# Seattle University Commuting Survey

December 2020

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## 1. Introduction

With an urban campus in a densely-populated neighborhood, commuting to and from Seattle University can be time consuming and expensive. Seattle University (SU), along with other major institutions in the City of Seattle, must also face the challenge of providing adequate parking while working to reduce parking demand through trip reduction programs. City of Seattle policies influence campus transportation systems by establishing minimum and maximum parking code requirements and requires major institutions to implement Transportation Management Programs (TMP) to reduce traffic-related impacts associated with institutional growth. In addition, as a University committed to sustainability and addressing climate change, SU seeks to encourage its employees and students to select more sustainable commuting options in an effort to reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from commuting and improve our community's health and wellbeing.

To fulfill TMP requirements, SU surveyed the university community in 1995, 2001, 2007, and 2016. The latter survey also included questions that serve SU's GHG emissions inventory and STARS reporting (Sustainability Tracking, Assessment, and Rating System). As the population and infrastructure of Seattle has steadily grown over the past decade, more public modes of transportation have become available and commuting habits have changed. In February 2020, a new campus-wide survey was conducted to assess current commuting patterns and to determine the effectiveness of the TMP plan. The survey was produced by Seattle University's Department of Public Safety and Transportation (DPST) and the Center for Environmental Justice and Sustainability (CEJS). This report summarizes the findings of the 2020 survey and provides a comparison of commuting habits of the Seattle University population over the past 25 years.

## 2. Survey Methodology

The campus-wide survey questions were designed to provide information about residence location and commuting distance, commuting modes, commuting behavior change, parking, and data for SU's annual greenhouse gas emissions inventory. The survey was sent in February 2020 via a campus-wide email describing the purpose and importance of the survey to all students and employees. To access the survey, individuals were provided a personalized link that opened the Qualtrics form in their internet browser. The survey remained open for six weeks, and individuals who did not take the survey after two and four weeks received a reminder message. There was an incentive for individuals to complete the survey to win a $25 Orca card or a gift card to the local zero-waste grocery store "Scoop" on 12th Avenue, close to SU. However, due to the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic, it was decided that the money would be donated to the on-campus student fund for COVID relief ($150 in total). The survey results were analyzed by CEJS using the Qualtrics analysis tool and Excel.

# 3. Survey Results

## Response Rate

With 1,644 responses, 19% of SU students and employees responded to the commuting survey (Table 1). Response rates were statistically significant for all groups.

Table 1: Survey Respondents for the November 2020, Seattle University Commuting Survey

| Population Group | Reponses[b] | Population[c] | % of Total Population | 2020 Response Rate[g] | 2016 Response Rate | 2007 Response Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Students | 933 | 7,199 | 82% | 13% | 30% | -- |
| *On-Campus[a]* | *244* | *2,419* | *34%[d]* | *10%[e]* | -- | -- |
| *Off-Campus[a]* | *540* | *4,780* | *66%[d]* | *11%[e]* | -- | -- |
| Faculty | 252 | 778 | 9% | 32% | 46% | 19% |
| Staff | 455 | 809 | 9% | 56% | 57% | 33% |
| Other Employees[f] | 4 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| **Total** | **1,644** | **8,786** | **100%** | **19%** | **33%** | **12%** |

[a]Of total student responses, 784 indicated living on or off-campus.
[b]Responses to the 2020 survey.
[c]Total Seattle University Population. Fall 2019 data provided by The Office of Institutional Research at Seattle University: https://www.seattleu.edu/ir/su-data-and-facts/
[d]Percentage of total student population according to data by Institutional Research.
[e]Percentage of on and off-campus students who responded to the 2020 survey.
[f]Reasons for selecting 'Other Employees' included being both a student and an employee.
[g]Percentage of population group that responded to the survey. For example, 13% of all students responded to the survey.

## Residence Location, Distance from Campus, and Arrival/Departure Characteristics

### Residence Location

Table 2 summarizes the residence locations of students and employees. The largest population group (38%) lives on or near campus, a trend that has remained consistent since 2001. About 73% live in the Seattle area, which was consistent with 2016 but was an increase of 6% from 2007 and an 8% increase from 2001. See Appendix A for neighborhoods included in the major areas.

Table 2: Location of Respondent's Residence

| | Respondents | | | | % of Total Respondents[a] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Location | 2001 | 2007 | 2016 | 2020 | 2001 | 2007 | 2016 | 2020 |
| Campus & Central Seattle | 384 | 269 | 781 | 555 | 32% | 31% | 29% | 38% |
| East of Seattle | 173 | 112 | 178 | 126 | 14% | 13% | 7% | 9% |
| S. King County & South of Seattle | 136 | 83 | 303 | 135 | 11% | 9% | 11% | 9% |

| | Respondents | | | | % of Total Respondents[a] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Location | 2001 | 2007 | 2016 | 2020 | 2001 | 2007 | 2016 | 2020 |
| North Seattle | 131 | 115 | 422 | 227 | 11% | 13% | 16% | 16% |
| Snohomish Co. & North of Seattle | 94 | 76 | 236 | 139 | 8% | 9% | 9% | 9% |
| West Seattle | 56 | 42 | 187 | 76 | 5% | 5% | 7% | 5% |
| Queen Anne & Magnolia | 49 | 44 | 68 | 49 | 4% | 5% | 3% | 3% |
| South Seattle | 40 | 56 | 230 | 72 | 3% | 6% | 9% | 5% |
| Seattle Downtown | 38 | 25 | 101 | 53 | 3% | 3% | 4% | 4% |
| Olympic Peninsula | 25 | 22 | 45 | 35 | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| ***Responses*** | *1208* | *880* | *2695* | *1467* | *100%* | *100%* | *100%* | *100%* |

[a]Total number of respondents to this question.

## Distance from Campus

### *Students*

Table 3 summarizes the distance between student residences and campus. Based on SU's Institutional Research data, in academic year 2019-20, 66% of students were commuters, and 34% (2,419 students) lived on-campus. Of the student population that responded to the survey, 69% reported living off-campus, while the remaining 31% reported living on-campus. According to IR, the on-campus student population increased by about 4% since 2016. In the 2020 survey, the majority of students living off-campus reported living between one and six miles from campus, while fewer students are living more than six miles from campus as compared to previous years.

Table 3: Student Distance Between Residence and Campus

| Distance | Respondents | | | | % of Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2007 | 2016 | 2020 | 2001 | 2007 | 2016 | 2020 |
| Live on campus | 218 | 137 | 407 | 244 | 28% | 25% | 18% | 32% |
| <1 mile | 59 | 43 | 271 | 127 | 8% | 8% | 12% | 16% |
| 1-5.9 miles | 107 | 95 | 624 | 179 | 14% | 17% | 28% | 23% |
| 6-15.9 miles | 198 | 140 | 491 | 123 | 26% | 25% | 22% | 16% |
| 16-30.9 miles | 128 | 103 | 296 | 71 | 16% | 19% | 13% | 9% |
| >30 miles | 63 | 34 | 148 | 27 | 8% | 6% | 7% | 4% |
| *Respondents* | *773* | *552* | *2237* | *771*[a] | *100%* | *100%* | *100%* | *100%* |

[a]527 off-campus students responded to this question. 244 students responded they live on-campus.

