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

## Introduction

Kickscooters, carsharing, electric vehicles, and ridesharing: mobility has been one of the fastest-growing sectors in recent 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 allowing us to spend less? Are we taking advantage of these new sources to decrease our transportation spending?

Household expenditures are experiencing substantial increases during the last few years[[1]](#footnote-1). With transportation spending being the second largest after housing expenditures, we should try to move as efficiently as possible. Mobility services have helped decrease car-ownership dependence, but is this reflected in our annual spending?

I used the household budget survey (HSB) carried out by Spain’s National statistics institute (INE) to answer these questions. 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 socio-demo
* 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)