is 0.85 and 0.70 in the RFS (in a certain stratum), then the inflation factor is $w_g = 0.85/0.7 = 1.21$, i.e. a raise of 21 %. Since the sample size in the NAS is fairly small the inflation factors can vary between quarters. A stabilizing procedure is used. For a certain quarter Q a weighted average of the inflation factors from year t, t-1 and t-2 is calculated. One (weighted) inflation factor w_g is calculated for each stratum g and is multiplied with the straight expansion weight $13 \times (N_h/m_h)$. Since the stratification is different in both surveys the weighting factors will not be constant within a stratum h. Hence no weighting factors can be presented in the supplementary table B1.

Estimation of maximum permissible laden weight:

The variable maximum permissible laden weight regarding the vehicle is register based information. The maximum permissible laden weight for the trailer or semi-trailer is collected through the questionnaire. If no trailer or semi-trailer is used the maximum permissible laden weight registered in the A2 dataset (variable A1.4) is thus only based on register information. If a trailer or semi-trailer is used, the maximum permissible laden weight for the entire vehicle configuration is calculated as the sum of the vehicle and trailer/semi-trailer maximum permissible laden weight.

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:

Environmental impact-related variables: none.

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (NO)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (YES - register information)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES - register information regarding vehicle, collected information regarding trailer or semi-trailer)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (YES)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (YES)
- Degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (YES)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	64 991	65 618
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	11 695	11 668
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	2 700	2 715
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	4 553	4 558
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	498	472
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	3 944	3 923

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

Liechtenstein

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Office of Statistics

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2010)

Starting with the reference year 2014, Liechtenstein is exempted from the reporting of road freight data according to Regulation (EU) No 70/2012.

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

National vehicle register

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Motorfahrzeugkontrolle MKF (Office of Motor Vehicles)

Frequency of update:

Once a quarter

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Once a quarter

Arrangements for accessing the register:

There is a direct access to the database of the national vehicle register and to the business register for NACE codes.

Information obtained from the register:

Vehicle registration mark; ID of operator of vehicle; Name of operator of vehicle; Address of operator of vehicle; Nace-Code of operator; Type of vehicle (lorry, road tractor, trailer); Type of lorry; Brand name of Vehicle; Date of first registration; Number of axles; Maximum permissible weight; Maximum permissible weight of vehicle and trailer; Empty weight of the vehicle; Maximum loading capacity; Chassis number.

Procedure for reminders:

A reminder system is used to chase non-respondents:

- First written reminder to the owner of the vehicle: 2 weeks after the deadline when the questionnaire was due to be returned.
- Second written reminder to the owner of the vehicle: 4 weeks after the deadline when the questionnaire was due to be returned.
- Third reminder to the owner of the vehicle (phone call): 6 weeks after the deadline when the questionnaire was due to be returned.
- Afterwards, every two weeks there is a phone call to the owner of the vehicle.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

Lorries and vans with maximum permissible weight of less than 6 000 kg.

Due to the EEA treaty, all vehicles operating only in Liechtenstein and Switzerland are not recorded.

Time unit:

1 week

Time unit of quarter 1 of 2010 included in the survey:

6 weeks

Stratification:

The population is stratified in two separate classes of vehicles.

Strata 1: Road tractors and lorry with or without trailer

Strata 2: All other vehicles

Recording of weight of goods:

Gross weight of goods is collected, i.e. containers, swap bodies and pallets are excluded.

Recording of journey data sent to Eurostat:

Single stop: Transport operators are required to fill in as many lines of the questionnaire as different commodity groups are transported.

Multi stop: Multi-stop journeys are coded by consignments. Up to 5 stops are recorded and transport operators are required to fill in as many lines of the questionnaire as different commodity groups are transported.

Collection/delivery: Transport operators fill in only one line for a pick-up or a distribution round mentioning the first and the last place of loading/unloading and the number of loading/unloading operations.

Estimation of maximum permissible laden weight:

The maximum permissible laden weight is calculated from the maximum loading capacity of the trailer, the maximum loading capacity of the lorry, and the maximum permissible weight of lorry and trailer.

Calculation of weighting factors:

$$\text{Weighting factor} = 13 * \frac{N}{S+S'}$$

N = number of vehicles in the register (in a stratum)

S = number of questionnaires used in analysis (in A1 dataset)

S' = number of vehicles for which no activity was recorded, but vehicles could be considered as active (holiday, no work, etc.)

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:**Environmental impact related variables:**

Type of fuel used.

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (NO)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (YES)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (NO)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (NO)
- degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (YES)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2012	2013
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	265	258
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	321	314
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	63	63
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	3	7
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	0	5
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	255	239

More information in Countries Specific Notes

https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC

Norway

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Statistics Norway

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

The Norwegian Public Roads Administration's motor vehicle register

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

The Norwegian Public Roads Administration

Frequency of update:

Daily

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Once a quarter

Arrangements for accessing the register:

Through the Statistics Act § 2-2, 2-3 we are authorized to get copies of the register. The data are forwarded from the Directorate of Roads to Statistics Norway at specified dates of deliveries.

The dates are approximately the same for each survey year. The early dates of access for each quarter are stipulated in order to make up the sampling frame, draw a sample, giving a label to the web questionnaires and sending out the forms in due time before the survey period.

Information obtained from the register:

Vehicle Register records most of the information registered on a specific vehicle, about 50 variables. In addition, information about the owner of the vehicle and about the registration of the vehicle is collected.

Used in stratification: Estimated yearly driving distance by PVI and vehicle classification according to The Register of Vehicles.

Procedure for reminders:

First reminder: one week after the due date, a reminder is sent to all those who have not responded. The letter has information about the consequences of not responding and gives a new due date one week later to avoid the compulsory fine.

Second reminder: three-four weeks after the deadline on the last letter, those who have still not responded are reported to the Norwegian National Collection Agency that fines them.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

Vehicles used for training purposes (owned by driving schools) and other kinds of driving Vehicles not considered to be freight transport such as roadwork, snow clearing, relocation of circus- or

fairground carriages etc are excluded.

Vehicles more than 30 years old, vehicles with a carrying capacity of less than 3.5 tonnes, and vehicles with a total weight of 35 tonnes or more.

Time unit:

One week

Time unit of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

13 weeks

Stratification:

Stratified sampling is used.