### *Employees*

Table 4 summarizes the distance between employee residences and campus. The majority of employee respondents live within 16 miles of campus. Overall, the distance between employee residence and campus has largely remained consistent over the years since 2001.

Table 4: Employee Distance between Residence and Campus

| Distance | Respondents | | | | % of Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2007 | 2016 | 2020 | 2001 | 2007 | 2016 | 2020 |
| Live on campus | 7 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 2% | 1% | 1% | <1% |
| <1 mile | 24 | 13 | 37 | 34 | 5% | 4% | 5% | 5% |
| 1-5.9 miles | 103 | 87 | 242 | 211 | 24% | 25% | 31% | 31% |
| 6-15.9 miles | 171 | 144 | 309 | 272 | 39% | 42% | 39% | 40% |
| 16-30.9 miles | 74 | 71 | 155 | 113 | 17% | 21% | 20% | 17% |
| >30 miles | 58 | 25 | 43 | 47 | 13% | 7% | 5% | 7% |
| *Respondents* | *437* | *344* | *793* | *680*[a] | *100%* | *100%* | *100%* | *100%* |

[a]680 employees responded to this question.

## Commuting Frequency

Respondents were asked (a) how many weeks per year and (b) how many days per week they commute to campus. Table 5 shows the average numbers. Staff commutes more weeks out of the year (51) and more days out of the week (5) than faculty or off-campus students. Faculty and off-campus students commute about the same average number of weeks and days.

Table 5: Commuting Weeks and Days

| Population Group | Average Weeks per Year | Average Days per Week |
|---|---|---|
| Off-Campus Students | 37 | 4 |
| Faculty | 38 | 4 |
| Staff | 51 | 5 |

## Travel Times

Respondents were asked how long it takes on average to commute to campus. Tables 6 and 7 summarize the findings for off-campus students and employees, respectively.

The highest percentage of off-campus students (26%) travel between 11-20 minutes, followed by 16% traveling 21-30 minutes and 16% traveling less than 10 minutes. 13% of off-campus student respondents travel more than one hour to campus. See table 6.

The highest percentage of employees (19%) reported traveling more than an hour to campus. Approximately half of the employee respondents (47%) travel more than 40 minutes to come to campus. See table 7.

Table 6: Off-Campus Student Commute Time

| Answer | Total Number | % of Total |
|---|---|---|
| Less than 10 minutes | 85 | 16% |
| 11-20 minutes | 135 | 26% |
| 21-30 minutes | 86 | 16% |

| Answer | Total Number | % of Total |
|---|---|---|
| 31-40 minutes | 54 | 10% |
| 41-50 minutes | 55 | 10% |
| 51-60 minutes | 44 | 8% |
| More than one hour | 70 | 13% |
| *Respondents*[a] | *529* | *100%* |

[a]529 off-campus participants responded to this question.

Table 7: Employee Commute Time

| Answer | Total Number | % of Total |
|---|---|---|
| Less than 10 minutes | 35 | 5% |
| 11-20 minutes | 100 | 14% |
| 21-30 minutes | 111 | 16% |
| 31-40 minutes | 115 | 17% |
| 41-50 minutes | 99 | 14% |
| 51-60 minutes | 99 | 14% |
| More than one hour | 132 | 19% |
| *Respondents*[a] | *691* | *100%* |

[a]691 employee participants responded to this question.

On weekdays, an average of 37% of commuting students arrive in the morning, 43% arrive to campus mid-day, 12% arrive to campus in the afternoon, and an average of 7% of commuting students arrive in the evening. On average, the majority of commuting students depart campus in the evening (55%) and the afternoon (31%). See table 8.

Table 8: Distribution of Student Arrivals (A) and Departures (D)

| Time | Monday | | Tuesday | | Wednesday | | Thursday | | Friday | | Saturday | | Sunday | | Average (on weekdays) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | D | A | D | A | D | A | D | A | D | A | D | A | D | A | D |
| Morning (6am-9am) | 40% | 2% | 36% | 2% | 33% | 3% | 33% | 2% | 45% | 2% | 22% | 1% | 14% | 1% | 37% | 2% |
| Mid-Day (9am-2pm) | 41% | 13% | 42% | 9% | 44% | 9% | 44% | 7% | 47% | 18% | 51% | 2% | 53% | 1% | 43% | 11% |
| Afternoon (2pm-5pm) | 10% | 29% | 13% | 29% | 15% | 29% | 15% | 27% | 7% | 45% | 22% | 41% | 21% | 36% | 12% | 31% |
| Evening (5pm-10pm) | 9% | 55% | 9% | 60% | 7% | 59% | 8% | 63% | 1% | 36% | 6% | 56% | 12% | 61% | 7% | 55% |
| *Total*[a] | *427* | *430* | *411* | *408* | *415* | *418* | *403* | *400* | *344* | *348* | *87* | *91* | *66* | *69* | *400* | *401* |

[a]Total number of off-campus student that responded to this question.

On weekdays, an average of 79% of employees arrive in the morning, 19% arrive to campus mid-day, 2% arrive to campus in the afternoon, and less than 1% of employees arrive to campus in the evening. On average, the majority of employees depart campus in the afternoon (55%) and evening (40%). See table 9.

Table 9: Distribution of Employees Arrivals (A) and Departures (D)

| Time | Monday | | Tuesday | | Wednesday | | Thursday | | Friday | | Saturday | | Sunday | | Average (on weekdays) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | D | A | D | A | D | A | D | A | D | A | D | A | D | A | D |
| Morning (6am-9am) | 80% | 1% | 78% | 1% | 78% | 1% | 77% | 0% | 81% | 1% | 47% | 0 | 23% | 7% | 79% | 1% |
| Mid-Day (9am-2pm) | 18% | 1% | 19% | 0% | 20% | 1% | 19% | 0% | 18% | 1% | 42% | 8% | 42% | 10% | 19% | 1% |
| Afternoon (2pm-5pm) | 1% | 59% | 2% | 57% | 1% | 57% | 2% | 56% | 1% | 65% | 11% | 36% | 27% | 41% | 2% | 59% |
| Evening (5pm-10pm) | 1% | 40% | 1% | 42% | 0% | 41% | 1% | 44% | 0% | 33% | 0% | 56% | 8% | 41% | 1% | 40% |
| *Total*[a] | *618* | *620* | *631* | *631* | *626* | *623* | *609* | *609* | *582* | *581* | *36* | *36* | *26* | *29* | *613* | *613* |

[a]Total number of employees that responded to this question.

