

**Swedish commodity flow
survey (CFS 2016)–Methods
and general results**

<https://www.trafa.se/en/commodity-flows/>

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**Henrik Petterson,
henrik.petterson@trafa.se**

About the CFS

- Describe commodity flows for various types of goods
 - both in terms of value (according to invoice) and weight
 - from producer/supplier to customer
 - independent of transport mode
 - for industries with significant transport demand
- Performed only in few countries and with low frequency
- Major challenge finding cost efficient data collection and estimation methods, information fragmented
- Official statistics and input to transport models and forecasting

Methods

- Sampling (quarterly) of work places/measurement periods and shipments within agriculture, forestry, mining, manufacturing, wholesale and e-commerce
- Sample survey of shipments combined with other data sources, ex. administrative registers for forestry and agriculture products
- Small work places excluded due to heavy response burden (ca 95 % of outgoing shipments)
- Information on origin and destination and modal choice enables regional break down and analysis
- Routes and transhipments points and used vehicles/vessels requested but unfortunately **not** measured

Major results

- Commodity flow/goods transportation determined by location of business workplaces and composition of branches
- Comparisons with trade statistics show better coverage of outgoing shipments than import shipments
- Modal choice depends on type of commodity and market (domestic/export/import), distance and value (price per tonne)
 - Road traffic dominates for shorter distances
 - Maritime traffic is common for longer distances and in international traffic