

2026



11

Mobility and
transports

Neuchâtel 2026

Mobility and Transport

Pocket Statistics 2026



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
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Swiss Confederation

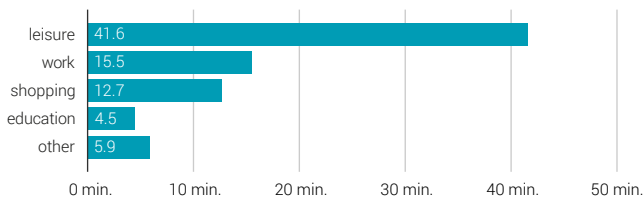
Federal Department of Home Affairs FDHA
Federal Statistical Office FSO

In 2021, the Swiss population spent 80 minutes in transport every day



This included 6 minutes of waiting and transfer time.

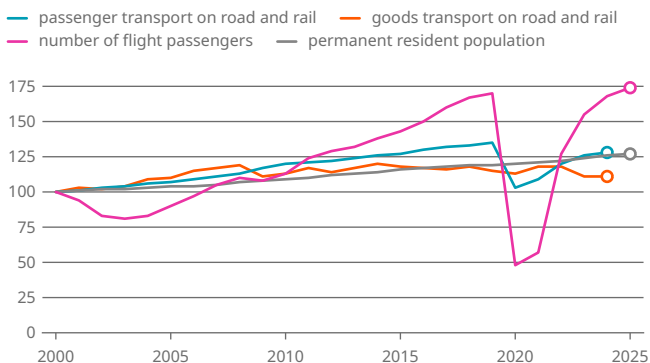
Leisure was by far the main trip purpose.



Note: status in 2021, only distances in Switzerland, base=resident population aged 6 or over

Since 2000, passenger transport has increased by a good quarter

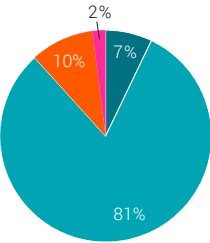
Evolution index, 2000=100



Note: no figures are available yet for 2025 for passenger and goods transport by road and rail; population figures for 2025 are provisional; passenger transport base = person-km, goods transport base = tonne-km

Transport infrastructure covers an area more than 1.5 times the size of Lake Geneva

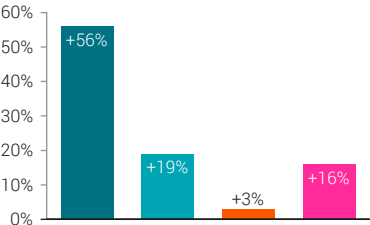
Transportation area according to survey 2013/18



Total: 983 km²

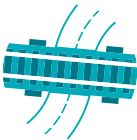
motorways other roads railway areas aerodromes

Increase since survey 1979/1985



Length of roads and rails

Road network	85 151 km	2025
of which motorways	1 549 km	2025
Railway network	5 317 km	2020



Number of public transport stations and stops

Railway	1 672	2020
Bus and tram	23 080	2020



Number of aerodromes

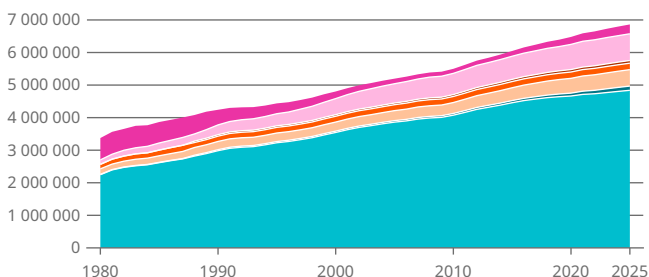
National airports	3	2024
Regional airports	11	2024
Airfields	46	2024



Nearly 6.9 million motor vehicles are registered on Swiss roads

4.8 million of these are cars – twice as many as there were in 1980. 61% of households have a bicycle, 20% an e-bike (in 2021).