On weekdays, the majority of our campus commuters (employees + off-campus students) arrive to SU in the morning (69%) and mid-day (29%), while the majority departs from campus in the afternoon (48%) and evening (46%). See table 10.

Table 10: Distribution of Arrivals (A) and Departures (D) for all Respondents (faculty, staff, and off- campus students).

| Time | Monday | | Tuesday | | Wednesday | | Thursday | | Friday | | Saturday | | Sunday | | Average (on weekdays) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | D | A | D | A | D | A | D | A | D | A | D | A | D | A | D |
| Morning (6am-9am) | 63% | 1% | 61% | 1% | 60% | 2% | 60% | 1% | 68% | 1% | 29% | 1% | 16% | 3% | 62% | 1% |
| Mid-Day (9am-2pm) | 27% | 6% | 28% | 4% | 30% | 4% | 29% | 3% | 29% | 7% | 48% | 4% | 50% | 4% | 29% | 5% |
| Afternoon (2pm-5pm) | 5% | 47% | 6% | 46% | 7% | 46% | 7% | 44% | 3% | 58% | 19% | 39% | 23% | 38% | 6% | 48% |
| Evening (5pm-10pm) | 4% | 46% | 4% | 49% | 3% | 49% | 4% | 51% | 1% | 34% | 4% | 56% | 11% | 55% | 3% | 46% |
| *Total*[a] | *1049* | *1053* | *1046* | *1043* | *1043* | *1043* | *1015* | *1012* | *919* | *932* | *123* | *131* | *92* | *98* | *1014* | *1017* |

[a]Total number of all participants that responded to this question.

## Commuting Modes

Survey respondents were asked to report their number of weekly one-way commutes as well as their mode(s) of transportation and travel distance per one-way trip.

### Students

Student commuters are students that live off-campus. The most common modes of transportation for student commuters were walking (35%), driving alone in a gas-powered vehicle (24%), and taking the bus (19%), accounting for 80% of all reported off-campus students. The transportation modes that had the farthest commutes included ferry, commuter rail, and driving alone in a gas-powered vehicle. See table 11.

Table 11: Off-Campus Student Commute Mode

| Commute Mode | % of Total Trip Modes | Total Number of One-way Trips[b] | One-way Trip Distance (miles)[c] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Drive Alone, Gas | 24% | 1125 | 14 |
| Drive Alone, Hybrid | 2% | 89 | 11 |
| Drive Alone, Electric | 1% | 29 | 10 |
| Carpool, Gas | 5% | 225 | 9 |
| Carpool, Hybrid | 1% | 47 | 7 |
| Carpool, Electric | <1% | 21 | 1 |
| Bicycle | 3% | 122 | 4 |
| Walk | 36% | 1717 | 2 |
| Motorcycle or Scooter | 1% | 40 | 9 |
| Bus | 19% | 889 | 9 |
| Light Rail | 3% | 164 | 12 |
| Streetcar | 3% | 120 | 12 |
| Commuter Rail[a] | 1% | 63 | 29 |
| Ferry | 1% | 67 | 43 |
| Totald | 100% | 4718 | -- |

[a]Represents modes such as the Sounder or Amtrak train.

[b]Includes arriving to and departing from campus.

[c]Average distance travelled per one-way trip per week, that is, weekdays and weekends.

[d]Total does not include telecommuters because they are not commuting.

In comparison to previous surveys, there was a 15% decrease between 2016 and 2020 in student commuters that reported driving alone in a gas-powered vehicle. There was also a reported 4% and 13% increase between 2016 and 2020 in those that reported using transit (bus, light rail, streetcar, commuter rail, and ferry), and walking, respectively. See table 12.

Table 12: Off-Campus Student Commute Mode Comparison[a]

| Commute Mode | 1995 % of Trips | 2001 % of Trips | 2007 % of Trips | 2016 % of Trips | 2020 % of Trips | Change '95-'01 | Change '01-07 | Change '07-'16 | Change '16-'20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Drive Alone, Gas[b] | 63% | 54% | 50% | 40% | 24% | -9% | -4% | -10% | -16% |
| Drive Alone, Hybrid | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2% | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Drive Alone, Electric | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1% | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Carpool, Gas[b] | 12% | 12% | 7% | 9% | 5% | 0% | -5% | 2% | -4% |
| Carpool, Hybrid | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1% | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Carpool, Electric | -- | -- | -- | -- | <1% | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Bicycle | 3% | 2% | <1% | 3% | 3% | -1% | -1% | 2% | 0% |
| Walk | 13% | 17% | 18% | 23% | 36% | 4% | 1% | 5% | 13% |
| Transit[c] | 7% | 15% | 22% | 24% | 27% | 8% | 7% | 2% | 4% |
| Motorcycle or Scooter | <1% | <1% | <1% | <1% | 1% | 0% | <1% | 0% | <1% |

[a]Per commute mode reported as a percent of total one-way trips.

[b]Past reports did not include hybrid or electric vehicles.

[c]Transit was further broken down into *Bus, Light Rail, Streetcar, Commuter Rail* and *Ferry*. They have all been combined in order to compare.

### Employees: Staff and Faculty

The employee population includes staff and faculty. The most common modes of commuting for staff were walking (12%), driving alone in a gas-powered vehicle (28%), and taking the bus (28%), accounting for about 70% of all staff traveling to and from campus. The transportation modes that had the farthest commutes included ferry, commuter rail, and driving alone in an electric vehicle. See table 13.

The most common modes of transportation for faculty were walking (18%), driving alone in a gas-powered vehicle (25%), and taking the bus (28%), accounting for about 70% of all faculty commuting. The transportation modes that had the farthest commutes included ferry, streetcar, commuter rail, and carpooling in a hybrid vehicle. See table 14.

Table 13: Staff Commute Mode

| Commute Mode | % of Total Trip Modes | Total Number of One-way Trips[b] | One-way trip Distance (miles)[c] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Drive Alone, Gas | 30% | 1374 | 13 |
| Drive Alone, Hybrid | 4% | 173 | 9 |
| Drive Alone, Electric | 1% | 54 | 19 |
| Carpool, Gas | 10% | 464 | 14 |
| Carpool, Hybrid | 2% | 76 | 9 |
| Carpool, Electric | <1% | 10 | 6 |
| Bicycle | 2% | 104 | 4 |
| Walk | 12% | 556 | 3 |
| Motorcycle or Scooter | 0% | 0 | 0 |

| Commute Mode | % of Total Trip Modes | Total Number of One-way Trips[b] | One-way trip Distance (miles)[c] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bus | 29% | 1308 | 11 |
| Light Rail | 4% | 163 | 10 |
| Streetcar | 2% | 75 | 17 |
| Commuter Rail[a] | 3% | 157 | 34 |
| Ferry | 1% | 66 | 27 |
| Totald | 100% | 4580 | -- |

[a]Represents modes such as the Sounder or Amtrak train.

