# Results of the
# 2023 UCL travel survey

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## 1. Introduction

The UCL travel survey is a newly developed survey trying to capture travel patterns of UCL students and staff. The survey is led by the Bartlett School of Planning and UCL Sustainability. The main goal of the survey is to get better insights into how UCL students and staff travel and how they experience it, in order to make travel generated by UCL more sustainable and convenient. Data from this research will also be used by the Bartlett School of Planning for travel behaviour research. The first part of the survey focuses on how people travel to campus, how convenient this travel is, how accessible the campus is perceived, and what the general attitudes towards travel are. The last part of the survey focuses on (attitudes towards) academic travel. The survey (see Appendix 1) is composed of five parts: 1) Socio-demographics; 2) Travel attitudes and convenience; 3) Travel to UCL campus; 4) Your most recent trip to UCL; and 5) Academic travel. The survey took about 15 minutes to complete, and was designed using the online survey platform Qualtrics.

## 2. Data collection

Data was collected from February 27 until March 27, 2023, i.e., the last four weeks of term 2. The survey was distributed via multiple UCL newsletters for staff and students, and via UCL social media pages (Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter). As incentive, participants had a chance of winning one of the eight £50 One4all vouchers if they completed the survey (see Appendix 1 for the introduction to the survey). In the end, 2912 respondents completed the survey. After removing responses with too much missing data, 2593 respondents were kept for further analyses. For some analyses, fewer respondents were used (see number of respondents in each Table).

## 3. Results

The results of the 2023 UCL travel survey will be presented in this Section, and will be shown in the same order as the five sections of the survey. The results shown in this report are descriptive results, they illustrate how respondents answered on each question, e.g., by showing the distribution of respondents per answer category or by giving mean values of variables. More advanced statistics (e.g., analysing relationships between multiple variables) will be performed in academic articles, which will be published online, free of access charges (i.e., open access), once accepted after peer review.

### 3.1 Socio demographics

Table 1 gives an overview of the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. The majority of the respondents (59.1%) are 35 years or younger, which is not surprising given the considerable share of students in the sample. Slightly less than one third of the respondents (31.2%) are between 36 and 55 years old, while 9.7% is older than 55. With almost two thirds of the sample (65.8%), women are clearly overrepresented. Around one third of the respondents identify themselves as men (32.8%), while 1.4% is non-binary or unsure. Almost 40% of the respondents are students, 16.4% are undergraduate students, 12.5% are postgraduate students, and 10.4% are PhD students. Administrative staff and teaching staff both represent around 20% of the respondents, while teaching staff is the smallest group with only 4.6%. Finally, 14.4% of the respondents are (assistant, associate or full) professor. The faculties of Medical Sciences, Engineering, Population Health Sciences, and Social and Historical Sciences represent most respondents (i.e., each more than 10%). Most respondents (85.8%) are full-time student or staff at UCL. The majority of respondents (63.6%) lives in Greater London, with respondents living in the North, North West, East and South East areas of London being represented most (i.e., 17.8%, 11.1%, 9.3%, and 8.0%, respectively). Most students

(65.7%) live in the same place during and outside of term time, while other students live elsewhere in the UK or overseas outside term time (respectively 15.4% and 18.9%).

Table 1. Socio-demographics (N = 2593)