The sampling plan was reorganised in the 3rd quarter of 2015, mainly because the Norwegian Public Roads Administration's register of community licences was discontinued. This had been an important source for identifying vehicles that were assumed to be used abroad. Furthermore, there had long been a desire to reduce the reporting burden on big companies with large fleets of vehicles. At the same time, mileage data obtained from vehicle controls (PKK-data) was improved and used to establish the new sampling plan. This data from meter readings is updated quarterly for the lorries in the target group.

In December 2017, a minor adjustment was made to the sample design, with a view to extracting more vehicles used for international transport.

The sample is selected in two steps:

Step 1: Sample of companies engaged in road haulage.

Step 2: Sample of lorries within the selected companies.

The lorries are distributed into 12 categories, based on annual mileage (3 groups) and vehicle class derived from the vehicle group (4 classes).

Approximately 1 900 lorries belong to companies engaged in freight transport are selected every quarter to participate in the survey.

Recording of weight of goods:

Gross weight of goods is collected; containers and swap bodies are excluded, but pallets might be included.

Recording of journey data sent to Eurostat:

Single stop: In case more than one type of commodity is transported, the respondent is allowed to record it as mixed goods.

Multi stop: Multi-stop journeys consists of several consignments.

Collection/delivery: Respondents are allowed to decide if the journey can be regarded as a collection and/or distribution round (c/d).

If the journey consists of five or more stops the respondent is allowed to give information on the journey as a whole.

If the journey is considered as a c/d-round the respondent is asked to indicate the average weight for the c/d as a whole, the total kilometres driven during the c/d and the main commodity group.

Statistics Norway does not calculate the number of collection stops.

In the instructions to our respondents, it is stated that the c/d-round is considered to start at the first loading point and finished at the last unloading point. The respondents are asked to add an unladen journey before or after the first or last c/d-round.

Estimation of maximum permissible laden weight:

The maximum permissible laden weight is estimated by computing the average of maximum permissible laden weight values for lorries having the same vehicle classification.

Calculation of weighting factors:

Weighting of the sample takes place in six steps. In the first step, sample weights are calculated based on the ratio of the number of vehicles in the population and the number of vehicles selected in each vehicle category.

In the second step, these weights are adjusted using known population totals in different subpopulations derived from an updated vehicle population.

In the third step, the calibration weights of the vehicles that were driven in the survey week are weighted according to a set of factors, based on a sample-based calibration model. This step is performed in order to compensate for the lack of information from vehicles that participated in the survey but were not driven during the reporting period.

In the fourth step, a further adjustment is made to ensure consistency between the estimates of the tonnage carried from the international part of the lorry survey and quarterly figures from the external trade statistics on imports and exports. This adjustment is made for vehicles that transported goods internationally in the reporting week.

In step five, the sample weights for vehicles that only transport goods domestically are further adjusted to ensure consistency between the sample estimates for these vehicles and the associated population totals.

In the final step, the sample weights are multiplied by 13 in order to convert the results from a reporting week to a quarter.

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:

Environmental impact-related variables: none

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (NO)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (YES)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (NO)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (NO)
- degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (YES)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	32 888	34 474
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	7 233	7 540
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	2 022	2 208
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	286	274
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	398	389
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	4 524	4 669

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

Switzerland

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Swiss Federal Statistical Office

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

Motor Vehicle Register

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Swiss Federal Roads Office (FEDRO)

Frequency of update:

Once a week

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Once a week

Arrangements for accessing the register:

Bilateral agreement between the FSO and the FEDRO in line with the Federal Statistics Act. Weekly extraction of the register at FEDRO via a protected web server.

Information obtained from the register:

Name, address, registration number, number of seats, type of vehicle, type of body (lorries only), brand name and model, load capacity, maximum permissible laden weight, unladen weight, emission class, date of first registration of the vehicle, existence or not of a loading crane, existence or not of a hydraulic lift, existence or not of a cable winch, existence or not of a trailer coupling, tank volume (cistern volume), number of axles (tractive vehicle only), license plate number, existence or not of a particle filter, odometer reading from the last roadworthiness test, date of the last roadworthiness test, CO2 emission.

Used in stratification: type of vehicle and maximum permissible laden weight.

Data reported by vehicle owners: type of transport (hire or reward / own account), reasons of non-utilisation of the vehicle during the whole survey week (if any), transit countries (if any), type of goods, weight of goods, type of freight (bulk, container, palletised, etc.), type of dangerous goods (if any), postal codes of loading and unloading places, country codes of loading and unloading places (only if abroad), odometer readings at the points of loading and unloading

Procedure for reminders:

First reminder: sent out 2 weeks after the deadline.

Second reminder: sent 3 weeks after the first one.

For both reminders, all material is sent again (questionnaire, letter, instructions).

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

Light vehicles with a maximum permissible laden weight equal or less than 3 500 kg and special vehicles (e.g. agricultural tractors, fire engines, military vehicles). In 2013, however, a special survey on light goods vehicles was carried out. This survey is planned to be conducted in a ten-year interval.

Light Vehicles with a maximum permissible laden weight equal or less than 3 500 kg (e.g. vans) cover about 60 % of the vehicle-km and about 5 % of the performance (tkm) in road freight transport in Switzerland.

Time unit:

One week

Time unit of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

13 weeks

Stratification:

The sample is stratified according to the week of survey, the type of vehicle and the maximum permissible laden weight (MPLW). Lorries are divided into 4 strata (351, 352, 353, 354). Road tractors form the 5th stratum (381).

351: MPLW 3 501 - 7 500 kg

352: MPLW 7 501 - 18 000 kg

353: MPLW 18 001 - 26 000 kg

354: MPLW >26 000 kg

This decomposition is applied to each week and the coding sent to Eurostat corresponds to the survey week number followed by the preceding code. For instance, a road tractor with information during the week 22 is in the stratum 22381.

Recording of weight of goods:

Gross weight of goods is collected, i.e. containers, swap bodies and pallets are excluded.

Recording of journey data sent to Eurostat:

Single stop: All commodity types transported on a vehicle are recorded.

Multi stop: By consignments, i.e. information is collected on the basis of a description of each basic transport operation (with additional details on unladen journeys). The journey data are derived from the data on basic transport operations.

Collection/delivery: The transported goods weight is assumed to increase/decrease steadily between the first and last stop of collection/delivery tonne-km = (0.5 * goods weight * distance of collection/delivery).

Calculation of weighting factors:

$$\text{Weighting factor} = 13 * \frac{N}{S+S'}$$

N = number of vehicles in the register (in a stratum)

S = number of questionnaires used in analysis (in A1 dataset)

S' = number of vehicles for which no activity was recorded, but vehicles could be considered as active (holiday, no work, etc.)

