

ITF Statistical Activities

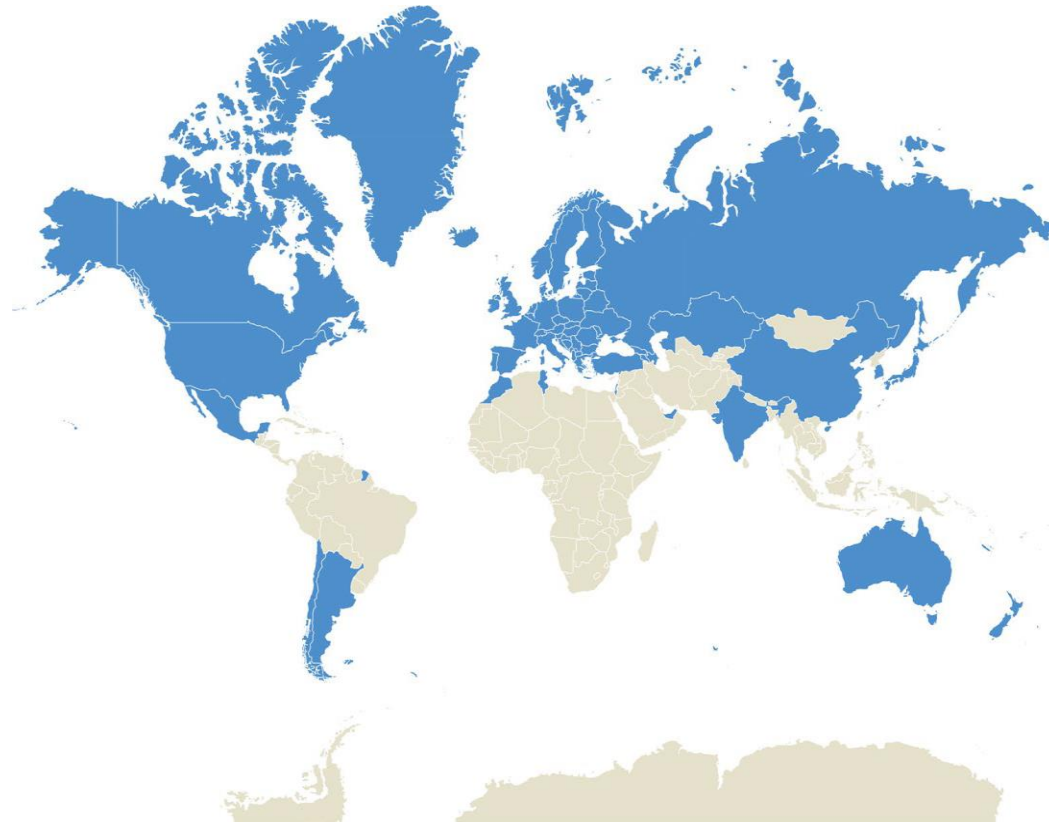
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IEA

Mario BARRETO

Overview

1. ITF Presentation
2. What data do we collect and how
3. Actions to ensure data quality and harmonisation
4. International cooperation developments
5. Major challenges

1. ITF Presentation



- 60 member countries on five continents
- Only transport body with a mandate for all modes
- Administratively integrated with OECD, politically independent



Think Tank

- Policy-relevant research and analysis
- Modelling, data and statistics
- Collaborative projects with world experts



The Annual Summit

- Held every May in Leipzig (Germany) on a strategic theme
2020 Transport Innovation for Sustainable Development
- Ministers are joined by business leaders, civil society, international organisations, research community
- Outputs help guide transport policy in member countries

2. What data do we collect

- Official inland transport statistics

https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=ITF_INV-MTN_DATA

- Four different questionnaires

Three are short, with limited selected variables, “easy” to collect, not a big burden

