# Household Travel Survey Program Insights on travel behaviors and residential displacement

6 March 2025 Growth Management Policy Board **Puget Sound Regional Council** 



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.

### Overview



 Intro to the Household Travel Survey (HTS) Program

 Insights on travel behaviors & residential displacement\*

(Contributions from PSRC HTS analysis team, especially Grant Gibson, Kristin Mitchell, Joanne Lin, Michael Jensen, & Suzanne Childress)

Brief on 2025 survey

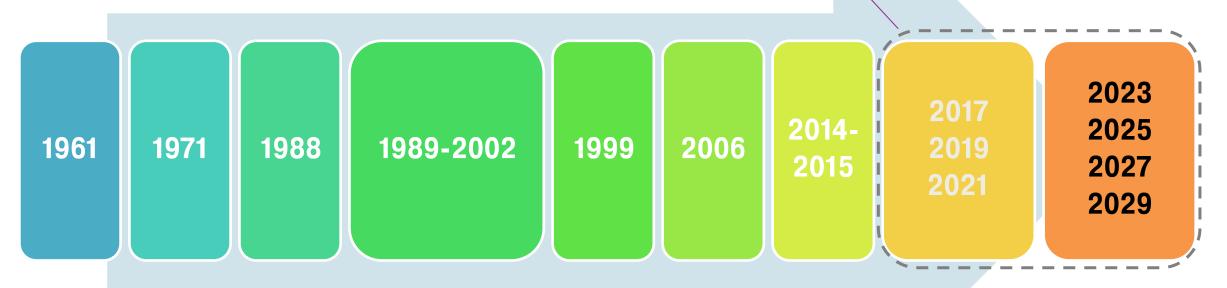
\*Note: Unless otherwise noted, all data reported in this presentation are from Puget Sound Regional Household Travel Surveys



## Puget Sound Regional Travel Studies



be combined across years.