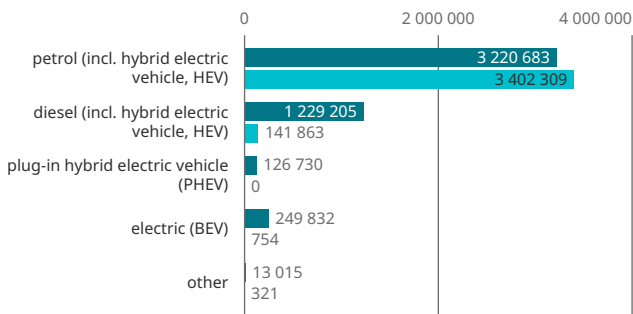
■ passenger cars
 ■ passenger vehicles
 ■ goods vehicles
■ agricultural vehicles
 ■ industrial vehicles
■ motorcycles
■ mopeds (incl. fast e-bikes)



1 in every 20 passenger cars is now electric



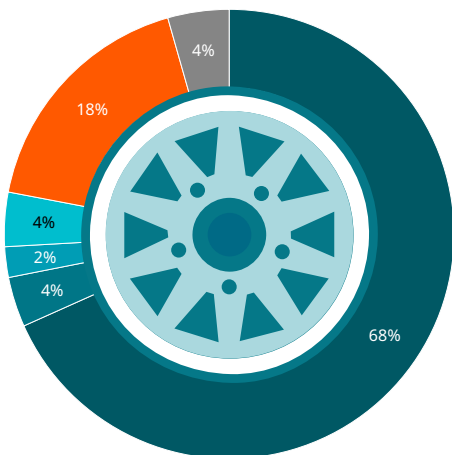
■ Stock 2025
 ■ Stock 2000



Cars dominate passenger transport

Shares of means of transport in the person-kilometres covered (by road and rail, 2024)

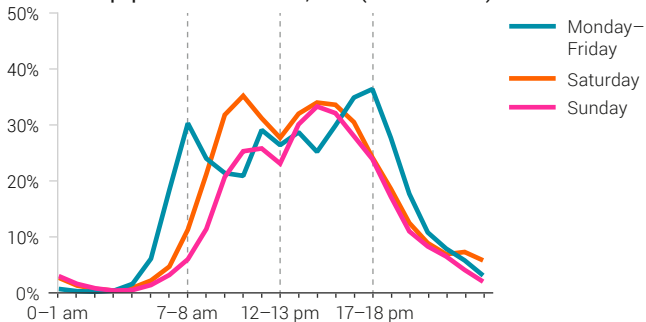
passenger cars buses and tramways bicycles on foot
railways other



Note: In addition to coaches, motorcycles, mopeds and cog railways, the 'other' category also includes funiculars and cable cars

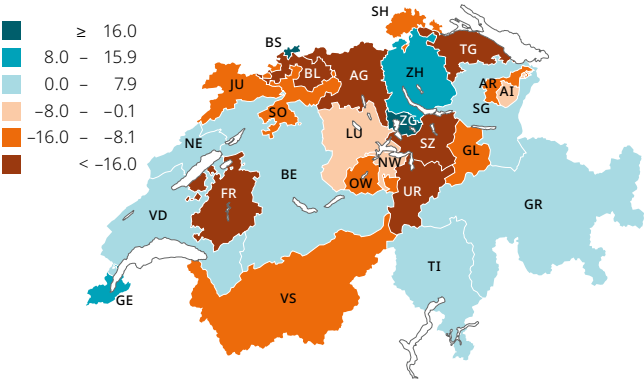
Transport reaches its peak during the week between 4 and 6 pm

Share of the population on the move; 2021 (in Switzerland)



Basel-Stadt and Zug are particularly attractive to commuters

Relative commuter balance of cantons, 2024 (inbound commuters minus outbound commuters, as a % of commuters resident in the canton)