[b]Includes arriving to and departing from campus.

[c]Average distance travelled per one-way trip per week, that is, weekdays and weekends.

[d]Total does not include telecommuters because they are not commuting.

Table 14: Faculty Commute Mode

| Commute Mode | % of Total Trip Modes | Total Number of One-way Trips[b] | One-way trip Distance (miles)[c] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Drive Alone, Gas | 25% | 504 | 12 |
| Drive Alone, Hybrid | 5% | 98 | 13 |
| Drive Alone, Electric | 3% | 62 | 7 |
| Carpool, Gas | 5% | 97 | 11 |
| Carpool, Hybrid | 1% | 23 | 56 |
| Carpool, Electric | <1% | 10 | 16 |
| Bicycle | 6% | 130 | 6 |
| Walk | 18% | 360 | 4 |
| Motorcycle or Scooter | 0% | 0 | 0 |
| Bus | 28% | 559 | 11 |
| Light Rail | 2% | 32 | 10 |
| Streetcar | 2% | 36 | 27 |
| Commuter Rail[a] | 2% | 33 | 32 |
| Ferry | 3% | 70 | 26 |
| Total[d] | 100% | 2014 | -- |

[a]Represents modes such as the Sounder or Amtrak train.

[b]Includes arriving to and departing from campus.

[c]Average distance travelled per one-way trip per week, that is, weekdays and weekends.

[d]Total does not include telecommuters because they are not commuting.

Table 15 includes the average commuter modes for all employees from previous surveys. In comparison to previous surveys, there was an 11% decrease between 2016 and 2020 in employees that reported driving alone in a gas-powered vehicle and a 5% decrease in those that

reported carpooling in a gas-powered vehicle. There was also a reported 9% increase between 2016 and 2020 employees that reported using transit.

Table 15: All Employee Commute Mode Comparison

| Commute Mode | 2001 % of Trips | 2007 % of Trips | 2016 % of Trips[a] | 2020 % of Trips[a] | Change '01-'07 | Change '07-'16 | Change '16-'20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Drive Alone, Gas[b] | 48% | 39% | 39% | 28% | -9% | 0% | -10% |
| Drive Alone, Hybrid | -- | -- | -- | 4% | -- | -- | -- |
| Drive Alone, Electric | -- | -- | -- | 2% | -- | -- | -- |
| Carpool, Gas[b] | 17% | 13% | 14% | 9% | 4% | 1% | -2% |
| Carpool, Hybrid | -- | -- | -- | 2% | -- | -- | -- |
| Carpool, Electric | -- | -- | -- | <1% | -- | -- | -- |
| Bicycle | 2% | 2% | 5% | 4% | 0% | 3% | 0% |
| Walk | 9% | 9% | 11% | 14% | 0% | 2% | 9% |
| Transit[c] | 23% | 34% | 29% | 38% | 11% | -5% | 9% |
| Motorcycle or Scooter | 0% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% | -1% |

[a]2007 and 2001 TMP survey did not break Faculty and Staff into two groups. To compare changes, the 2016 and 2020 results for both groups have been averaged.

[b]Past reports did not include hybrid or electric vehicles.

[c]In the 2020 and 2016 survey's, transit was further broken down into *Bus, Light Rail, Streetcar, Commuter Rail* and *Ferry*. They have all been combined in order to compare to older surveys.

### Telecommuting

All population groups included some respondents that telecommute at least once a week.

About 1% of all off-campus students that responded to the commuting modes question telecommute at least once a week, at an average of three days per week. About 8% of all faculty responded to telecommute at least once a week with an average of two days per week. 3% of all staff responded to telecommute with an average of one day per week.

Table 16: Telecommuting

| Population Group | % of Total[a] Respondents[b] | Average Days per Week |
|---|---|---|
| Off-Campus Students | 1% | 3 |
| Faculty | 8% | 2 |
| Staff | 3% | 1 |

[a]Percent of all respondents that responded to this question.

[b]Percent of respondents that telecommute at least once a week.

## Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Commuting

Seattle University reports GHG emissions every year using the SIMAP tool. The below information provides the input data for the annual emissions report.

### *Off-campus Students*

1. Average Number of One-way Trips per Week per Commuter = 9[a]
2. Average Number of Weeks Traveled per Commuter = 37

Table 17: Off-campus Student GHG Report Information

| Mode of Transportation[b] | % of Total One-way Trips | Average Miles per One-way Trip |
|---|---|---|
| Automobile[c] | 28% | 14 |
| Bicycle | 3% | 4 |
| Carpool | 6% | 9 |
| Commuter Rail | 1% | 29 |
| Light Rail[d] | 6% | 12 |
| Bus | 19% | 9 |
| Walk | 36% | 2 |

[a]Calculated by dividing the total number of one-way trips per week by the total number of respondents to this question.

[b]Mode of Transportation does not include ferries, which account for 1% of the total off-campus student transportation modes.

[c]Automobile category includes motorcycles/scooters, and drive alone gas, electric, and hybrid vehicles.

[d]Light Rail category includes light rail and streetcar.

### *Staff*

1. Average Number of One-way Trips per Week per Commuter = 10[a]
2. Average Number of Weeks Traveled per Commuter = 51

Table 18: Staff GHG Report Information

| Mode of Transportation[b] | % of Total One-way Trips | Average Miles per One-way Trip |
|---|---|---|
| Automobile[c] | 35% | 13 |
| Bicycle | 2% | 4 |
| Carpool | 12% | 15 |
| Commuter Rail | 3% | 34 |
| Light Rail[d] | 6% | 13 |
| Bus | 29% | 11 |
| Walk | 12% | 3 |

[a]Calculated by dividing the total number of one-way trips per week by the total number of respondents to this question.

[b]Mode of Transportation does not include ferries, which account for 1% of the total staff transportation modes.
[c]Automobile category includes motorcycles/scooters, and drive alone gas, electric, and hybrid vehicles.
[d]Light Rail category includes light rail and streetcar.

### *Faculty*

1. Average Number of One-way Trips per Week per Commuter = 9[a]
2. Average Number of Weeks Commuted per Commuter = 38

Table 19: Faculty GHG Report Information

| Mode of Transportation[b] | % of Total One-way Trips | Average Miles per One-way Trip |
|---|---|---|
| Automobile[c] | 33% | 11 |
| Bicycle | 6% | 6 |
| Carpool | 6% | 20 |
| Commuter Rail | 2% | 32 |
| Light Rail[d] | 4% | 19 |
| Bus | 28% | 11 |
| Walk | 18% | 4 |

[a]Calculated by dividing the total number of one-way trips per week by the total number of respondents to this question.
[b]Mode of Transportation does not include ferries, which account for 3% of the total faculty transportation modes.
[c]Automobile category includes motorcycles/scooters, and drive alone gas, electric, and hybrid vehicles.
[d]Light Rail category includes light rail and streetcar.

