

PASSENGER TRANSPORT

Although some studies have suggested a saturation of passenger travel by car in some developed countries, the demand for passenger mobility continues to increase worldwide. There is a need for good and comprehensive data on passenger mobility in order to develop sustainable passenger mobility systems. Comparability of transport data between countries is not always possible worldwide due to the lack of harmonised definitions and methods. The *Glossary for Transport Statistics* (4th edition) provides common definitions to all member states of the European Union, the International Transport Forum and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

Overview

Rail passenger transport felt the full impact of the economic crisis later than other sectors. It was most visible in 2009 and continued to be felt in 2010. In the EU, passenger-kilometres stagnated in 2010 (0.2%) after falling 2% in 2009. Indeed, many European countries showed a decrease in their rail passenger traffic in 2010, notably in Austria (minus 10%), Poland (minus 4%) and Spain (minus 3%). A few countries resisted the otherwise downward trend; the United Kingdom (6%), Germany (2%) Switzerland (3%), Denmark (3%) and Finland (2%). Outside Europe, rail passenger-kilometres data for the Russian Federation show a drop of 8%. Preliminary data for China indicates rather flat growth (0.4%) however this still represents additional transport of three billion passenger-kilometres in 2010. However, there continue to be marked differences between EU Member States. In France and Germany, passenger-kilometres have remained consistent at around their pre-crisis levels. Passenger transport by rail in the United Kingdom has experienced continuous growth in volumes while in contrast passenger traffic in Italy has continued to deteriorate since the economic crisis.

Data on passenger-kilometres travelled in private cars are less detailed and less up to date in many countries. Within the EU, the decline was on average 1.5% in the 13 countries where data are available for 2010. In the United States, passenger travel by car fell 3.8% in 2008, the largest drop since the economic crisis of the 1990s (passenger-kilometres by car fell 3.6% in 1991). Some studies have suggested a saturation of passenger travel by car in some developed countries and while the data available does not lend itself to a detailed analysis, it seems that some levelling off of car travel has taken place in some of the developed economies. How much these trends are due to the economic crisis or to oil price changes, amongst other potential factors, is as yet uncertain.

Definition

In the following table, passenger transport data refer to the total movement of passengers using rail or road (passenger cars, buses or coaches) transport modes. Data are expressed in passenger-kilometres which represents the transport of one passenger over one kilometre. The distance to be taken into consideration is the distance actually run.

Comparability

If passenger transport by rail or by regular buses and coaches can be estimated fairly easily, passengers transport by passenger car or by un-schedule coaches are much more difficult to track down. Some countries do not report passenger car transport at all, others carry out different types of surveys to estimate passenger travel on their territory. There is no common methodology for this and since no method provides a complete vision of passenger movements, data are not always comparable between countries.

Sources

- International Transport Forum (ITF) (2012), "Inland passenger transport", *International Transport Forum* (database).

Further information

Analytical publications

- ITF (2012), *Transport Outlook*, ITF, Paris.
- OECD (2012), *OECD Tourism Trends and Policies*, OECD Publishing.
- OECD (2012), *Strategic Transport Infrastructure Needs to 2030*, OECD Publishing.
- OECD and International Transport Forum (2010), *Improving Reliability on Surface Transport Networks*, OECD Publishing.

Statistical publications

- ITF (2012), *Trends in the Transport Sector*, OECD Publishing.

Methodological publications

- ITF, Statistical Office of the European Communities and United Nations Economic Commission (2010), *Illustrated Glossary for Transport Statistics, 4th Edition*, OECD Publishing.

Websites

- International Transport Forum, www.internationaltransportforum.org.