This initial grossing factor is then adjusted by a raking ratio procedure (calibration method). The

external data sources used for this method are the total number of vehicles by strata for the survey week and the total distance by class of distance travelled weekly by quarter (data extracted from the LSVA tax).

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:

Environmental impact-related variables:

EURO emissions standard (available from the vehicle register).

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (NO)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (NO)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (NO)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (NO)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (NO)
- degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (NO)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	52 252	52 872
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	8 877	8 871
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	886	896
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	3 494	3 328
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	772	896
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	3 725	3 751

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC)

United Kingdom (national)

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Department for Transport (DfT)

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2017)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

Driver Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA) for GB & NI-registered vehicles

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

DVLA

Frequency of update:

Ongoing

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Quarterly (for both Great Britain and Northern Ireland vehicles)

Arrangements for accessing the register:

A quarterly sample is drawn from DVLA licensing records based on an agreed specification for the proportion of vehicles required in each stratum, which are then divided into the desired weekly sample. The process is the same for both GB & NI vehicles but NI vehicles are administered and sampled separately.

Information obtained from the register:

Name and contact details of the vehicle owner; fuel type; Gross train weight; NUTS1 region of registration; propulsion code; wheel plan code; taxation class; body type code; tipper; year of first registration, unladen weight and articulated or rigid vehicle type.

Information used in stratification: NUTS1 region of registration and gross train weight, articulated or rigid vehicle type.

Procedure for reminders:

First reminder: sent 2.5 weeks after the end of the survey week by email.

Second reminder: sent 5.5 weeks after the end of the survey week by email.

Third reminder: 7.5 weeks after the end of the survey week by phone.

The response rate is adequate.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

Vehicles weighing less than 3.5 tonnes maximum permissible laden weight and certain vehicles with invalid body type codes e.g. street cleansing vehicles, ambulances, snow ploughs, etc.

Time unit:

1 week

Time unit of quarter 1 of 2017 included in the survey:

All (13 weeks)

Stratification:

The sample is stratified according to vehicle type and traffic area.

1. Vehicle weight group:

- Rigid: 3.5 to 7.5 tonnes, 7.5 to 15 tonnes, 15 to 18 tonnes, 18 to 26 tonnes, over 26 tonnes
- Articulated: 3.5 to 26 tonnes, 26 to 34 tonnes, 34 to 38 tonnes, 38 to 40 tonnes, over 40 tonnes

2. Government Office Region (NUTS1)

- North East
- North West
- Yorkshire & Humberside
- East Midlands
- West Midlands
- East of England
- London
- South East
- South West
- Wales
- Scotland
- Northern Ireland

Recording of weight of goods:

Gross-gross weight of goods is collected, i.e. containers, swap bodies and pallets are included.

Recording journey data sent to Eurostat:

Single stop: If a vehicle is carrying more than one type of good, when the largest component is at least 75 % of the total consignment weight the largest component determines the type of good carried. Otherwise, the type of good will be recorded as groupage. The weight is the sum of all the consignments for the journey.

Multi stop: Where there are fewer than 4 stops, we collect the details of each leg. We provide records, coded as journey type 1, because our system requires that the journey to consignment relationship is a 1 to 1 relationship.

Collection/delivery: As for a single stop journey, if a vehicle is carrying more than one type of good, when the largest component is at least 75 % of the total consignment weight the largest component determines the type of good carried. Otherwise, the type of good will be recorded as groupage.

For collection journeys, weight=goods collected.

For delivery journeys, weight=goods delivered.

For journeys with both deliveries and collections, but more deliveries, weight=goods delivered.

For journeys with both deliveries and collections, but more collections, weight=goods collected.

For journeys with equal deliveries and collections, weight=goods delivered+goods collected.

Other variables: For Northern Ireland registered vehicles' activity, the domestic survey methodology is used for recording international activity.

Calculation of weighting factors:

$$\text{Weighting factor} = 13 * \frac{N}{S}$$

N = Number of vehicles in the register (in a stratum)

S = Achieved sample count (in a stratum)

Two strata have relatively small sample sizes (artics up to 26 tonnes and artics 38-40 tonnes). To smooth the estimates, these strata have been merged with two others (artics 26-34 tonnes and artics 34-38 respectively) and the weighting factor calculated as:

$$w1 = N1/n1 \cdot [(N1+N2) / (r1 \cdot N1/n1 + r2 \cdot N2/n2)]$$

N1=number of vehicles in the register in stratum 1

n1=number of vehicles sampled in stratum 1

r1=achieved sample count in stratum 1

The achieved sample includes the following returns:

1. Vehicles used during the survey week
2. Vehicles unused during the survey week for the following reasons:
 - On holiday
 - In for MOT, service or repair
 - With no driver
 - With no work
 - Doing site work
 - Scrapped vehicles
 - Unlicensed vehicles

The achieved sample excludes the following returns:

- Vehicle sold during the reference week
- Vehicle stolen during the reference week
- Vehicle on multi-hire
- Form not delivered
- Refusal
- Respondent excused (for example when vehicle only used for personal use)

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:

Environmental impact-related variables:

Type of fuel used and fuel consumption. Air pollution emissions caused by road freight is estimated based on the fuel purchased data collected.

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (NO)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (NO)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (NO)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (NO)
- Degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (YES)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2015	2016
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	392 185	400 167
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	13 723	14 278
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	2 914	2 913
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	2 237	2 392
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	495	455
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	8 077	8 518

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(<https://circabc.europa.eu/w/browse/9eea25b6-ebf2-4961-aed3-6ab27fb95b74>)

United Kingdom (international)

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Department for Transport (DfT)

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2017)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

Applications and Decisions' register

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Traffic Area Offices

Frequency of update:

Continuous

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Monthly

Arrangements for accessing the register:

An extract detailing those hauliers issued with a standard international licence is provided electronically to the road freight team each month.

Information obtained from the register:

Address details of firms operating heavy goods vehicles that have been granted a licence to undertake international journeys.

Firms are subsequently asked to provide information about their expected number of international trips; which is used in the stratification of the sample.

Procedure for reminders:

First reminder: sent 2.5 weeks after the end of the survey week by email.

Second reminder: sent 5.5 weeks after the end of the survey week by email.

Third reminder: 7.5 weeks after the end of the survey week by phone.

The response rate is adequate.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Transport firm

Types of units excluded:

Organisations not holding, or not requiring international licences (e.g. armed forces, emergency services, breakdown recovery vehicles).