| Socio-demographic | % |
|---|---|
| *Age distribution* | |
| 17 – 25 | 29.9 |
| 26 – 35 | 29.2 |
| 36 – 45 | 18.8 |
| 46 – 55 | 12.4 |
| 56+ | 9.7 |
| *Gender identity* | |
| Women | 65.8 |
| Men | 32.8 |
| Non-binary/unsure | 1.4 |
| *UCL status* | |
| Undergraduate student | 16.4 |
| Postgraduate student | 12.5 |
| PhD student | 10.4 |
| Administrative staff | 20.9 |
| Research staff | 20.8 |
| Teaching staff | 4.6 |
| Professorial staff | 14.4 |
| *Faculty* | |
| Arts & Humanity | 5.6 |
| Bartlett (Built environment) | 7.3 |
| Brain sciences | 5.8 |
| Engineering | 12.4 |
| IOE (Education and society) | 5.5 |
| Laws | 1.2 |
| Life Sciences | 9.0 |
| Mathematical & physical sciences | 9.5 |
| Medical sciences | 14.0 |
| Population health sciences | 12.0 |
| Social and historical sciences | 10.7 |
| Professional services | 7.0 |
| *Fulltime/parttime* | |
| Full time | 85.8 |
| Part time | 14.2 |
| *Residential location* | |
| Within Greater London | 63.6 |
| Outside Greater London | 36.4 |

In this section, we also asked information regarding respondents travel options and disabilities. Table 2 indicates that most respondents (66.1%) have a driving license, while only half of them (33.9%) actually owns a car. A small share of the respondents (11.5%) can easily borrow a car from family or friends, while members of a car club are rare (3.3%). Most respondents have easy access to public transport; 70.4%, 51.4%, and 37.9% live within 10 minutes walking from a bus/tram stop, underground/overground stop or a train station, respectively, while 37.4% has a public transport discount card. Somewhat more than one third of the respondents (38.4%) owns a bicycle, while 32.1 and 20.7% reports to have respectively rental e-bicycles and e-scooters available in their neighbourhood. Only 24 respondents (0.9%) indicates to have access to a motability vehicle. The majority of the respondents (95.6%) do not have a disability hampering their travel, while 2.3%, 1.5%,

1.4%, and 1.2% indicate that they cannot (easily) walk, cycle, drive a car, or use public transport, respectively.

Table 2. Travel options and disabilities (N = 2593)

|  | % |
| --- | --- |
| *Travel options* | |
| I have a driving license | 66.1 |
| I own a car | 33.9 |
| I can easily borrow a car from family/friends | 11.5 |
| I am member of a car club | 3.3 |
| I own a bicycle | 38.4 |
| I have a public transport discount card | 34.7 |
| I have a bus/tram stop within 10 minutes walking | 70.4 |
| I have an underground/overground station within 10 minutes walking | 51.4 |
| I have a train station within 10 minutes walking | 37.9 |
| There are rental e-bikes available in my neighbourhood | 32.1 |
| There are rental e-scooters available in my neighbourhood | 20.7 |
| I have access to a motability vehicle | 0.9 |
| *Disabilities limiting travel* | |
| No | 95.6 |
| Yes, I cannot (easily) walk | 2.3 |
| Yes, I cannot (easily) cycle | 1.5 |
| Yes, I cannot (easily) drive a car | 1.4 |
| Yes, I cannot easily use public transport | 1.2 |