## Changing Commuting Behavior

### Rationale for Driving alone to Campus

Respondents who reported driving alone to campus some or all days were asked their primary reasons for doing so. Respondents could select as many answers as applicable. Table 20 summarizes the results for students and Table 21 for employees.

The primary reason for students to drive alone was that it is the fastest way to get to campus (27%). Other important reasons included: 'using the car for errands' (13%), 'prefer to drive own vehicle' (10%), and 'personal safety' (9%). For students reporting 'Other' (6%), primary reasons included: coming from or going directly to work, timing not matching with transit schedules, and weather.

Table 20: Student Reasons for Driving Alone

| Reason[a] | Number of Responses | % of Total Responses (2020 Survey) | % of Total Responses (2016 Survey) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fastest way to get to campus | 219 | 27% | 28% |
| Easy to find parking | 34 | 4% | 2% |
| Prefer to drive own vehicle | 79 | 10% | 10% |
| Affordability | 35 | 4% | 4% |
| Need to transport children/relatives | 17 | 2% | 3% |
| Use car for errands | 104 | 13% | 9% |
| Need to get home in case of emergency | 51 | 6% | 7% |
| No other reasonable transit option | 67 | 8% | 11% |
| Don't know what transit route to take | 16 | 2% | 2% |
| Personal safety | 74 | 9% | 8% |
| Unable to carpool | 50 | 6% | 7% |
| Other | 51 | 6% | 8% |
| Total | 797 | 100% | 100% |

[a]Respondents could choose more than one reason.

The primary reason for employees driving alone was that it is the fastest way to get to campus (24%). Other important reasons included: 'use car for errands' (16%), 'need to transport children/relatives' (11%), and 'need to get home in case of emergency' (9%). For employees reporting 'Other' (10%), primary reasons listed included: other obligations and commitments, working late, and weather.

Table 21: Employee Reasons for Driving Alone

| Reason[a] | Number of Responses | % of Total Responses (2020 Survey) | % of Total Responses (2016 Survey) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fastest way to get to campus | 267 | 24% | 24% |
| Easy to find parking | 41 | 4% | 3% |
| Prefer to drive own vehicle | 80 | 7% | 6% |
| Affordability | 17 | 2% | 2% |
| Need to transport children/relatives | 123 | 11% | 12% |
| Use car for errands | 183 | 16% | 13% |
| Need to get home in case of emergency | 101 | 9% | 8% |
| No other reasonable transit option | 92 | 8% | 10% |
| Don't know what transit route to take | 2 | <1% | <1% |
| Personal safety | 77 | 7% | 6% |
| Unable to carpool | 34 | 3% | 5% |
| Other | 116 | 10% | 13% |
| Total Responses | 1133 | 100% | 100% |

[a]Respondents could choose more than one reason.

### Rationale for Not Driving Alone to Campus

Respondents who reported not driving alone (by vehicle or motorcycle) to commute to/from campus were asked their primary reasons for doing so. Respondents could select as many answers as applicable. Table 22 summarizes the results for students and Table 23 for employees.

The primary reason for students to not drive alone was because they were close enough to campus to walk/bike (25%). Other important reasons included: 'do not have a car' (16%), 'affordability' (15%), and 'environmental impact' (13%). For students reporting 'Other' (2%), primary reasons included: coming from or going directly to work, not feeling the need, and weather.

Table 22: Student Reasons for Not Driving Alone

| Reason[a] | Number of Responses | % of Total Responses (2020 Survey) | % of Total Responses (2016 Survey) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Close enough to walk/bike | 346 | 25% | 24% |
| Affordability | 214 | 15% | 17% |
| Do not have a car | 218 | 16% | 15% |
| Difficulty or stress (parking, traffic, etc.) | 145 | 10% | 14% |
| Environmental Impact | 175 | 13% | 10% |
| Health benefits | 96 | 7% | 8% |
| Public transit options/timing | 155 | 11% | 9% |
| Rideshare program | 18 | 1% | <1% |
| Other | 25 | 2% | 2% |
| Total | 1392 | 100% | 100% |

[a]Respondents could choose more than one reason.

The primary reasons for employees not driving alone was because of the environmental impact (17%) and difficulty or stress (17%). Other important reasons include: 'affordability' (16%), 'Public transit options/timing' (15%), and 'health benefits' (14%), For employees reporting 'Other' (3%), primary reasons listed included: other obligations and commitments, working late, and weather.

Table 23: Employee Reasons for Not Driving Alone

| Reason[a] | Number of Responses | % of Total Responses (2020 Survey) | % of Total Responses (2016 Survey) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Close enough to walk/bike | 141 | 11% | 12% |
| Affordability | 165 | 13% | 16% |
| Do not have a car | 63 | 5% | 5% |
| Difficulty or stress (parking, traffic, etc.) | 161 | 12% | 17% |
| Environmental Impact | 215 | 17% | 17% |
| Health benefits | 160 | 12% | 14% |
| Public transit options/timing | 181 | 14% | 15% |
| Rideshare program | 206 | 16% | 1% |

| Reason[a] | Number of Responses | % of Total Responses (2020 Survey) | % of Total Responses (2016 Survey) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Other | 6 | <1% | 3% |
| Total Responses | 1298 | 100% | 100% |

[a]Respondents could choose more than one reason.

### Changing Commuting Behavior

Respondents who drove alone were asked what would encourage them to take an alternative form of transportation more often.

Improved public transit (timing, locations, frequency, pricing,…) had the highest ranking for students (45%), followed by better incentives from SU (23%), which included: better financial compensation, free Orca cards, and more bike facilities. The most common response under 'Other' included: financial help and compensation. See table 24.

Table 24: Students on Incentives for Changing Commuting Behavior

| Response | Number of Responses | % of Total Responses |
|---|---|---|
| Nothing | 46 | 11% |
| Carpool Finder | 46 | 11% |
| Better Public Transit | 188 | 45% |
| Better Incentives from SU[a] | 94 | 23% |
| More Electric Vehicles on Campus | 17 | 4% |
| Other | 23 | 6% |
| Total Responses | 414 | 100% |

[a]Respondents were asked to suggest better incentives from SU.

Improved public transit (timing, locations, frequency, pricing,…) had the highest ranking (49%) for employees, followed by 'nothing' (18%), and better incentives from SU (14%), which included: financial compensation, better carpool programs, and better bike facilities. The most common responses under 'Other' included: changes in personal or family obligations and more telecommuting options. See table 25.