Time unit:

Time periods differ according to size of firm (see stratification below):

Group	Expected number of international trips a year	Time period for survey	Frequency of survey
1	1 001+	1 day	4 weeks
3	401 – 1 000	3 days	12.5 weeks
6	101 – 400	1 week	25 weeks
12	25 – 100	2 weeks	50 weeks
24	10 – 24	4 weeks	100 weeks

Time unit of quarter 1 of 2017 included in the survey:

All (13 weeks)

Stratification:

The sample is stratified according to the number of international trips expected to be undertaken by a firm:

Group	Expected number of international trips a year	Time period for survey	Frequency of survey
1	1 001+	1 day	4 weeks
3	401 – 1 000	3 days	12.5 weeks
6	101 – 400	1 week	25 weeks
12	25 – 100	2 weeks	50 weeks
24	10 – 24	4 weeks	100 weeks

Recording of weight of goods:

Gross-gross weight of goods is collected, i.e. containers, swap bodies and pallets are included.

Recording of journey data sent to Eurostat:

Multi stop, multi stop, collection/delivery: No simplifying assumptions because the data is collected at commodity level.

Calculation of weighting factors:

Weighting factor = $P * K$

P = design weight for a given firm group

K = population figure for a given route * number of sample trips leaving the UK via that route

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:**Environmental impact-related variables:**

Type of fuel. Air pollution emissions caused by road freight is estimated based on the fuel purchased data collected via the national survey.

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (NO)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (NO)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (NO)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (NO)
- Degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (YES)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2015	2016
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	1 384	1 597
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	988	1 011
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	748	1 007
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	255	4
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	0	0
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	1 739	1 513

More information in Countries Specific Notes

(<https://circabc.europa.eu/w/browse/9eea25b6-ebf2-4961-aed3-6ab27fb95b74>)

North Macedonia

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

State Statistical Office

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

Register of road freight transport survey

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Ministry of Interior Affairs

Frequency of update:

Quarterly updated

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Once a year

Arrangements for accessing the register:

The Ministry of Interior Affairs submits the data for registered freight vehicles. After receiving the data of registered vehicles, the IT Department creates a database with the required data and then merges them with the Statistical Business Register and other databases in order to obtain the addresses and other data on vehicle owners and their activity.

Information obtained from the register:

Vehicles registration number, year of first registration, maximum permissible laden weight, number of axes, capacity for loading, address, type of vehicle, name of owners, region in country, purpose of the vehicle.

Procedure for reminders:

First reminder by written letter and second reminder one week later by phone or by written letter.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

Agricultural vehicles; military vehicles; vehicles older than 30 years; vehicles with maximum permissible laden weight less than 3.5 tonnes

Time unit:

1 week

Time unit of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

13 weeks

Stratification:

The sample for each stratum was chosen by a systematic random method. The systematic selection made it combination of the types of the vehicles, of allowed load capacity and information whether the owner of the vehicle is natural or legal person. All vehicles are classified under the category of allowed load capacity to 5 load categories:

- 1 – 3 500 – 4 999 kg of load capacity
- 2 – 5 000 – 6 999 kg of load capacity
- 3 – 7 000 – 9 999 kg of load capacity
- 4 – 10 000 – 14 999 kg of load capacity
- 5 – 15 000 kg and over of load capacity

The selection of sample units is proportional within each stratum.

Additional variables collected compared to the legal requirements:**Environmental impact related variables:**

Type of fuel used and fuel consumption.

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (NO)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (NO)
- vehicle empty kilometres (NO)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (NO)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (NO)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (NO)
- Degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (NO)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (NO)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	:	:
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	:	:
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	:	:
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	:	:
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	:	:
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	:	:

More information in Countries Specific Notes

https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC

Montenegro

Organisation responsible for the conducting the survey:

Statistical Office of Montenegro

(Based on information referring to the first quarter of 2019)

Sampling register used for the survey

Name of register:

Database of registered road motor vehicles

Name of organisation who maintains the register:

Ministry of Interior

Frequency of update:

Quarterly

Frequency of access to draw the samples:

Once a year

Arrangements for accessing the register:

Agreement between the Statistical Office of Montenegro – MONSTAT and the Ministry of the Interior for providing statistical information for survey road freight traffic. After receiving the data on registered vehicles, it creates a database with necessary data.

Information obtained from the register:

Registration number, date of registration, name and address of owner of vehicle, mark of vehicle, type of vehicle and model vehicle, maximum permissible weight, weight of empty vehicle, number of axles, fuel type, year of production.

Procedure for reminders:

Interviewers visit the reporting unit before the reference week and deliver them a flyer with a brief description of survey informing them that they are in a survey sample. Seven days after the end of reference week, the interviewer visits the reporting unit for collecting the data.

Sampling methodology

Statistical unit:

Tractive vehicle

Types of units excluded:

Agricultural vehicles; military vehicles; vehicles older than 30 years; vehicles with maximum permissible laden weight less than 3.5 tonnes.

Time unit:

One week

Time unit of quarter 1 of 2019 included in the survey:

13 weeks

Stratification:

The survey of road freight transport is done on the basis of a stratified sample. The stratum are a combination of the types of the vehicles, of allowed load capacity and information whether the owner of the vehicle is natural or legal person. It was done by using the optimal allocation of variables allowed load capacity. All vehicles are classified under the category of "allowed load capacity" to 6 load categories:

Class 1: vehicles up to 4 999 kg;

Class 2: vehicles from 5 000 kg to 9 999 kg;

Class 3: vehicles from 10 000 kg to 11 999 kg;

Class 4: vehicles from 12 000 kg 14 999 kg;

Class 5: vehicles of 15 000 kg 19 999 kg;

Class 6: vehicles from 20 000+ kg.

Recording of weight of goods:

Gross weight of goods is collected, i.e. containers, swap bodies and pallets are excluded.

Recording of journey data sent to Eurostat:

Single stop: In case of carrying more than one type of goods, respondents can record only the type of good with the largest weight.

Multi stop: recorded by vertical stages.

Collection/delivery: In case of carrying more than one type of goods, respondents can record only the type of good with the largest weight. Collection/delivery journeys are recorded only for national transport.

Calculation of weighting factors:

$$\text{Weighting factor} = \frac{N}{S+S'}$$

N = number of vehicles in the register (in a stratum).

S = number of questionnaires used in analysis.