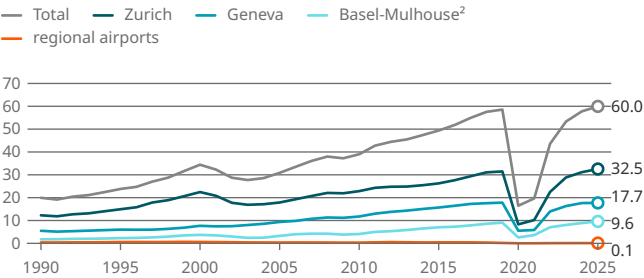


Note: excluding cross-border commuters heading/from abroad

Air passenger numbers have reached a new record in 2025



Million passengers¹ arriving and departing



¹ local and transfer passengers

² Swiss and French traffic

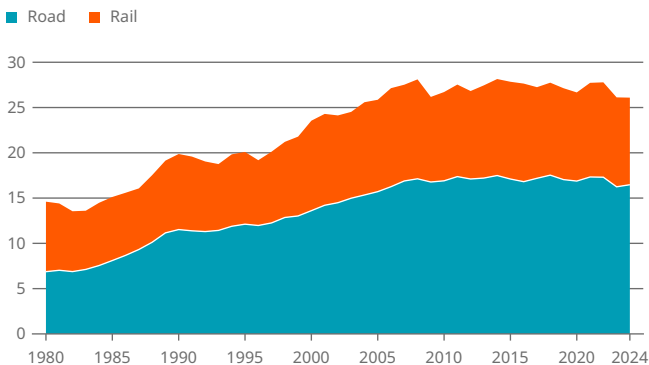
Goods transport performance has remained relatively stable over the past twenty years



63% of transport performance is by road, 37% by rail.

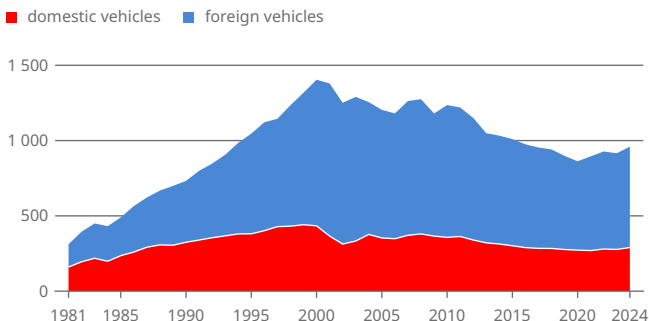
Domestic transport dominates road transport (66% of tonne-kilometres), and transit trips dominate rail transport (66%).

Billion tonne-kilometres



In 2024, one third fewer trucks crossed the Swiss Alps compared to the year 2000

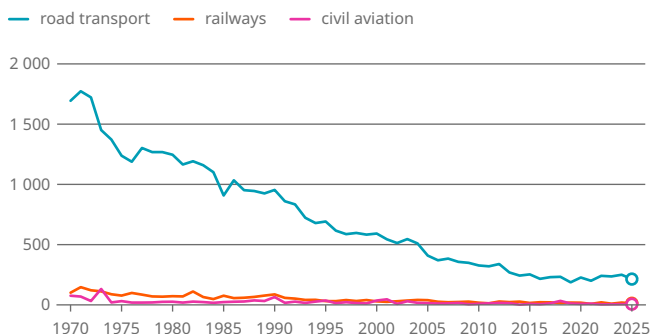
Number of transalpine trips by heavy goods vehicles in Switzerland, in thousands of vehicles



The number of fatalities in traffic has fallen



Fatally injured persons



Mobility is responsible for 38% of energy consumption and emits 42% of CO₂

Energy consumption by transport, 2024

295 petajoules

Change from 2000



−3%

Share in the total energy consumption

38%

CO₂ emissions from transport, 2024

13.3 m tonnes

Change from 2000



−16%

Share in the total emissions

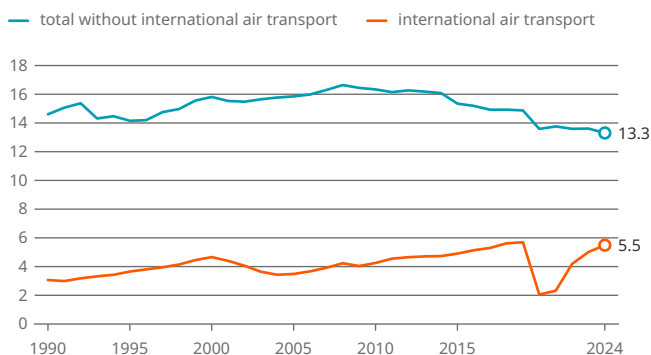
42%

Persons affected by noise from roads, 2021

7%

Note: CO₂ emissions without international aviation; noise from roads during the day, measured against the thresholds of the noise abatement ordinance

