# Are we spending more in transportation lately? Yes, but are we moving more?

## Introduction

Kickscooters, carsharing, electric vehicles, ridesharing: mobility has been one of the fastest growing in sectors in the last years. This trend will continue to be true in the following years with robotaxis testing in USA and China and electric air taxis becoming closer to reality.

With all the possibilities offered by these new (and not so new) ways of traveling I cannot help but wonder, are these trends helping us to spend less? Are we taking advantage of these new sources to decrease our transportation spendings.

Household expenditures are experiencing important increases during the last years[[1]](#footnote-1). Transportation spendings are the second largest right after housing expenditures. Mobility services have helped decreasing the car-ownership dependence, but is this reflected in our annual expenditures?

To answer these questions, I made use of the household budget survey (HSB) carried out by the National statistics institute (INE). This survey is carried out annually with a sample size of approximately 24,00 households.

* Changes in ownership
  + Cambios en compra de vehiculso motos y ciclomotores esto incluye patinetes bicicletas etc.
  + Are we buying more bikes?
  + Personal vehicle
* Changes in mobility patterns by sociodemo
* Public parking
* Autoescuela- are we driving less?
* Metro, cercanias
* 2018-2022
* Have we significantly changed our mobility in the last years?

1. <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/personalandhouseholdfinances/expenditure/articles/impactofincreasedcostoflivingonadultsacrossgreatbritain/junetoseptember2022>

   SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, available at https://www.bls.gov/cex [↑](#footnote-ref-1)