Puget Sound Regional Household Travel Survey Program

Equity Advisory Committee
11 July 2024

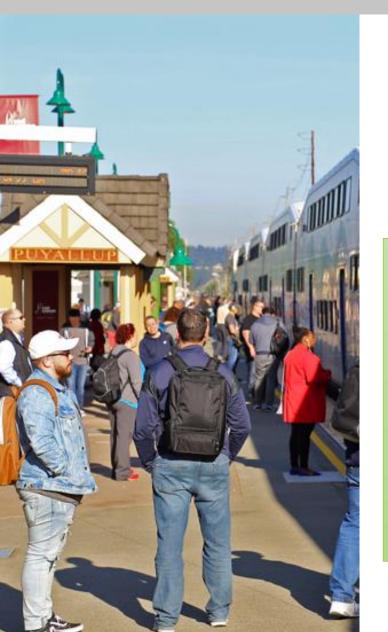




We are leaders in the region to realize equity for all. Diversity, racial equity and inclusion are integrated into how we carry out all our work.

psrc.org/equity

Overview



- Intro to the Household Travel Survey (HTS) Program
- Highlights from 2023 survey

Questions for EAC members:

- What thoughts/feedback do you have about the HTS program and how the data is collected?
- What follow-up questions do you have about how PSRC uses this data?

PSRC needs for HTS data



Analysis

- Most recent travel behaviors & patterns
- Notable trends: changes over time

Models

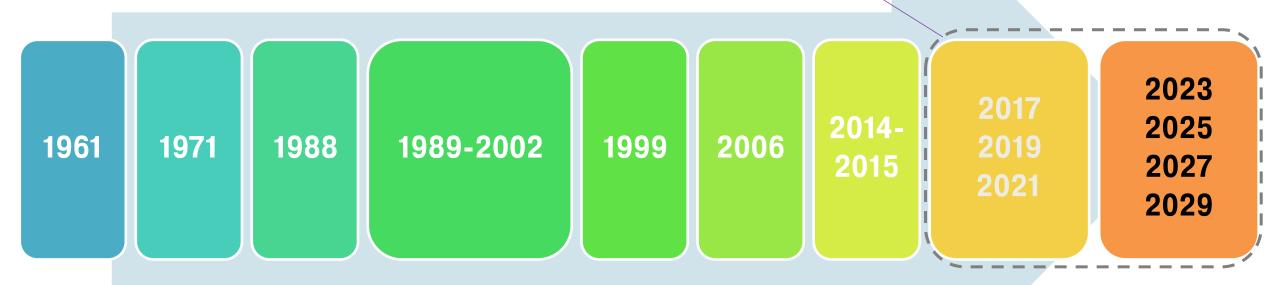
- Travel: SoundCast
 - Who does what, where, how, and why?
 - E.g., choices of activities, locations, modes
- Land use: UrbanSim
 - What activities occurs where, for whom?
 - E.g., choices of residences, business locations



Puget Sound Regional Travel Studies



allows for more timely analysis & monitoring of trends. Data can be combined across years.



Multi-year HTS Program

Program goal: The surveys seek to capture quality, regionally representative data for activity and travel behaviors of <u>residents</u> on a typical <u>weekday</u>.

- 2023-2029: 8-year program, 4 waves
 6-year, 3-wave (2017, 2019, 2021) pilot completed
- 2023 data published in April

Motivations

- Frequent snapshots, ability to combine years
- "Smoother" budgets & labor roles
- More flexibility & opportunities for add-ons