Table 25: Employees on Incentives for Changing Commuting Behavior

| Response | Number of Responses | % of Total Responses |
|---|---|---|
| Nothing | 78 | 18% |
| Carpool Finder | 24 | 5% |
| Better Public Transit | 1216 | 49% |
| Better Incentives from SU[a] | 62 | 14% |
| More Electric Vehicles on Campus | 10 | 2% |
| Other | 54 | 12% |
| Total Responses | 444 | 100% |

[a]Respondents were asked to suggest better incentives from SU.

## Electric Vehicles

When asked about electric vehicles (EV), 4% of all participants responded they currently drive an EV. Of the respondents who currently don't drive an electric vehicle, 20% responded they consider purchasing an EV within the next 5 years, while 17% responded to maybe purchasing an EV within the next 5 years. The reasons for selecting 'maybe' included: depending on financial circumstances, if a car is needed, and unsure.

## Receiving Commuting Information

Respondents were asked about their preferred method of receiving information from Seattle University on commuting options and transportation updates. See table 26.

The majority of respondents (69%) prefer to receive information by email. The other most preferred method included: 'Text' (13%) and 'General Website' (11%). The most common response for other (1%) included: Instagram, through a transportation app, and nothing.

Table 26: Preferred Methods of Receiving Commuting Information

| Mode of Receiving Information | Number of Respondents | % of Total Respondents |
|---|---|---|
| Email | 1200 | 69% |
| Text | 231 | 13% |
| General Website | 192 | 11% |
| Flyer | 43 | 2% |
| An annual Fair | 50 | 3% |
| Other | 24 | 1% |
| Total[a] | 1740 | 100% |

[a]Total number of respondents to this question.

## Suggestion About the Future of SU Transportation

Respondents were asked to respond with any suggestions about improving commute options at Seattle University and how Seattle University could encourage alternative/sustainable modes of transportation.

The most common responses were to provide free Orca cards and providing financial compensations and incentives. Other common responses included: More advertisement, education, and encouragement around alternative/sustainable modes of transportation, flexible work schedules, telecommuting options, better carpool programs, a university shuttle system, more Night Hawk Hours, make parking on campus more expensive, and better bike storage options.

## Parking

### Parking Location

Survey respondents who reported driving to campus were asked to indicate their parking location.

Table 27 shows that the majority of students (56%) use on-campus parking, primarily Broadway and Murphy garages, followed by street parking (32%). Common responses for students reporting 'Other' included being dropped off or parking at some location other than the given options.

Table 28 shows that the majority of employees (81%) use on-campus parking, primarily Broadway and Murphy garages, followed by street parking (13%). A common response for employees reporting 'Other' included parking at a location other than the given options.

Table 27: Student Parking Locations

| Answer | Number of Respondents | % of Total Responses |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway Garage | 81 | 27% |
| Murphy Apartment Garage | 56 | 18% |
| Chardin parking lot | 5 | 2% |
| 10th & E. Columbia parking lot | 7 | 2% |
| 10th & E. Jefferson parking lot | 0 | 0% |
| 13th & E. Cherry parking lot | 8 | 3% |
| 14th & E. Jefferson parking lot | 3 | 1% |
| Visitor parking lot | 10 | 3% |
| Off-campus parking lot/garage | 11 | 4% |
| Street parking | 97 | 32% |
| Private storage arrangement | 4 | 1% |
| Other | 21 | 7% |
| *Total*[a] | *303* | *100%* |

[a]Includes both on and off-campus student participants who responded to this question.

Table 28: Employee Parking Locations

| Answer | Number of Respondents | % of Total Responses |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway Garage | 183 | 38% |
| Murphy Apartment Garage | 75 | 16% |
| Chardin parking lot | 5 | 1% |
| 10th & E. Columbia parking lot | 28 | 6% |
| 10th & E. Jefferson parking lot | 2 | <1% |
| 13th & E. Cherry parking lot | 48 | 10% |
| 14th & E. Jefferson parking lot | 23 | 5% |
| Visitor parking lot | 22 | 5% |

| Answer | Number of Respondents | % of Total Responses |
|---|---|---|
| Off-campus parking lot/garage | 10 | 2% |
| Street parking | 60 | 13% |
| Private storage arrangement | 3 | 1% |
| Other | 20 | 4% |
| *Total*[a] | *479* | *100%* |

[a]Includes both faculty and staff participants who responded to this question.

### Street and Campus Parking

Participants were asked how often they need street parking and how long it takes to find parking on campus and off campus.

The average number of days per week that students needed street parking was 3 days. When asked how long it takes to find street parking, 57% reported taking between three and ten minutes, while 36% reported taking more than ten minutes. For on-campus parking, the majority of students (72%) reported taking five minutes or less. See Table 29.

Table 29: Students - Finding Parking on and off the Seattle University Campus[a]

| Amount of Time | On-campus Parking | Street Parking |
|---|---|---|
| 0-2 minutes | 27% | 7% |
| 3-5 minutes | 45% | 25% |
| 6-10 minutes | 18% | 32% |
| 10+ minutes | 10% | 36% |
| Total[b] | 257 | 218 |

[a]This table displays two separate questions, one about on-campus parking, and one about street parking.
[b]Total number of respondents to this question.

The average number of days per week that employees needed street parking was 3 days. When asked how long it takes to find street parking, 57% reported taking between three and ten minutes, while 27% reported taking more than ten minutes. For on-campus parking, the majority of employees (84%) reported taking five minutes or less. See Table 30.

Table 30: Employees - Finding Parking on and off the Seattle University Campus[a]

| Amount of Time | On-campus Parking | Street Parking |
|---|---|---|
| 0-2 minutes | 47% | 16% |
| 3-5 minutes | 37% | 26% |
| 6-10 minutes | 12% | 31% |
| 10+ minutes | 4% | 27% |
| Total[b] | 444 | 168 |

[a]This table displays two separate questions, one about on-campus parking, and one about street parking.
[b]Total number of respondents to this question.

When asked how often they are able to find parking, 70% of students answered 'Always' or 'Most of the Time' to finding parking on the Seattle University campus, while 49% answered 'Always' or 'Most of the Time' to finding parking on the street. 21% of students answered that they 'Never' or 'Sometimes' find parking on campus, while 34% answered as 'Never' or 'Sometimes' finding parking on the street. See table 31.

Table 31: Students - Frequency of Finding Parking on and off the Seattle University Campus[a]

| Frequency | On-campus Parking | Street Parking |
|---|---|---|
| Always | 34% | 16% |
| Most of the Time | 36% | 33% |
| About Half the Time | 9% | 17% |
| Sometimes | 16% | 28% |
| Never | 5% | 6% |
| Total[b] | 266 | 226 |

[a]This table displays two separate questions, one about on-campus parking, and one about street parking.
[b]Total number of respondents to this question.

When asked how often they are able to find parking, 89% of employees answered 'Always' or 'Most of the Time' to finding parking on the Seattle University campus, while 56% answered 'Always' or 'Most of the Time' to finding parking on the street. 7% of employees answered that they 'Never' or 'Sometimes' find parking on campus, while 33% answered as 'Never' or 'Sometimes' finding parking on the street. See table 32.

