

Demographic change and evolving mobility requirements necessitate a constant review of assumptions for both traffic planning and transport policy. Reliable data and facts on the traffic situation and its development in Berlin are a key foundation for this review process.

Our 'Mobility in the City – Berlin Traffic in Figures' brochure provides you with a wide, broad-based overview of this information. Tables, timelines, and maps clearly illustrate the current state, progress, and consequences of traffic in Berlin. This is the seventh edition of the brochure since 2001. The information it provides serves as a source of basic details for management, political decision-makers and members of the public with a specialist interest, as well as economists and scientists.

Berliners are always on the go, meaning they also spend a lot of time in traffic. In comparison to other major cities in Germany, Berlin continues to have a remarkably low vehicle ownership rate with around 326 cars per 1,000 inhabitants. More and more people are travelling on foot or by bicycle, and the number of passengers using the public transport network continues to increase. This means Berlin is facing the challenge of meeting the increasing demand for eco-mobility and new mobility requirements.

The region is growing, affecting both Berlin and the surrounding area. The result of this growth is an increasing number of commuters to and from Berlin. In Berlin, around one-tenth of the population is exposed to traffic-related noise, which is potentially harmful to your health after prolonged exposure. And although Berlin's air has improved over the last few years, its quality continues to be negatively affected by motorised road traffic. Taking the increasing number of inhabitants and the resultant higher volumes of traffic into account, noise reduction, air pollution control and environmental protection measures are essential for maintaining air quality in the city.