S' = number of vehicles for which no activity was recorded, but vehicles could be considered as active (holiday, no work, etc.), scrapped, final or temporally out of operation, not performing transport activity anymore.

Additional (optional) variables collected compared to the legal requirements:

Environmental impact related variables: none.

A1. Vehicle-related variables:

- possibility of using vehicles for combined transport (YES)
- vehicle operator's NACE Rev. 2 at class level (four-digit level) (YES)
- vehicle empty kilometres (YES)

A2. Journey-related variables:

- axle configuration according to the nomenclature defined in the Regulation on road transport statistics (YES)
- place of loading, if any, of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport (NO)
- place of unloading, if any, of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport (NO)
- Degree of loading: situation 'fully loaded' (procedure 2) or 'not fully loaded' (procedure 1) of the goods road transport vehicle during the journey in question, in terms of maximum volume of space used during the journey (procedure 0 = by convention for unladen journeys) (YES)

A3. Goods-related variables:

- type of freight (Cargo types) as defined in the Regulation (YES)

Main figures	2018	2019
Total number of relevant goods vehicles in the country	:	:
Number of vehicles selected for initial sample and questionnaires dispatched to vehicle owners	:	:
Number of cases where no vehicle activity was recorded during the sampled period but the vehicle could be considered as part of the active stock	:	:
Number of cases classified as non-respondents	:	:
Number of cases where sample register information was wrong and response could not be used	:	:
Number of questionnaires used in analysis	:	:

More information in Countries Specific Notes

https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/0c7a12bf-2645-4509-9339-a266f3e1e44d/library/09be2be6-defd-4cb4-818c-134ded0107ca?p=1&n=10&sort=modified_DESC

2

Summary tables

Table 1 – Scope of surveys

Country	Sampling base		Agricultural, military and public service vehicles	Vehicle types not covered	
	Register of tractive vehicles maintained by the NSI or national organisations (*)	Other		Vehicles over or below certain limits	Other vehicles not covered
Belgium	Yes	-	Yes	Vehicles < 1 tonnes LC	Vehicles not destined to the transport of goods
Bulgaria	Yes	-	Yes	Vehicles < 6 tonnes MPLW	Vehicles with dimensions exceeding permitted limits of the country. Vehicles not destined to the transport of goods.
Czechia	Yes	-	Yes	Vehicles < 2 tonnes LC	Vehicles with oversized load
Denmark	Yes	Road Worthiness Test (RWT)	-	Vehicles < 6 tonnes MPLW	Personally owned vehicles
Germany	Yes	-	Yes	Lorries ≤ 3.5 tonnes LC or ≤ 6 tonnes MPLW if LC not present Vehicles > 30 years	Vehicles not destined to the transport of goods (special purpose lorries, mobile cranes)
Estonia	Yes	-	Yes	Lorries < 3.5 tonnes LC Vehicles > 25 years	Special purpose vehicles
Ireland	Yes	-	-	Vehicles < 2 tonnes unladen weight	Vehicles not destined to the transport of goods. Vehicles taxed as non-commercial vehicles
Greece	Yes	-	Yes	Vehicles <3.5 tonnes LC and < 6 tonnes MPLW	-
Spain	Yes	-	Yes	Vehicles <3.5 tonnes LC and < 6 tonnes MPLW	Special vehicles with very high weight capacity or dimensions which need a special registration number. Vehicles not destined to the transport of goods

(*) Ministry of Transport or other national organisations.



Table 1 – Scope of surveys (continuation)

Country	Sampling base		Agricultural, military and public service vehicles	Vehicle types not covered	
	Register of tractive vehicles maintained by the NSI or national organisations (1)	Other		Vehicles over or below certain limits	Other vehicles not covered
France	Yes	-	Yes	Lorries > 32.5 tonnes LC Tractors > 44.5 tonnes LC Vehicles < 3.5 tonnes LC Vehicles > 15 years	Special purpose vehicles. Vehicles belonging to owners involved in activities such as driving schools, fairgrounds, etc. Vehicles that didn't have a compulsory vehicle check within 15 months before the sample selection date and that were not first registered during those 15 months.
Croatia	Yes	-	Yes	Vehicles < 3.5 tonnes LC	Special purpose vehicles
Italy	Yes	Tax vehicle register from the Ministry of Economy and Finance Road freight survey register	Yes	Vehicles < 3.5 tonnes LC Vehicles > 11 years	Vehicles not destined to the transport of goods
Cyprus	Yes	-	-	Vehicles < 3 tonnes LC	-
Latvia	Yes	Register of vehicles	Yes	Vehicles < 3.5 tonnes LC Vehicles > 25 years	Special purpose vehicles
Lithuania	Yes	Data on road freight vehicles, which passed a roadworthiness test	-	Vehicles < 6 tonnes MPLW Vehicles > 25 years	Special purpose vehicles Vehicles not used for goods carriage
Luxembourg	Yes	-	Yes	Vehicles < 3.5 tonnes LC	Vehicles with dimensions exceeding permitted limits of the country. Vehicles used for breakdown services
Hungary	Yes	-	Yes	Vehicles < 3.5 tonnes LC	Special purpose vehicles
Malta	Yes	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	Yes	National Business Register Lease Registers from the Tax Authorities	-	Vehicles ≤ 3.5 tonnes MPLW Vehicles > 25 years	Vehicles not used for goods transport on public roads. Passenger vehicles (buses, campers)
Austria	Yes	Statistical Business Register (BR)	Yes	Vehicles < 2 tonnes LC Vehicles > 30 years	Fire brigade, driving schools, private household, exterritorial organisations
Poland	Yes	-	Yes	Vehicles ≤ 3.5 tonnes MPLW and < 1.5 tonnes LC Vehicles > 25 years	Special purposes vehicles. Vehicle not adjusted to carry goods

(1) Ministry of Transport or other national organisations.