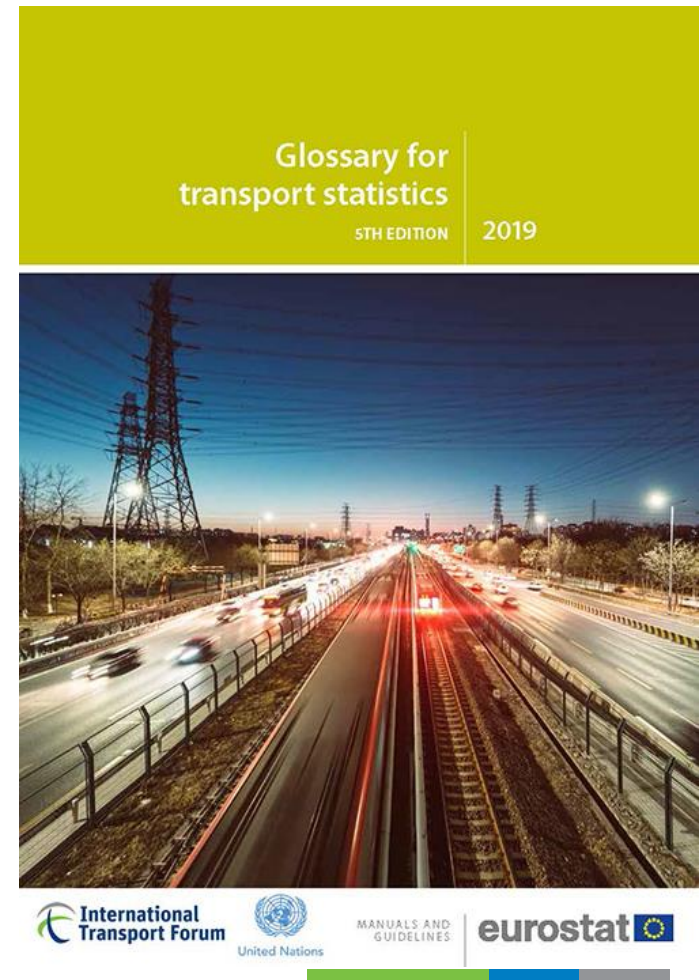
- a) Quarterly transport statistics: rail, road and IWW for T-km (Int. and Nat.), rail P-km
- b) Annual transport trends: rail, road, IWW, pipeline for T-km, rail and road P-km (pass. cars and buses), road injury accidents, fatalities and injuries
- c) Annual spending on transport infrastructure: investment spending, maintenance expenditures and capital stock (current national currencies) on rail, road, IWW, maritime ports and airports.

The last one has disaggregated information (700 variables) (common to Eurostat, UNECE, ITF)

- d) Common Questionnaire: Huge and detailed questionnaire on infrastructure, transport equipment, traffic, transport measurement, safety

3. Actions to ensure data quality and harmonisation

- Reduce the burden on data suppliers
(Short Qst., existing variables, Common Qst.)
- Creation of a Glossary for Transport Statistics (Bible)
<https://www.itf-oecd.org/sites/default/files/docs/glossary-transport-statistics.pdf>
- Difficult to harmonise at international level
It is critical to have metadata to better understand the statistical coverage
- Need to calculate performance indicators
Important to check how realistic and consistent is the data (available on web site)



4. International cooperation developments

- **Creation of the 'Inter-Secretariat Working Group' (IWG)**
To serve the needs of the Eurostat, UNECE and ITF member states
Common questionnaire and Glossary
- **Have an ITF annual stat meeting** (18-19 March 2020, Paris, OECD)
Meet/exchange with our member countries
- **Participate in other meetings**
Enrich our knowledge and possible data improvement
- **Compare our data with other organisations**
On going exercise (UIC, IRF, Eurostat, UNECE, world Bank ...)
- **Develop specific projects**
Transport Satellite Account (TrSA): Framework to measure the full contribution of the transport activity to the Economy. ITF Task Force 17th March 2020, Paris, OECD)

5. Major challenges

- **Speak the same language**
Glossary ongoing work
- **Improve data quality/comparability/data coverage**
Metadata, understand the methodologies (many data are estimated from samples)
- **Meet with our data suppliers**
Creates links and gives better results
- **Have all the same needs at the same time**
Find the right timing to launch international project
- **Lack of resources**
Money makes the world go round
- **Make good use of new technologies**
Some concrete examples



Canada uses of Geographical Information Systems for transportation

Many application such as:

- **Clean transportation**
 - Localisation of emissions and health impacts
 - Abandoned vessels localisation & identification/oil spill detection
- **Safe & secure transportation:**
 - Risk analysis (movement of dangerous goods)
 - Obstacle mapping (Aviation)
 - Navigation safety
- **Areas with multiple applications**
 - Forecast/modeling (support planning, investment, monitoring)
 - Traffic flows/Congestion (looking at efficiency or safety/risk)
 - Earth Observation based collection and analysis (infrastructure state, pollution monitoring...)

<https://open.canada.ca/en/open-maps>

Earth Observation : possible applications to transport

What is EO ?

It is defined as the process of acquiring observations of the Earth's surface and atmosphere via remote sensing instruments or in-situ measurements (Aerial, drones, satellites ...)

Maritime:

- Vessel detection
- Iceberg monitoring
- Maritime Pollution Monitoring
- Coastal Monitoring

Ice:

- Bottom fast ice
- Snow monitoring
- Floe edge
- Lake and River ice monitoring
- Glacier monitoring

Land:

- Land cover maps
- Security: right-of-way intrusion
- Terrain stability: Permafrost degradation, Land-/Rock-slide
- Infrastructure stability: bridge, overpass, buildings, urban areas.
- Ecosystem monitoring: fire, flooding.
- Topography: DSM, LiDAR.
- Water quality: sediment, temperature
- Agricultural: estimation of crop yield
- Monitoring Green House Gas Emissions

Thank you

Mario BARRTEO
Tel: +33 (0)1 73 01 25 13
Email: mario.barreto@itf-oecd.org

Postal address
2 rue André Pascal
F-75775 Paris Cedex 16