Inland passenger transport

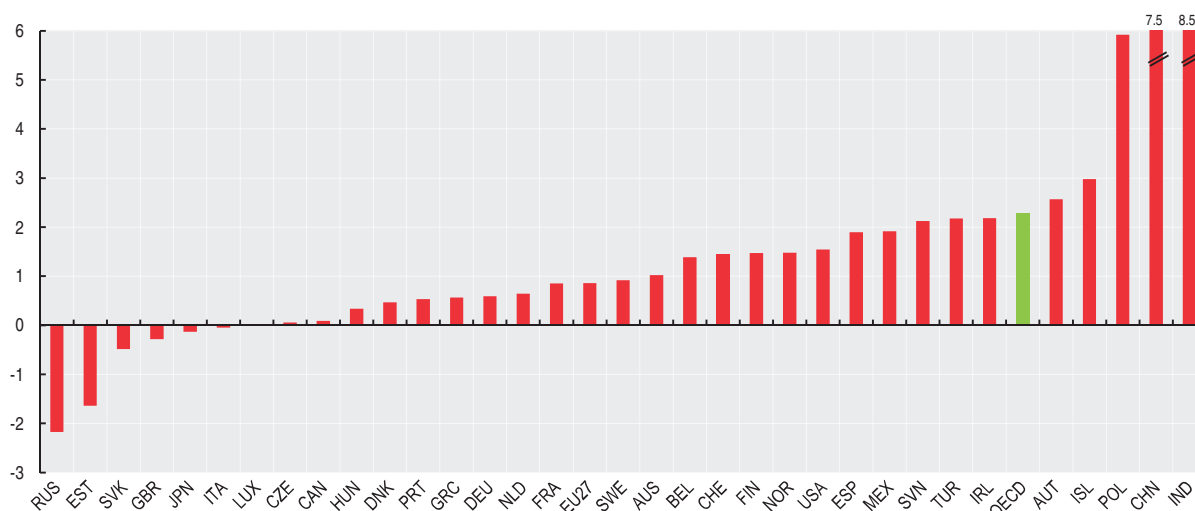
Billion passenger-kilometres

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Australia	259.2	264.9	270.2	268.5	274.4	281.1	293.2	294.0	293.3	296.5	297.4	297.5	296.1
Austria	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.5	9.3	9.6	10.8	10.7	10.3
Belgium	120.1	123.8	127.2	129.5	132.2	133.0	135.5	136.1	137.6	142.2	141.7	144.5	144.0
Canada	501.5	502.5	503.5	482.5	494.5	486.4	489.7	514.2	511.5	504.9	494.0	509.4	507.6
Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	75.5	78.0	80.6	81.4	81.6	83.3	82.7	83.9	86.1	88.0	88.6	88.3	81.0
Denmark	69.1	70.1	70.0	69.4	69.4	70.1	71.6	71.7	72.6	74.3	74.3	73.6	73.0
Estonia	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.5
Finland	64.5	65.9	66.8	68.0	69.3	70.6	71.9	72.9	73.5	75.1	75.0	75.7	76.2
France	771.1	794.4	799.8	828.6	838.2	843.3	846.9	840.2	842.4	852.5	852.0	856.3	863.1
Germany	968.3	990.2	975.7	997.1	1 001.9	996.5	1 009.1	998.9	1 008.2	1 011.0	1 017.3	1 030.4	1 029.1
Greece	39.5	41.9	42.1	42.9	43.6	43.6	44.3	44.3	44.1	44.5	43.8	44.5	44.3
Hungary	73.3	73.8	74.3	74.5	75.2	76.4	78.1	76.5	79.2	79.2	79.3	78.6	76.6
Iceland	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6
Ireland	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	794.4	798.7	854.6	860.0	854.6	854.5	865.1	828.1	829.5	829.5	828.3	870.2	850.9
Japan	1 343.7	1 340.7	1 335.5	1 339.7	1 337.7	1 339.2	1 333.0	1 324.2	1 313.6	1 324.6	1 310.5	1 323.0	1 319.4
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mexico	365.7	387.7	381.8	389.4	393.3	399.1	410.1	423.0	437.1	450.0	464.0	437.3	452.9
Netherlands	167.0	171.4	172.0	172.6	175.1	176.2	181.6	179.6	179.5	180.5	178.5	182.7	182.2
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	56.5	57.9	58.7	59.7	60.6	60.9	61.7	61.5	62.5	64.4	65.7	66.3	67.0
Poland	195.7	197.8	201.1	206.9	214.0	222.0	230.2	244.5	265.6	286.1	320.5	328.1	337.4
Portugal	91.8	97.5	98.0	98.9	99.5	100.1	101.4	101.3	101.1	101.7	101.0	103.2	102.8
Slovak Republic	31.2	32.3	35.2	35.1	35.9	35.3	34.4	35.7	35.9	35.9	35.3	33.4	33.7
Slovenia	23.5	24.8	24.5	24.9	25.4	25.6	26.0	26.3	26.9	28.4	28.9	29.8	29.6
Spain	339.8	361.0	350.4	357.3	383.8	392.3	404.0	412.6	412.4	424.3	427.4	430.6	414.9
Sweden	105.8	108.3	109.6	110.7	113.6	114.2	114.6	115.0	115.3	118.4	118.0	119.2	119.0
Switzerland	93.2	94.7	96.5	97.5	99.0	100.1	101.2	103.3	104.5	106.1	107.6	109.5	109.8
Turkey	192.3	181.4	191.5	173.8	168.5	170.2	179.5	187.2	192.9	214.7	211.2	217.8	232.4
United Kingdom	716.4	726.2	725.2	739.1	762.9	761.0	757.8	753.4	763.4	770.3	767.6	760.1	707.1
United States	4 212.8	4 285.1	4 362.7	4 364.7	4 459.5	4 492.3	4 573.3	4 590.9	4 538.8	5 855.6	5 664.2	5 007.5	5 008.7
EU 27	4 705.0	4 813.6	4 862.5	4 951.2	5 029.5	5 050.6	5 106.9	5 075.8	5 129.2	5 197.5	5 235.0	5 300.3	5 250.3
OECD	11 687.8	11 887.3	12 024.6	12 416.6	12 578.3	12 627.6	12 757.6	12 793.7	12 808.2	14 239.5	14 073.1	..	..
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	971.6	1 033.5	1 119.0	1 197.4	1 277.5	1 248.4	1 446.1	1 535.4	1 675.3	1 872.3	2 025.5	2 139.0	2 138.1
India	2 129.1	2 262.3	2 532.5	2 904.0	3 329.7	3 611.4	4 045.0	4 867.3	4 969.9	5 115.2	5 174.1	5 339.7	5 294.4
Indonesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian Federation	324.5	312.9	340.4	329.6	323.1	323.1	332.6	314.1	313.4	323.6	327.6	292.7	279.4
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932708313>

Inland passenger transport

Average annual growth rate in percentage, 2000-10 or latest available period

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932708332>



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