Table 1 – Scope of surveys (continuation)

Country	Sampling base		Vehicle types not covered		
	Register of tractive vehicles maintained by the NSI or national organisations (*)	Other	Agricultural, military and public service vehicles	Vehicles over or below certain limits	Other vehicles not covered
Portugal	Yes	-	Yes	Vehicles ≤ 3.5 tonnes MPLW	Vehicles not destined to the transport of goods
Romania	Yes	-	Yes	Vehicles < 3.5 tonnes LC Vehicles > 25 years	-
Slovenia	Yes	-	Yes	Vehicles < 2 tonnes LC	Special purpose vehicles
Slovakia	Yes	Register of operators	-	-	-
Finland	Yes	National: Vehicle Register International: Membership register	Yes	Vehicles ≤ 3.5 tonnes MPLW	Special purpose vehicles
Sweden	Yes	Commercial Traffic Register (CTR) Central Register of Corporation (FDB) Vehicle-kilometre database (VKD)	Yes	Vehicles < 3.5 tonnes LC Vehicles ≥ 30 years	Special purpose vehicles; Vehicles owned by companies not registered in the Central Register of Corporations
Liechtenstein	Yes	Office of Motor Vehicles	-	Vehicles < 6 tonnes MPLW	Vehicles operating in LI and CH only
Norway	Yes	-	-	Vehicles < 3.5 tonnes LC Vehicles ≥ 35 tonnes MPLW Vehicles > 25 years	Special purpose vehicles
Switzerland	Yes	-	Yes	Vehicles ≤ 3.5 tonnes MPLW	Special purpose vehicles
United Kingdom	Yes	National: Driver Vehicle Licensing Agency for GB-registered vehicles and Driver Vehicle Licensing for Northern Ireland registered vehicles International: Application and Decisions' Register from Traffic Area Offices	Yes	Vehicles < 3.5 tonnes MPLW (national transport only)	Special purpose vehicles
North Macedonia	Yes	-	Yes	Vehicles < 3.5 tonnes MPLW Vehicles > 30 years	Special purpose vehicles
Montenegro	Yes	-	Yes	Vehicles < 3.5 tonnes MPLW Vehicles > 25 years	-

(*) Ministry of Transport or other national organisations.



Table 2 – Sampling rate in space (of vehicles, firms), 2019

Country	Statistical unit	Number of statistical units in the population	Number of statistical units in the sample	Sampling rate in space (%)
Belgium	Tractive vehicle	103 030	17 970	17.4
Bulgaria	Tractive vehicle	113 498	16 000	14.1
Czechia	Tractive vehicle	160 798	18 071	11.2
Denmark	Tractive vehicle	36 560	8 383	22.9
Germany	Tractive vehicle	556 661	182 278	32.7
Estonia	Tractive vehicle	17 179	6 032	35.1
Ireland	Tractive vehicle	127 222	25 783	20.3
Greece	Tractive vehicle	96 611	7 269	7.5
Spain	Tractive vehicle	347 489	56 000	16.1
France	Tractive vehicle	412 390	64 372	15.6
Croatia	Tractive vehicle	31 941	10 400	32.6
Italy	Tractive vehicle	195 468	42 291	21.6
Cyprus	Tractive vehicle	13 671	1 612	11.8
Latvia	Tractive vehicle	22 005	6 240	28.4
Lithuania	Tractive vehicle	54 008	12 837	23.8
Luxembourg	Tractive vehicle	9 370	8 975	95.8
Hungary	Tractive vehicle	79 992	50 356	63.0
Malta	Tractive vehicle, Transport firm	-	-	-
Netherlands	Tractive vehicle	135 549	38 908	28.7
Austria	Tractive vehicle, Local unit	67 421	27 658	41.0
Poland	Tractive vehicle	699 217	50 352	7.2
Portugal	Tractive vehicle	80 588	27 654	34.3
Romania	Tractive vehicle	132 477	32 202	24.3
Slovenia	Tractive vehicle	28 704	8 357	29.1
Slovakia	Tractive vehicle	163 572	13 000	7.9
Finland	Tractive vehicle	114 468	10 000	8.7
Sweden	Tractive vehicle	65 618	11 668	17.8
Liechtenstein (*)	Tractive vehicle	258	314	121.7
Norway	Tractive vehicle	34 474	7 540	21.9
Switzerland	Tractive vehicle	52 872	8 871	16.8
United Kingdom	Tractive vehicle (national)	406 266	13 918	3.4
	Transport firm (international)	3 404	2 210	64.9
North Macedonia	Tractive vehicle	:	:	-
Montenegro	Tractive vehicle	:	:	-

(*) Some vehicles may be surveyed several times in the same quarter; 2013 data used for number of statistical units in the population and sample.

The sampling rate in space figures (%) have been obtained by calculating as follows: 'Number of statistical units in the sample' divided by 'Number of statistical units in the population'.



Table 3 – Time-based sampling rate, 2019

Country	Time unit	Number of time units in the year	Number of time units represented in the survey in the year	Time-based sampling rate (%)
Belgium	Week	52	52	1.92
Bulgaria	Week	52	52	1.92
Czechia	Week	52	52	1.92
Denmark	Week	52	52	1.92
Germany	Half week	104	104	0.96
Estonia	Week	52	52	1.92
Ireland	Week	52	52	1.92
Greece	Week	52	52	1.92
Spain	Week	52	52	1.92
France	Week	52	52	1.92
Croatia	Week	52	52	1.92
Italy	Week	52	52	1.92
Cyprus	Week	52	52	1.92
Latvia	Week	52	52	1.92
Lithuania	Week	52	52	1.92
Luxembourg	Week	52	28	3.57
Hungary	Week	52	52	1.92
Malta (2004)	3 days	121	0	-
Netherlands	Week	52	52	1.92
Austria	Week	52	52	1.92
Poland	Week	52	52	1.92
Portugal	Week	52	52	1.92
Romania	Week	52	52	1.92
Slovenia	Week	52	52	1.92
Slovakia	Week	52	52	1.92
Finland (1)	3 or 4 days	52	52	1.92
Sweden	Week	52	52	1.92
Liechtenstein	Week	52	24	4.17
Norway	Week	52	52	1.92
Switzerland	Week	52	52	1.92
	Week (national)	52	52	1.92
United Kingdom	Dependant on the firm size (international transport)	-	-	-
North Macedonia	Week	52	52	1.92
Montenegro	Week	52	52	1.92

(1) 3 days for non-members of SKAL-S, 4 days for members of SKAL-S. These days make a period of one week. Every other week starts with 3 days and every other week starts with 4 days.

The time-based sampling rate figures (%) have been obtained by calculating as follows: 100 divided by 'Number of time units represented in the survey in the year'.