# Household Travel Survey (HTS) program goal

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Random (address-based) sampling
+ extensive representation of people
& places + data weighting
```

The surveys capture regionally representative data for activity/travel behavior of residents on a typical weekday.

Data representing Monday-Thursday Other travels (visitors, external/pass-through, commercial) not captured



# Household Travel Survey (HTS) data

# Directly observed demographics:

- Age
- Disability\*
- Education
- Gender
- Income
- Race & ethnicity
- Sexuality\*

# Examples of planning topics for analysis:

- Active travel
- Electric vehicle charging\*
- Home deliveries
- Public transit use
- Residential displacement
- Shopping & travel purposes
- Working at home
- Vehicle miles travel & greenhouse gas emissions



\*Note: New in 2023 HTS

## Insights on travel behaviors & residential displacement



Regional travel trends

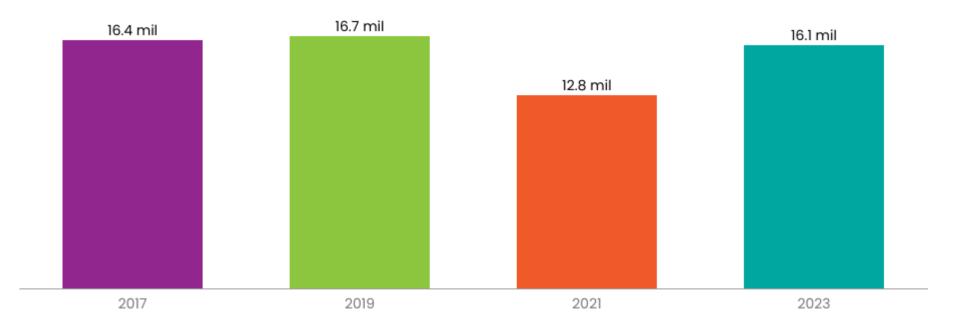
 Travel by residents in Regional Growth Centers

Telecommute patterns

Residential displacement

# Regional travel trends

#### Total trips on average weekday in region (in millions)

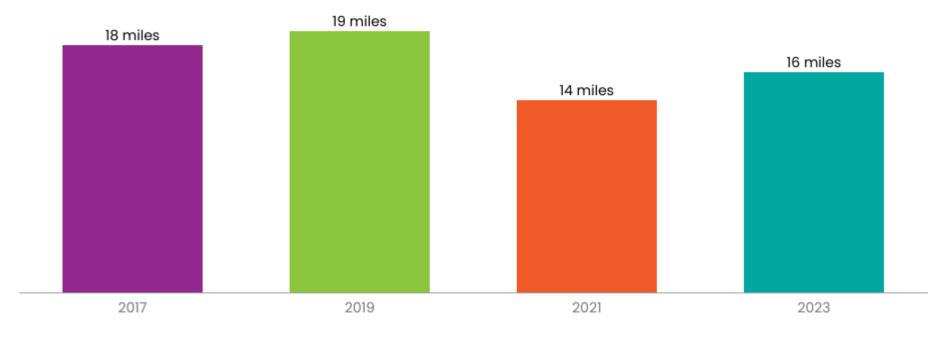


The number of trips made by residents in the region in 2023 on an average weekday was nearly back to pre-pandemic level.



# Regional travel trends

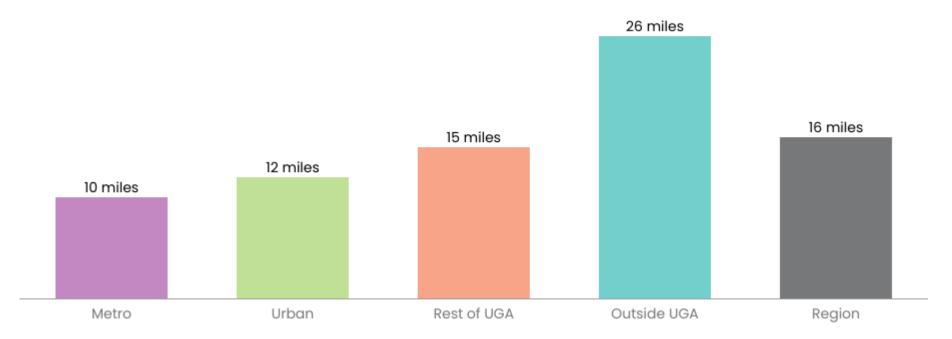
# Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) per resident on average weekday in region



On an average weekday, the vehicle miles traveled per resident in the region dropped during COVID & was still 16% lower in 2023 than in 2019.



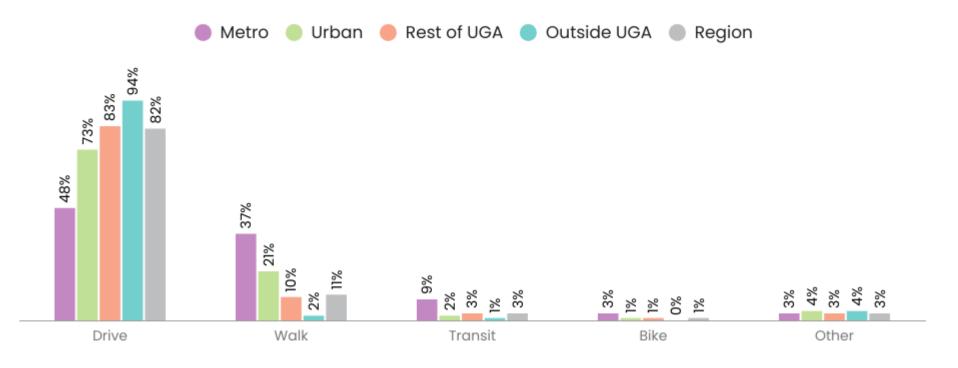