CO₂ emissions from transport, in million tonnes

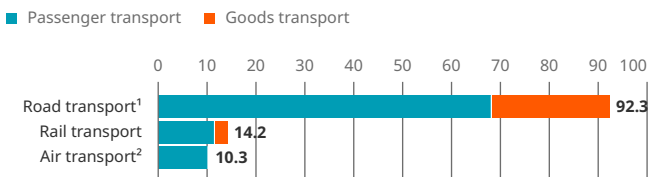


Transport costs CHF 117 billion



77% of costs are generated by passenger transport, 23% by goods transport. Between 2019 and 2023, costs increased by 8%.

Costs of transport 2023, in CHF billion



¹ excl. walking and cycling

² excl. general aviation

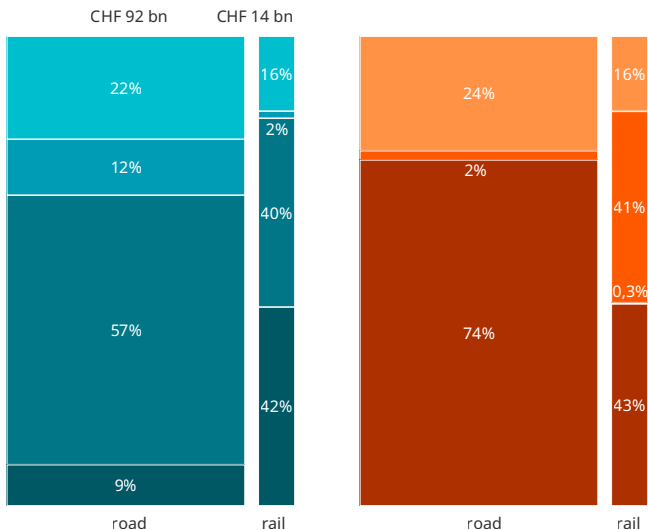
Transport users do not bear all costs themselves

How the costs are generated ...

- environment and health
- accidents
- means of transport
- infrastructure

... and by whom they're borne

- general public
- State
- transport companies
- transport users



Note: status in 2023, road transport without walking and cycling

Source: FSO – AREA, GTS, CFT, TP, PEND, PV-L, STATPOP;
FSO, ARE – MTMC; FSO, FEDRO – STLFEDRO, FSO – MFZ, SVU;
FSO, FOCA – AVIA_LC, AVIA_ZL, FEDRO – Road accidents,
FOEN – GIS Noise database of Switzerland sonBase, Swiss emission
information System (EMIS); FOT – National occurrence database;
FOT, FEDRO – Transalpine goods transport; SFOE – Overall energy
statistics; STSB – Aviation accident statistics

Further information:

www.statistics.admin.ch → Statistics → Mobility and transport

Published by:	Federal Statistical Office (FSO)
Information:	MOBIL Section, tel. +41 58 463 64 68, verkehr@bfs.admin.ch
Editor:	MOBIL Section
Series:	Swiss Statistics
Topic:	11 Mobility and transport
Original text:	French
Translation:	FSO language services
Layout:	Publishing and Dissemination PUB, FSO
Graphics, map:	Publishing and Dissemination PUB, FSO
Icons:	Publishing and Dissemination PUB, FSO
Online:	www.statistics.admin.ch
Print:	www.statistics.admin.ch Federal Statistical Office, CH-2010 Neuchâtel, order@bfs.admin.ch , tel. +41 58 463 60 60 Printed in Switzerland
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FSO number:	839-2600

The information in this publication contributes to the measurement
of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



The MONET 2030 indicator system

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