Table 4 – Global sampling rates (in space and in time)

Country	Collection unit	Sampling rate in space (%)	Sampling rate in time (%)	Global sampling rate in space and in time (%)
Belgium	Vehicle-week	17.4	1.92	0.34
Bulgaria	Vehicle-week	14.1	1.92	0.27
Czechia	Vehicle-week	11.2	1.92	0.22
Denmark	Vehicle-week	22.9	1.92	0.44
Germany	Vehicle-half week	32.7	0.96	0.31
Estonia	Vehicle-week	35.1	1.92	0.68
Ireland	Vehicle-week	20.3	1.92	0.39
Greece	Vehicle-week	7.5	1.92	0.14
Spain	Vehicle-week	16.1	1.92	0.31
France	Vehicle-week	15.6	1.92	0.30
Croatia	Vehicle-week	32.6	1.92	0.63
Italy	Vehicle-week	21.6	1.92	0.42
Cyprus	Vehicle-week (national)	11.8	1.92	0.23
Latvia	Vehicle-week	28.4	1.92	0.55
Lithuania	Vehicle-week	23.8	1.92	0.46
Luxembourg	Vehicle-week	95.8	3.57	3.42
Hungary	Vehicle-week	63.0	1.92	1.21
Malta	Vehicle-week	-	-	-
Netherlands	Vehicle-week	28.7	1.92	0.55
Austria	Vehicle-week	41.0	1.92	0.79
Poland	Vehicle-week	7.2	1.92	0.14
Portugal	Vehicle-week	34.3	1.92	0.66
Romania	Vehicle-week	24.3	1.92	0.47
Slovenia	Vehicle-week	29.1	1.92	0.56
Slovakia	Vehicle-week	7.9	1.92	0.15
Finland	Vehicle-week	8.7	1.92	0.17
Sweden	Vehicle-week	17.8	1.92	0.34
Liechtenstein (1)	Vehicle-week	121.7	4.17	5.07
Norway	Vehicle-week	21.9	1.92	0.42
Switzerland	Vehicle-week	16.8	1.92	0.32
United Kingdom	Vehicle-week (national)	3.4	1.92	0.07
North Macedonia	Vehicle-week	-	1.92	-
Montenegro	Vehicle-week	-	1.92	-

(1) 2013 data used for the sampling rate in space.

The global sampling rate figures have been obtained by multiplying the sampling rate in space by the sampling rate in time.



Table 5 – Response rate, 2018-2019

Country	Response rate (in %)	
	2018	2019
Belgium	54.93	51.46
Bulgaria	65.36	65.37
Czechia	91.29	91.58
Denmark	95.38	98.02
Germany	92.79	92.92
Estonia	80.82	81.48
Ireland	50.54	50.51
Greece	72.94	65.41
Spain	97.85	95.57
France	73.55	73.54
Croatia	79.88	80.08
Italy	40.67	51.27
Cyprus	96.59	97.64
Latvia	68.29	66.55
Lithuania	81.03	80.27
Luxembourg	88.52	88.55
Hungary	83.62	82.57
Malta	:	:
Netherlands	86.44	87.31
Austria	98.11	98.41
Poland	67.89	68.94
Portugal	89.04	87.35
Romania	95.45	95.43
Slovenia	70.85	69.03
Slovakia	85.18	84.93
Finland	60.69	58.44
Sweden	61.07	60.94
Liechtenstein (1)	99.07	97.77
Norway	96.05	96.37
Switzerland	60.64	62.48
United Kingdom (national)	83.11	81.91
North Macedonia	:	:
Montenegro	:	:

(1) Based on 2012-2013 data.

The response rate is defined as the number of questionnaires dispatched minus those classified as non-response divided by the number of questionnaires dispatched, expressed as a percentage.



Table 6 – Register quality, 2018-2019

Country	Register quality (in %)	
	2018	2019
Belgium	89.06	87.72
Bulgaria	59.64	51.11
Czechia	77.16	78.25
Denmark	94.50	94.18
Germany	94.81	94.52
Estonia	72.35	71.60
Ireland	94.78	95.62
Greece	87.36	86.16
Spain	69.08	69.81
France	89.19	89.63
Croatia	89.06	90.44
Italy	87.04	87.97
Cyprus	97.62	98.73
Latvia	97.14	97.78
Lithuania	85.71	85.68
Luxembourg	100.00	100.00
Hungary	78.86	78.62
Malta	:	:
Netherlands	91.61	91.45
Austria	86.44	86.11
Poland	72.84	72.99
Portugal	95.52	95.51
Romania	94.19	93.91
Slovenia	92.12	92.10
Slovakia	82.98	90.06
Finland	89.16	86.31
Sweden	93.03	93.36
Liechtenstein (*)	100.00	98.37
Norway	94.27	94.65
Switzerland	85.66	83.84
United Kingdom (national)	95.60	95.15
North Macedonia	:	:
Montenegro	:	:

(*) Based on 2012-2013 data.

The register quality is defined as the number of usable questionnaires (i.e. number of questionnaires dispatched minus number of questionnaires classified as non-response minus number of questionnaires where sample register information was wrong) divided by the number of questionnaires dispatched minus those classified as non-response, expressed as a percentage.



Table 7 – Precision of results, in terms of Standard error for total transport (on tonnes), 2018-2019

Country	Standard error (tonnes), in %	
	2018	2019
Belgium	3.32	2.58
Bulgaria	8.58	9.33
Czechia	3.99	3.99
Denmark	4.72	4.77
Germany	0.81	0.84
Estonia	8.84	8.52
Ireland	2.85	3.03
Greece	15.10	14.49
Spain	1.85	1.78
France	1.46	1.48
Croatia	4.09	4.47
Italy	3.02	2.40
Cyprus	7.20	6.19
Latvia	5.80	5.38
Lithuania	2.80	2.98
Luxembourg	3.20	3.66
Hungary	2.04	2.01
Malta	-	-
Netherlands	1.82	1.78
Austria	2.09	2.14
Poland	2.57	2.50
Portugal	2.94	2.94
Romania	2.95	2.96
Slovenia	5.13	5.00
Slovakia	5.56	5.68
Finland	6.48	6.34
Sweden	5.00	4.78
Liechtenstein	-	-
Norway	5.36	5.13
Switzerland	5.06	5.18
United Kingdom	2.72	2.71
North Macedonia	-	-
Montenegro	-	-

Percentage standard error of estimate (95 % confidence).

See the manual 'Road freight transport methodology', i.e. the Reference Manual for the implementation of the Council Regulation No 70/2012 on statistics on the carriage of goods by road, chapters 3 and 7 for more details on the methodology used for the calculation of the percentage standard error.

Reference: Commission Regulation 642/2004 on precision requirements for data collected in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 1172/98 on statistical returns in respect of the carriage of goods by road.