# 2023 Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) per resident on average weekday by home location



On an average weekday, the vehicle miles traveled per resident is the lowest in metro centers & the highest outside of the Urban Growth Areas.



#### 2023 trip mode shares on average weekday by home location

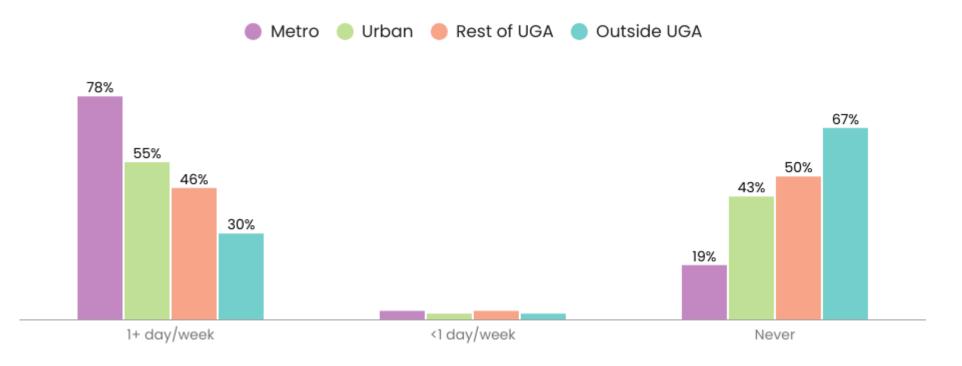


Residents in metro & urban centers walk most often & drive the least.

Transit share in metro centers is 3 times the regional share.



#### 2023 walk frequency for adults by home location

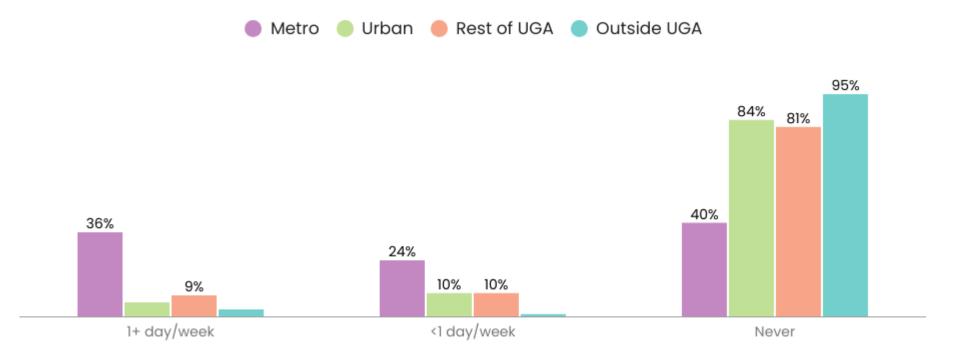


Three-quarter of residents in metro centers walked 15 min. or more at least one day per week.

More than half of those in urban centers did the same.



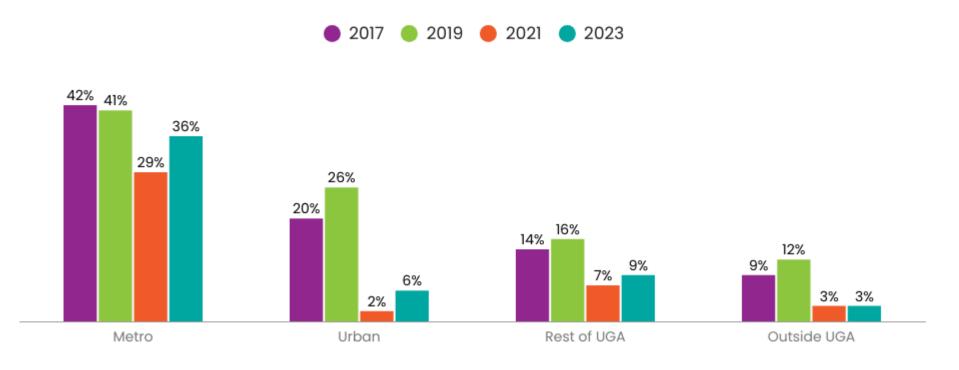
#### 2023 transit frequency for adults by home location



More than a third of people living in metro centers used transit at least one day per week & about one quarter used it at least once a month.



#### Trends of adults using transit 1+ day/week by home location



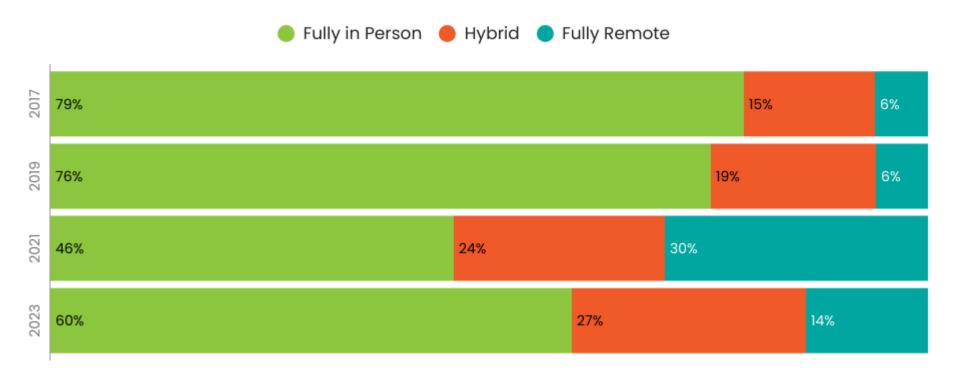
Shares of residents using transit at least one day per week dropped during COVID.

Recovery has been greatest in metro centers.



# Telecommute patterns

#### Trends of workers by telecommute status



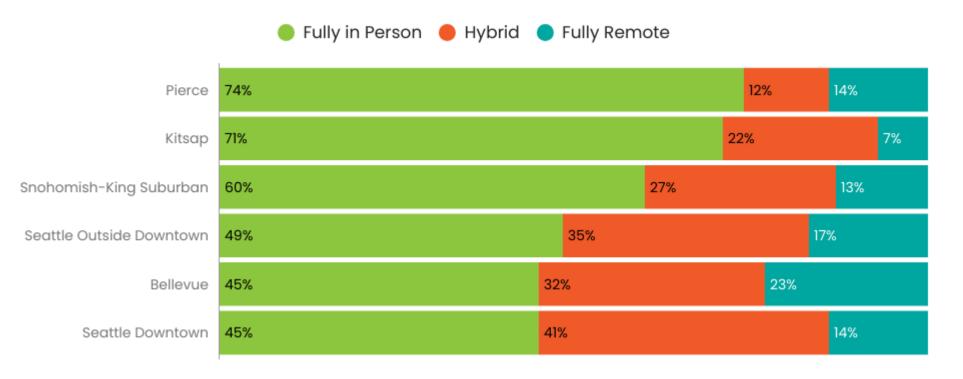
Fully remote work peaked in 2021, while hybrid work continued to increase.

In 2023, almost 2/3 of workers do their jobs fully in person.



### Remote work

#### 2023 telecommute status by worker home location



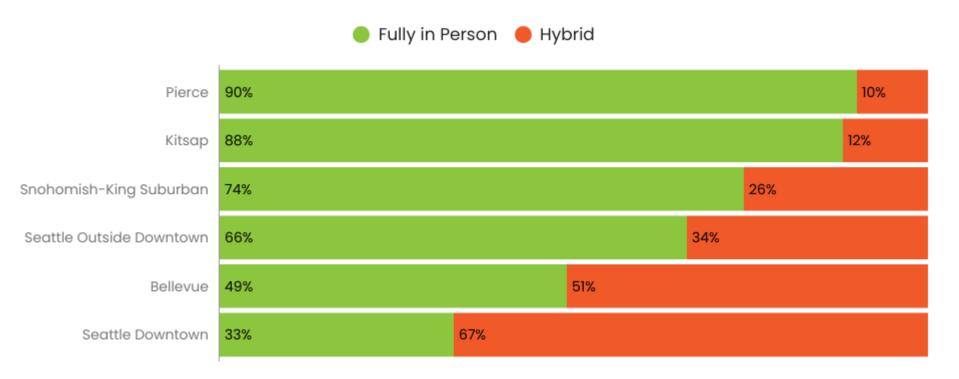
Almost 3/4 of workers who live in Kitsap & Pierce counties work fully in person.

Bellevue & Seattle are home to high shares of hybrid workers.