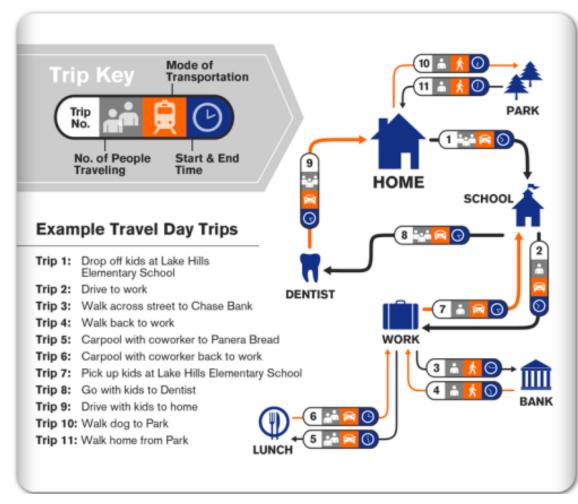


Information in the HTS data

Who is traveling?
Where are they going?
When do they travel?
Why are they going?
How do they get there?

Planning/policy questions

- How many car trips does the average resident make?
- Who telecommutes & who does not?
- How does transit use vary by race and income?
- What are the peak travel hours by trip purpose?
- Who are displaced from their homes?



Recent survey samples

Representative samples

<u>2017 sample</u>

- 3,275 households
- Redmond & Seattle add-ons

<u>2019 sample</u>

- 3,044 households
- Seattle add-on

2023 sample

- 3,661 households
- Bellevue & Seattle add-ons

Survey sampling approach

- Random address sample from USPS
- Targeted areas for oversampling
 - Low-income, no vehicles, renters, young, Regional Growth Centers
 - Lower expected response rates including rural areas





TELL US HOW YOU GET AROUND







RECEIVE A GIFT CARD AS THANKS FOR YOUR TIME

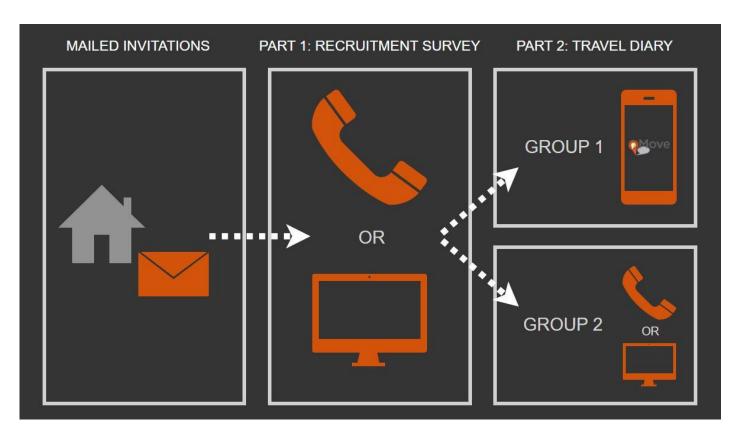




Recent surveying design

Two-part survey

- 1. Household info
- 2. Travel diary



Languages

- Invitations are in English, with translation service info in Spanish, Chinese, Russian, Korean, Tagalog, Vietnamese, & Somali
- Online survey site in English, integrated with Google Translate



The 2023 HTS data

Examples of directly observed demographics:

- Age
- Disability (new)
- Education
- Gender
- Income
- Race & ethnicity
- Sexuality (new)

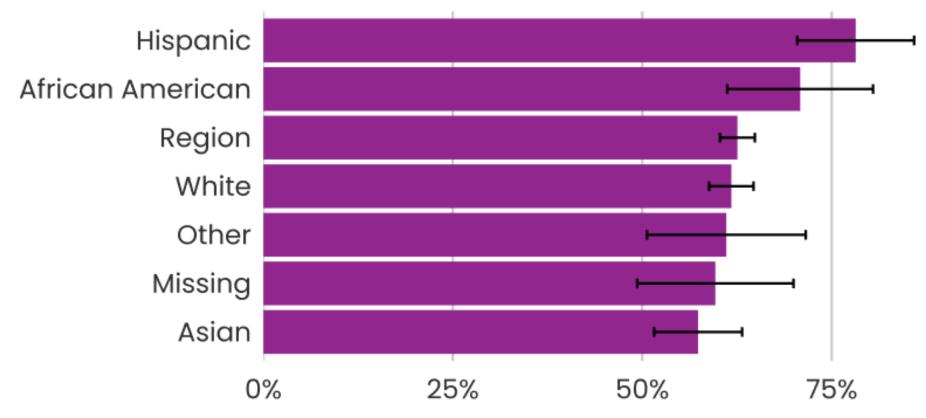
Examples of planning topics for analysis:

- Active travel
- Electric vehicle charging (new)
- Home deliveries
- Public transit use
- Residential displacement
- Shopping & travel purposes
- Telecommute
- Vehicle miles travel & greenhouse gas emissions



Essential workers by race/ethnicity

Work Outside the Home by Race/Ethnicity, Spring 2021



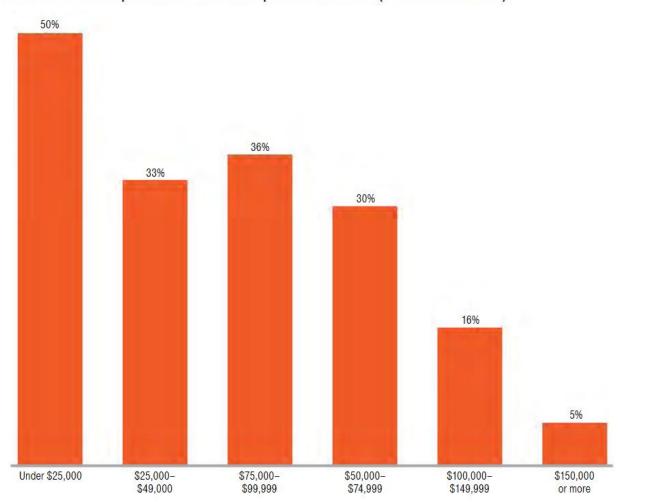
Insights:

- A greater share of Hispanic (78%) and African American (71%) workers reported working outside the home than the regional average.
- On the other hand, Asian and white workers are more likely to telework.



Residential displacement by income

Household Income Households that reported one or more displacement factors (% of recent movers)



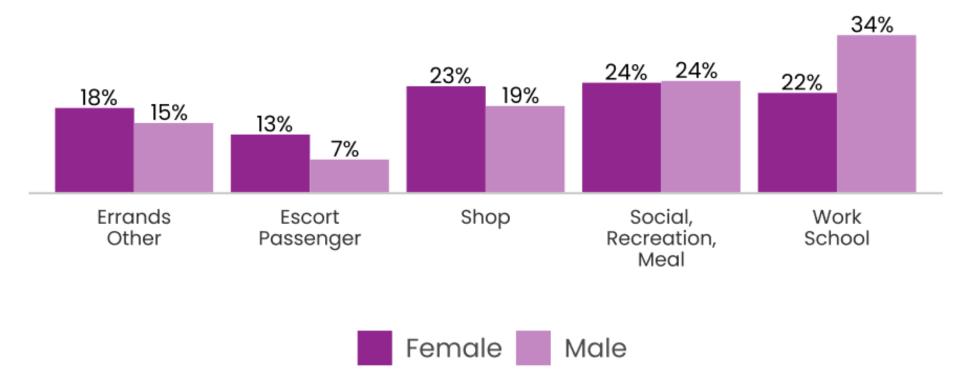
Insights:

- Lower-income households were much more likely than wealthier ones to be displaced.
- While sample sizes were too small to report, data suggests that non-white households with the lowest incomes (under \$25k) experienced more displacement than white households in the same income range.



Women's travel

Figure 1. Percent of Trips by Purpose by Gender



Insights:

- Women's trips are more likely to serve the needs of others.
- Their trips are more varied to more destinations.
- Women are more likely to live in a carfree/light household, take more trips with others, take fewer single-occupant car trips, & are more likely to carpool.