Table 8 – Precision of results, in terms of Standard error for total transport (on tonne-kilometres), 2018-2019

Country	Standard error (tkm), in %	
	2018	2019
Belgium	3.42	2.78
Bulgaria	5.11	6.22
Czechia	3.32	3.19
Denmark	3.10	3.26
Germany	0.62	0.64
Estonia	6.22	6.79
Ireland	2.80	2.81
Greece	5.65	5.94
Spain	1.63	1.64
France	1.01	1.00
Croatia	3.85	3.99
Italy	2.23	1.89
Cyprus	6.37	6.48
Latvia	3.62	3.79
Lithuania	2.16	2.08
Luxembourg	2.67	2.50
Hungary	1.32	1.37
Malta	-	-
Netherlands	1.43	1.44
Austria	1.89	1.93
Poland	1.88	1.79
Portugal	2.75	2.90
Romania	1.91	1.92
Slovenia	3.26	3.36
Slovakia	3.93	3.98
Finland	5.66	6.02
Sweden	3.79	4.17
Liechtenstein	-	-
Norway	2.66	2.68
Switzerland	4.83	4.88
United Kingdom	3.57	3.32
North Macedonia	-	-
Montenegro	-	-

Percentage standard error of estimate (95 % confidence).

See the manual 'Road freight transport methodology', i.e. the Reference Manual for the implementation of the Council Regulation No 70/2012 on statistics on the carriage of goods by road, chapters 3 and 7 for more details on the methodology used for the calculation of the percentage standard error.

Reference: Commission Regulation 642/2004 on precision requirements for data collected in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 1172/98 on statistical returns in respect of the carriage of goods by road.



Table 9 – Precision of results, in terms of Standard error for total transport (on kilometres loaded), 2018-2019

Country	Standard error (km loaded), in %	
	2018	2019
Belgium	2.32	1.95
Bulgaria	4.35	5.11
Czechia	2.37	2.29
Denmark	2.02	2.10
Germany	0.48	0.49
Estonia	4.81	5.24
Ireland	2.07	2.06
Greece	5.03	5.01
Spain	1.29	1.29
France	0.78	0.79
Croatia	3.05	3.10
Italy	1.59	1.38
Cyprus	5.98	6.00
Latvia	3.08	3.19
Lithuania	1.80	1.73
Luxembourg	1.95	1.86
Hungary	1.04	1.09
Malta	-	-
Netherlands	1.05	1.05
Austria	1.50	1.54
Poland	1.38	1.33
Portugal	2.00	2.11
Romania	1.67	1.67
Slovenia	2.54	2.60
Slovakia	2.87	2.85
Finland	4.50	4.21
Sweden	2.60	2.69
Liechtenstein	-	-
Norway	2.15	2.15
Switzerland	3.03	3.06
United Kingdom	1.99	1.94
North Macedonia	-	-
Montenegro	-	-

Percentage standard error of estimate (95 % confidence).

See the manual 'Road freight transport methodology', i.e. the Reference Manual for the implementation of the Council Regulation No 70/2012 on statistics on the carriage of goods by road, chapters 3 and 7 for more details on the methodology used for the calculation of the percentage standard error.

Reference: Commission Regulation 642/2004 on precision requirements for data collected in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 1172/98 on statistical returns in respect of the carriage of goods by road.



Table 10 – Optional variables provided by the reporting countries

Country	A1. Vehicle-related variables			A2. Journey-related variables				A3. Goods-related variables
	Possibility of using vehicles for combined transport	Vehicle operator's NACE category of activity	Vehicle empty kilometres	Axle configuration	Place of loading of the road transport vehicle on another means of transport	Place of unloading of the road transport vehicle from another means of transport	Degree of loading of the vehicle	Type of cargo
Belgium	x	-	x	x	-	-	x	x
Bulgaria	x	-	x	x	x	x	-	x
Czechia	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	x
Denmark	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	-
Germany	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x
Estonia	-	x	x	x	-	-	x	x
Ireland	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	x
Greece	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Spain	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
France	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Croatia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	x	x	x	-	-	x	x
Latvia	-	x	x	x	-	-	x	x
Lithuania	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Luxembourg	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	x
Hungary	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Austria (1)	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Poland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Portugal	-	x	x	x	-	-	x	x
Romania	x	x	-	x	-	-	x	x
Slovenia	-	x	x	x	-	-	x	x
Slovakia	-	x	x	x	-	-	x	x
Finland	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-
Sweden	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Liechtenstein	-	x	x	x	-	-	x	x
Norway	-	x	x	x	-	-	x	x
Switzerland	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x
United Kingdom	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-
North Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	x

(1) Austria collects partial data on the place of loading/unloading of the road transport vehicle on/from another means of transport

GETTING IN TOUCH WITH THE EU

In person

All over the European Union there are hundreds of Europe Direct information centres. You can find the address of the centre nearest you at: https://europa.eu/european-union/contact_en

On the phone or by email

Europe Direct is a service that answers your questions about the European Union. You can contact this service:

- by freephone: 00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11 (certain operators may charge for these calls),
- at the following standard number: +32 22999696 or
- by email via: https://europa.eu/european-union/contact_en

FINDING INFORMATION ABOUT THE EU

Online

Information about the European Union in all the official languages of the EU is available on the Europa website at: https://europa.eu/european-union/index_en

EU publications

You can download or order free and priced EU publications at: <https://op.europa.eu/en/publications>. Multiple copies of free publications may be obtained by contacting Europe Direct or your local information centre (see https://europa.eu/european-union/contact_en).

EU law and related documents

For access to legal information from the EU, including all EU law since 1952 in all the official language versions, go to EUR-Lex at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu>

Open data from the EU

The EU Open Data Portal (<http://data.europa.eu/euodp/en>) provides access to datasets from the EU. Data can be downloaded and reused for free, for both commercial and non-commercial purposes.

Methodologies used in road freight transport surveys in Member States, EFTA and Candidate Countries

The present document describes the methods used by Member States, candidate and EFTA countries in their surveys on road freight transport statistics. Part I describes national methodologies for data collection. This information is based on the national reference metadata produced by the reporting countries. Data in these national metadata refer to the first quarter of 2019. Part II includes summary tables, with the basic information on sampling, response rate, register quality and precision of results of the surveys. Data on the registers used to draw the sample and the sampling methodology are relevant for the surveys conducted in the first quarter of 2019, while the main characteristics given for each country refer to the years 2018 and 2019, according to data availability. 'Methodologies used in surveys of road freight transport in Member States, EFTA and Candidate Countries' is published in English only.

For more information

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/>