### Remote work

#### 2023 away from home workers by job location



Hybrid work rates vary greatly based on where the workers' jobs are located. This is likely due to correlation between industry & geography.

Note: Workers who are fully remote do not report an external work location & are excluded from this chart.



## How the HTS measures residential displacement

- Survey households based on current home locations
- Identify households that moved within last 5 years & within WA state
  - Ask why they moved
  - Include 4 reasons that concern displacement

#### <u>Displacement-related reasons</u>

#### Housing cost:

"Increase in rent or housing costs, could no longer afford previous place"

#### Income change:

"Change in income or finances, could no longer afford previous place"

#### Forced:

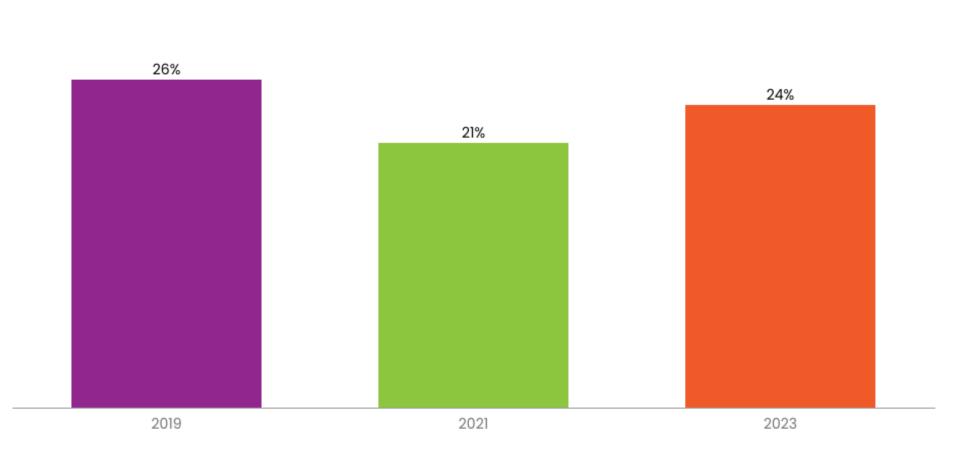
"Forced to move out (e.g., building demolished or renovated, asked to leave by landlord, foreclosure)"

#### Community change:

"Friends, family, or cultural community left or were leaving the area"



# Regional residential displacement trend

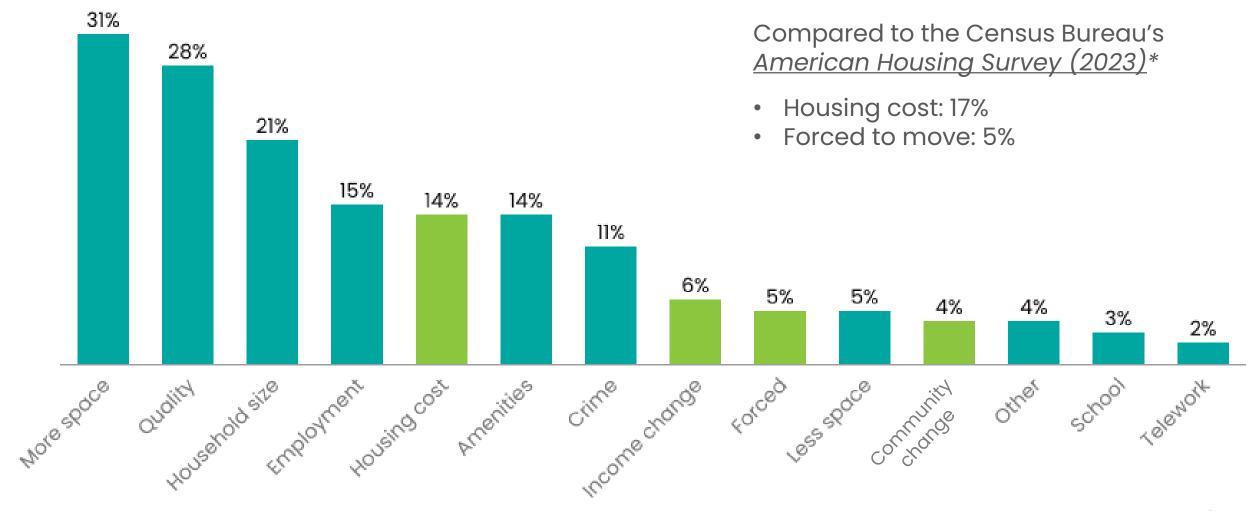


In 2023, almost 1/4 of households that moved within the last 5 years in WA state reported at least one displacement reason.

These values are relatively consistent across the four counties.



## 2023 reasons for moving



# Factors associated with displacement

- Use statistical modeling to examine factors associated with residential displacement, including:
  - Housing characteristics
  - Socioeconomics
  - Demographics
  - Household compositions
- 5 models, each with a different focus on displacement-related reasons:
  - Displaced (any of 4 reasons)
  - Housing cost
  - Income change
