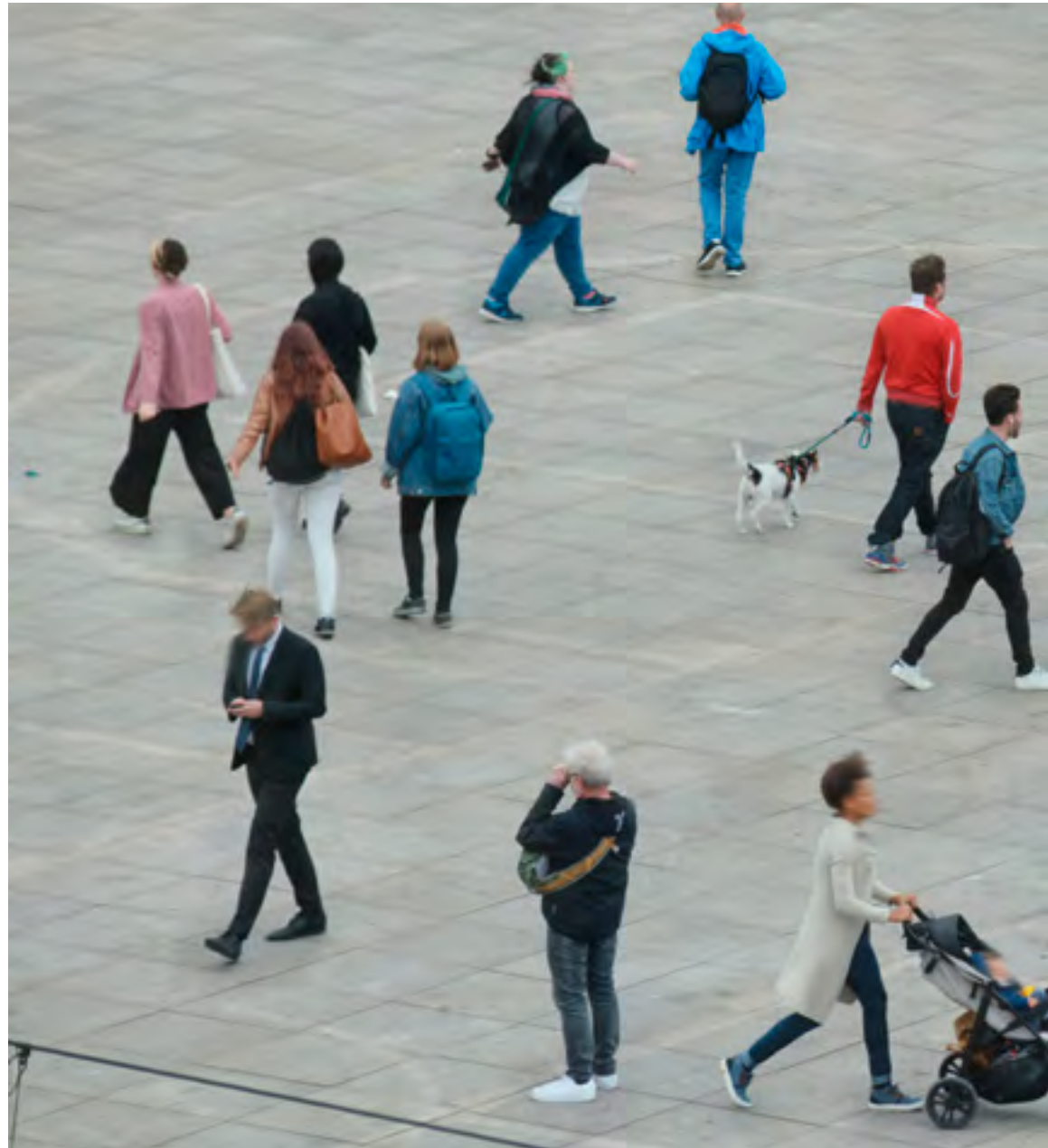# Basic structural data

We all generate traffic – either directly, when we go shopping, drive to work or visit friends, or indirectly, when we are provided with goods and services.

An important basis for traffic planning is therefore knowledge of the structural data. It includes, for example, the number of inhabitants and people in employment, migration movements between the city and its surroundings, and the disposable income of Berlin households. From 2011 to 2015, the population[1] of Berlin increased by approxi-