

World Road Statistics definitions

The definitions applied are primarily based on the Glossary of Transport Statistics (ITF/EUROSTAT/UNECE) and World Bank designations.

COUNTRY PROFILES

Country designations: Country names and income groups according to World Bank designations. Country codes according to ISO3 specifications. Regions according to IRF.

ROAD NETWORK

Total Road Network: Kilometre length of the road network. The road network includes “all roads in a given area”.

Motorways / Highways: Kilometre length of roads, specifically designed and built for motor traffic, which does not serve properties bordering on it, and which:

(a) is provided, except at special points or temporarily, with separate carriageways for the two directions of traffic, separated from each other, either by a dividing strip not intended for traffic, or exceptionally by other means;

(b) does not cross at level with any road, railway or tramway track, or footpath;

(c) is especially sign-posted as a motorway and is reserved for specific categories of road motor vehicles.

Entry and exit lanes of motorways are included irrespectively of the location of the signposts. Urban motorways are also included.

Main or National roads: Kilometre length of A-level roads. A-level roads are roads outside urban areas that are not motorways but belong to the top-level road network. A-level roads are characterized by a comparatively high quality standard, either non-divided roads with oncoming traffic or similar to motorways. In most countries, these roads are financed by the federal or national government.

Secondary or Regional roads: Kilometre length of roads that are the main feeder routes into, and provide the main links among, highways, main or national roads.

Other roads - Urban: Length of roads within the boundaries of a built-up area, which is an area with entries and exits especially sign-posted as such.

Other roads - Rural: Length of all remaining roads in a country not included in above mentioned categories.

Paved roads: Length of all roads that are surfaced with crushed stone (macadam) and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, with concrete or with cobblestones.

ROAD TRAFFIC

Road traffic: Any movement of a road vehicle on a given network.

Traffic volume: Weighted average daily flow of each vehicle type on each category of the road network, as determined from regular national stratified, classified traffic counts.

Estimated traffic volume: If counts are not available, traffic volume is estimated by dividing the annual consumption of motor vehicle fuel (in litres) used in the country by the number of vehicles in each category. The result is then multiplied by the average number of km/litre for that category.

Vehicle-Kilometre: Unit of measurement representing the movement of a road motor vehicle over one Kilometre.

MULTIMODAL TRAFFIC COMPARISONS

Inland waterways: A stretch of water, not part of the sea, which by natural or man-made features is suitable for navigation, primary by inland waterway vessels. This term covers navigable rivers, lakes, canals and estuaries.

Tonne-km: Unit of measurement of goods transport which represents the transport of one tonne by road over one Kilometre. The distance to be taken into consideration is the distance actually run.

Passenger-km: Unit of measurement representing the transport of one passenger by road over one Kilometre. The distance to be taken into consideration is the distance actually travelled by the passenger.

VEHICLES IN USE

Passenger cars: Road motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine persons (including the driver). "Passenger car" includes microcars (needing no permit to be driven), taxis, vans designed

for transport of passengers and passenger hire cars, provided that they have fewer than ten seats.

Buses and motor coaches: Passenger road motor vehicle designed to seat more than nine persons (including the driver). Included are mini-buses and mini-coaches designed to seat more than nine persons (including the driver).

Vans & Pick-ups (Light goods road vehicle): Good road vehicle with a gross vehicle weight of not more than 3500 kg, designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry goods, e.g. vans and pick-ups.

Lorries & Road Tractors (Semi-trailer trucks):

Lorry: Rigid road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry goods.

Road tractor: Road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to haul other road vehicles which are not power-driven (mainly semi-trailers). Agricultural tractors are excluded.

Motorcycles & Mopeds:

Motorcycle: Two, or three-wheeled road motor vehicle not exceeding 400 kg (900 lb) of unladen weight. All such vehicles with a cylinder capacity of 50 cc or over are included, as are those under 50 cc which do not meet the definition of moped.

Moped: Two, or three-wheeled road motor vehicle which is fitted with an engine having a cylinder capacity of less than 50 cc (3.05 cu.in) and a maximum authorized design speed in accordance with national regulations.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

Injury accident: Any accident involving at least one road vehicle in motion on a public road or private road to which the public has right of access, resulting in at least one injured or killed person.

Included are: collisions between road vehicles; between road vehicles and pedestrians; between road vehicles and animals or fixed obstacles and with one road vehicle alone. Included are collisions between road and rail vehicles. Multi-vehicle collisions are counted as only one accident provided that any successive collisions happen within a very short time period. Injury accidents exclude accidents incurring only material damage.

Excluded are terrorist acts.

Person injured: Any person who as result of an injury accident was not killed immediately or not dying within 30 days, but sustained an injury, normally needing medical treatment, excluding attempted suicides.

Persons with lesser wounds, such as minor cuts and bruises are not normally recorded as injured.

Person killed / Fatality: Any person killed immediately or dying within 30 days as a result of an injury accident, excluding suicides.

ROAD EXPENDITURES

Road expenditure on roads: Expenditure on constructions/investments, maintenance, administrative costs, research and other recurrent costs.

Investment / Construction expenditure on roads: Expenditure on new construction and extension of existing roads, including reconstruction, renewal and major repairs.

Maintenance expenditure on roads: Expenditures for keeping roads in working order. This includes surface maintenance, patching and running repairs /work relating to roughness of carriageway's wearing course, roadsides, etc.).

Others expenditures on roads: Others expenditures on roads, such as, operations (if it is not included in maintenance), research, administration, etc.

Expenditures by administrative levels: Sums paid by a way of subvention by the Central Government to a Regional or Local Government, or by the latter to a Municipality. This amount should be shown as expenditure of the Government which is receiving the subvention, so this relates to their responsibility of the road network.

CO2 EMISSIONS

CO2: The most important gas in the climate context. It enters the atmosphere primarily through the burning of fossil fuels (solid fuels, liquid fuels, and gaseous fuels) from transport activities.

ENERGY

Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES): It is the production and imports minus the exports and storage changes of primary energy (oil, coal/peat/shale, natural gas, biofuels/waste, electricity - nuclear/hydro, others renewable).