  - Forced
  - Community change



### Factors associated with displacement: RENTERS

After accounting for other factors, renter households are more likely to be displaced than owner households

Reference:
Owner households





### Factors associated with displacement: INCOME

After accounting for other factors, households with lower incomes are more likely to be displaced than households making \$100k+ per year

Reference: \$100k+ income





Income change 5.4x\*















### Factors associated with displacement: HOUSING TYPE

After accounting for other factors, households that live in multifamily homes & other housing options are more likely to be displaced than those in single-family homes





households living in single-family homes



## Factors associated with displacement: AGE

After accounting for other factors, households with only younger adults\* are more likely to be displaced than other households











Displaced (any of 4 reasons)

1.4X more likely to be displaced than other households











# Factors associated with displacement: RACE/ETHNICITY

After accounting for other factors, Black or African American and American Indian or Alaska Native households are more likely to be displaced than white, non-Hispanic households

Reference:
White, non-Hispanic









Displaced (any of 4 reasons)

1.3x more likely to be displaced than white, non-Hispanic households







# Next steps: 2025 HTS project

2024 October Started 2025 HTS project with consultants

2025 January Direct coordination with some jurisdictions to elevate awareness of survey project

February - June Data collection

July Data cleaning, processing, weighting begins

2026 March Final data delivery & publication