Table 32: Employees - Frequency of Finding Parking on and off the Seattle University Campus[a]

| Frequency | On-campus Parking | Street Parking |
|---|---|---|
| Always | 54% | 16% |
| Most of the Time | 35% | 40% |
| About Half the Time | 4% | 11% |
| Sometimes | 6% | 27% |
| Never | 1% | 6% |
| Total[b] | 445 | 174 |

[a]This table displays two separate questions, one about on-campus parking, and one about street parking.
[b]Total number of respondents to this question.

# Appendix A

## Location of Residence

Locations of Seattle:

1. Campus & Central Seattle
    a. Capitol Hill, First Hill, Central District, Madrona, Montlake, Madison
2. Seattle Downtown
    a. Downtown, Belltown, Pioneer Square, International District
3. North Seattle
    a. Ballard, Fremont, Greenwood, Green Lake, Ravenna, Magnuson, U District, Maple Leaf, Bitter Lake, Northgate, Lake City
4. South Seattle
    a. Duwamish, Georgetown, White Center, Beacon Hill, Mt. Baker/Rainier, Columbia
5. West Seattle
    a. Alki, West Seattle, Fauntleroy
6. Queen Anne & Magnolia
    a. Queen Anne, Interbay, Magnolia

Locations Outside of Seattle:

1. Snohomish County & North of Seattle
2. East of Seattle
3. South King County & South of Seattle
4. Olympic Peninsula

These are the zip codes and corresponding locations (color coded):

| Zip Codes |
|---|
| Campus/Central Seattle |
| 98122 |
| 98144 |
| 98112 |
| 98102 |

| East of Seattle |
|---|
| 98040 |
| 98027 |
| 98052 |
| 98034 |
| 98029 |
| 98059 |
| 98056 |
| 98008 |
| 98007 |

| |
|---|
| 98004 |
| 98005 |
| 98075 |
| 98074 |
| 98065 |
| 98015 |
| 98039 |
| 98006 |
| 98033 |
| 98024 |
| 98053 |
| 99037 |

| S. King County/South of Seattle |
|---|
| 98058 |
| 98188 |
| 98030 |
| 98166 |
| 98466 |
| 98001 |
| 98032 |
| 98023 |
| 98055 |
| 98042 |
| 98003 |
| 98092 |
| 98148 |
| 98374 |
| 98057 |
| 98198 |
| 98002 |
| 98031 |
| 98038 |
| 98406 |
| 98407 |
| 98391 |
| 98418 |
| 98408 |
| 98422 |
| 98403 |
| 98952 |

| |
|---|
| 98372 |
| 98022 |
| 98010 |
| 98501 |
| 98674 |
| 98371 |
| 98373 |
| 98405 |
| 98445 |
| 98502 |
| 98579 |
| 98685 |
| 98327 |
| 98335 |
| 98498 |
| 98354 |

| |
|---|
| North Seattle |
| 98103 |
| 98115 |
| 98105 |
| 98117 |
| 98107 |
| 98195 |
| 98133 |
| 98125 |
| 98177 |

| |
|---|
| West Seattle |
| 98106 |
| 98116 |
| 98126 |
| 98136 |
| 98146 |
| 98106 |

| |
|---|
| Downtown Seattle |
| 98104 |
| 98101 |
| 98121 |
| 98113 |

| |
|---|
| 98127 |

| |
|---|
| Olympic Peninsula |
| 98110 |
| 98370 |
| 98367 |
| 98312 |
| 98311 |
| 98366 |
| 98516 |
| 98070 |
| 98310 |
| 98337 |
| 98362 |

| |
|---|
| Queen Anne/Magnolia |
| 98109 |
| 98199 |
| 98119 |

| |
|---|
| Snohomish County/North of Seattle |
| 98012 |
| 98026 |
| 98043 |
| 98036 |
| 98020 |
| 98087 |
| 98203 |
| 98037 |
| 98201 |
| 98072 |
| 98272 |
| 98275 |
| 98296 |
| 98284 |
| 98271 |
| 98290 |
| 98021 |
| 98292 |
| 98270 |
| 98258 |

| |
|---|
| 98260 |
| 98252 |
| 98204 |
| 98206 |
| 98223 |
| 98229 |
| 98248 |
| 98249 |
| 98251 |
| 98277 |
| 98077 |
| 98253 |
| 98155 |
| 98028 |
| 98011 |

| |
|---|
| South Seattle |
| 98062 |
| 98118 |
| 98108 |
| 98168 |

# Appendix B

## Commuter Survey Questions

Welcome! This commuting survey is a joint effort between the Seattle University Department of Transportation and the Center for Environmental Justice and Sustainability (CEJS). The purpose of this survey is to identify the commuting habits of our SU students, faculty, and staff. Your feedback will provide valuable data that will be used to: estimate SU's annual greenhouse gas emissions, identify new sustainability initiatives on campus related to commuting, and assist Seattle University's Transportation Management Plan. Any information that is obtained in connection with this study and that can be identified with you will remain confidential. Responses will not be identified by the individual. All responses will be compiled together and analyzed as a group. **And make a chance to win!** From the pool of campus members that submit completed surveys, we will randomly select six people to win a **$25 gift card** to the local zero-waste grocery store "Scoop Marketplace" on 12th avenue. Thank you for taking the time to complete this brief survey. Your input is vastly appreciated.

**Q1** Are you primarily a:

- ❍ Student
- ❍ Faculty
- ❍ Staff
- ❍ Other/Please Specify (vendor/service provider)

**Q2** How many days per week do you typically travel to campus during the school year?

- ❍ 1 day
- ❍ 2 days
- ❍ 3 days
- ❍ 4 days
- ❍ 5 days
- ❍ 6 days
- ❍ 7 days

**Q3** How many weeks per year do you typically travel to campus? (This includes coming to SU for classes, work, research, events, etc. If you are new to SU, please estimate your answer for this year)

- ❍ All year (52 weeks)
- ❍ Academic year (34 weeks)
- ❍ Fall quarter (11 weeks)
- ❍ Winter quarter (11 weeks)
- ❍ Spring quarter (11 weeks)
- ❍ Law - academic year (33 weeks)
- ❍ Law - fall semester (16 weeks)
- ❍ Law - spring semester (17 weeks)
- ❍ Law - summer semester (10 weeks)
- ❍ Summer quarter (4 week session)
- ❍ Summer quarter (8 week session)
- ❍ Summer quarter (10 week session)
- ❍ Other (enter weeks):

**Q4** How many one-way trips do you make per week (7-day week) to commute <u>to and from</u> campus?

Please specify how many trips:

**Q5** Where do you live?

Enter zip code:

**Q6** Do you live on campus?

- ❍ Yes (Note: if yes, you will be directed to question 12 of the survey.)
- ❍ No

**Q7** How far is your commute to campus (one-way)? (Don't know the mileage of your trip? Use Googlemaps. Enter your home address as location of departure and Seattle University as end desitnation. It will return the mileage of your trip.)

Enter miles (**<u>one way only</u>**):

**Q8** How long does it take you to commute to campus on a typical day?

- ❍ Less than 10 minutes
- ❍ 11-20 minutes
- ❍ 21-30 minutes
- ❍ 31-40 minutes
- ❍ 41-50 minutes
- ❍ 51-60 minutes
- ❍ More than one hour

**Q9** When do you **arrive** to campus on a typical day's commute? (Select 'Does Not Apply' if you do not commute to campus for a specific day)

| | Morning (6-9am) | Mid-Day (9:01am-1:59pm) | Afternoon (2-5pm) | Evening (5:01-10pm) | Does Not Apply |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| Monday | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| Tuesday | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| Wednesday | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| Thursday | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| Friday | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| Saturday | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |

**Q10** When do you **depart** from campus on a typical day's commute? (Select 'Does Not Apply' if you do not commute to campus for a specific day)

| | Morning (6-9am) | Mid-Day (9:01am-1:59pm) | Afternoon (2-5pm) | Evening (5:01-10pm) | Does Not Apply |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| Monday | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| Tuesday | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| Wednesday | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| Thursday | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| Friday | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| Saturday | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |

**Q11** What type of transportation do you **primarily** use each day to commute to and from campus?
(select the mode used for the LONGEST DISTANCE of your commute, only choose **one option** for "arrive"

and “depart” for each day applicable). Note: Select ‘Does Not Apply’ if you do not commute to campus for a specific day.

| | Monday | | Tuesday | | Wednesday | | Thursday | | Friday | | Saturday | | Sunday | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrive | Depart | Arrive | Depart | Arrive | Depart | Arrive | Depart | Arrive | Depart | Arrive | Depart | Arrive | Depart |
| *Motorcycle or Scooter* | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| *Bus* | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| *Light Rail* | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| *Streetcar* | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| *Commuter Rail (Sounder, Amtrak, etc.)* | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| *Ferry* | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| *Bicycle* | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| *Walk* | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| *Telecommute (online/hybrid class, work from home, etc.)* | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| *Drive Alone* | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| *Drive Alone – Hybrid* | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| *Drive Alone – Electric Vehicle* | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| *Carpool/Vanpool* | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| *Carpool - Hybrid* | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| *Carpool – Electric Vehicle* | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| *Does Not Apply* | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |

**Q12** Where do you typically park your vehicle when traveling to SU?

- ❍ Does Not Apply
- ❍ Broadway garage
- ❍ Murphy Apartments garage
- ❍ Chardin parking lot
- ❍ 10th & E. Columbia parking lot (west of Library)
- ❍ 10th & E. Jefferson parking lot (south of Campion Hall)
- ❍ 13th & E. Cherry parking lot (1313 E. Columbia)
- ❍ 14th & E. Jefferson parking lot (RedHawk Center lot)
- ❍ Visitor parking lot (near Chapel and Pigott)
- ❍ Off-campus parking lot/garage
- ❍ Street parking
- ❍ Private storage arrangement (apartment complex, neighbor's garage, etc.)
- ❍ Other (please specify):

**Q13** How many days per week do you need to use street parking?

- ❍ 1

- ❍ 2
- ❍ 3
- ❍ 4
- ❍ 5
- ❍ 6
- ❍ 7
- ❍ Does Not Apply

**Q14** How long, on average does it take you to find a parking space on the street?

- ❍ 0-2 minutes
- ❍ 3-5 minutes
- ❍ 6-10 minutes
- ❍ 10-15 minutes
- ❍ More than 15 minutes
- ❍ Does Not Apply

**Q15** How often can you easily find a parking space on the street?

- ❍ Always
- ❍ Most of the time
- ❍ About half the time
- ❍ Sometimes
- ❍ Never

**Q16** How often can you easily find a parking space on the Seattle University campus?

- ❍ Always
- ❍ Most of the time
- ❍ About half the time
- ❍ Sometimes
- ❍ Never

**Q17** Estimate how long it normally takes you to find a parking space on campus.

- ❍ 0-2 minutes
- ❍ 3-5 minutes
- ❍ 6-10 minutes
- ❍ More than 10 minutes
- ❍ Does Not Apply

**Q18** What is your main reason for driving during some (or all) of your to commute to campus? (Check all that apply)

- ❍ Does Not Apply
- ❍ Fastest way to get to campus
- ❍ Easy to find parking
- ❍ Prefer to drive own vehicle
- ❍ Affordability
- ❍ Need to transport children or relatives
- ❍ Use car for errands
- ❍ Need to get home in case of an emergency
- ❍ No other reasonable transit option
- ❍ Don't know which transit route to take
- ❍ Personal safety
- ❍ Unable to carpool
- ❍ Other (please specify):

**Q19** If you are currently driving alone to campus using a conventional vehicle (gas-powered vehicle), what would encourage you to take an alternative form of transportation more often? (Check all that apply)

- ❍ Does Not Apply
- ❍ Nothing
- ❍ Carpool Finder
- ❍ More electric vehicle stations on campus
- ❍ Better public transit (routes, timing, prices, options, etc.)
- ❍ More incentives from SU to carpool/walk/take public transit (please specify in text block below):
- ❍ Other (please specify):

**Q20** Do you currently drive an electric vehicle?

- ❍ Yes
- ❍ No

**Q21** Are you considering purchasing an electric vehicle in the next 5 years?

- ❍ Yes
- ❍ No
- ❍ Maybe (please specify):

**Q22** What is your reason for **not** using a car or motorcycle during some (or all) of your commute to campus? (check all that apply)

- ❍ Close enough to walk/bike
- ❍ Do not have a car
- ❍ Affordability
- ❍ Environmental impact
- ❍ Health benefits
- ❍ Difficulty or stress (parking, traffic, etc.)
- ❍ Rideshare program
- ❍ Public transit options/timing
- ❍ Does Not Apply – I always drive alone or by carpool
- ❍ Other (please specify):

**Q23** What is your preferred method to receive information about commute options or transportation updates **from Seattle University** which may affect your commute?

- ❍ Email
- ❍ Text
- ❍ General Website
- ❍ Flyer
- ❍ An annual 'Commute to SU' fair
- ❍ Other (please specify):

**Q24** Do you have an ORCA card that is **not** subsidized by Seattle University?

- ❍ Yes
- ❍ No

**Q25** How could Seattle University encourage alternative/sustainable modes of transportation?

Comments:

**Q26** Your feedback is important to guide decisions about future transportation programs. Please share your recommendations for improving commute options here at Seattle University.

Comments:

END OF SURVEY