### 3.2 Travel attitudes and convenience

In this survey part we asked respondents to indicate to what extent they agree on statements regarding travel preferences and travel convenience. Figure 1 shows that walking is perceived more positively than cycling and public transport use, and especially car use. Most respondents seem to agree that more low-traffic neighbourhoods and investments in cycling infrastructure and public transport are needed. Attitudes towards travel time seem mixed, some see value in it while other find it a waste of time. The share of respondents liking their commute is larger than those disliking it.
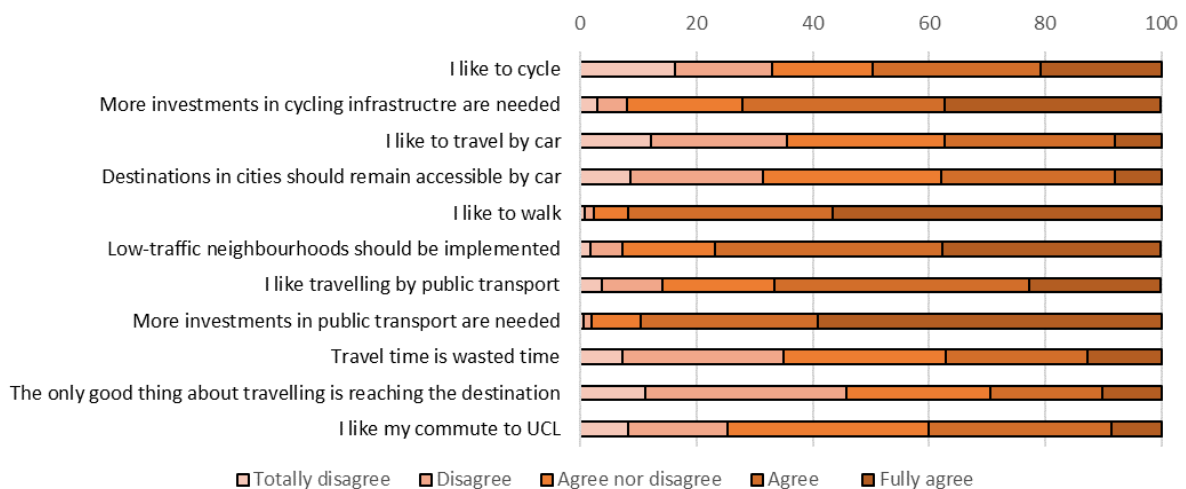


Figure 1. Travel attitudes

Figure 2 indicates how convenient travel is for the respondents. Most respondents indicate that they have ample travel options available, which they mostly can use whenever they want. In most cases the available travel options enable respondents to reach their desired out-of-home activities. Although most respondents indicate that they travel in a desired way, they often indicate that they travel longer durations than desired and especially spend more money on travel than desired. Most respondents do not find travelling physically challenging, find it easy to find their way to out-of-home activities, and feel confident while travelling.
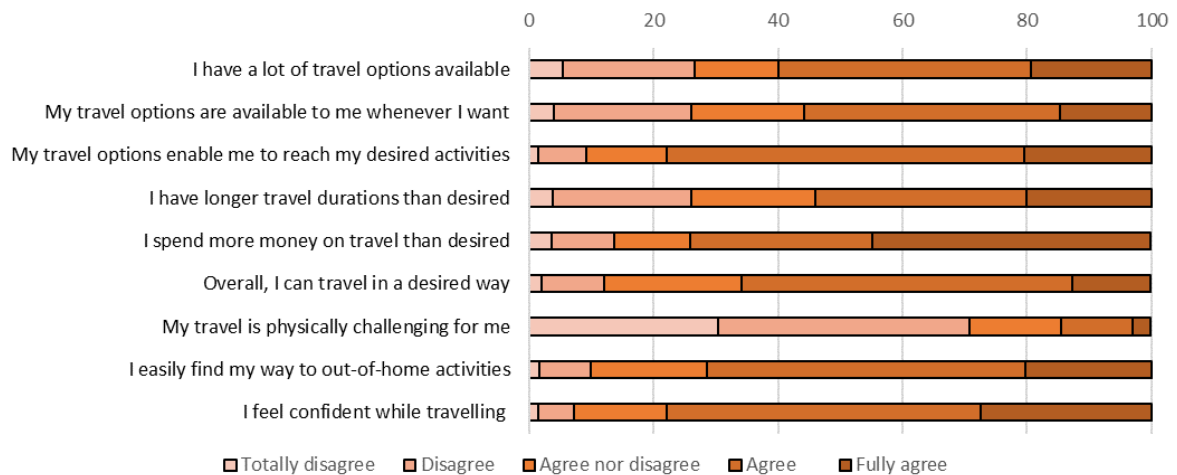


Figure 2. Travel convenience

For UCL staff, we also asked information about working from home attitudes. A majority of the respondents has a positive stance towards working from home, while working from home also seems to work well for most of them (Figure 3).
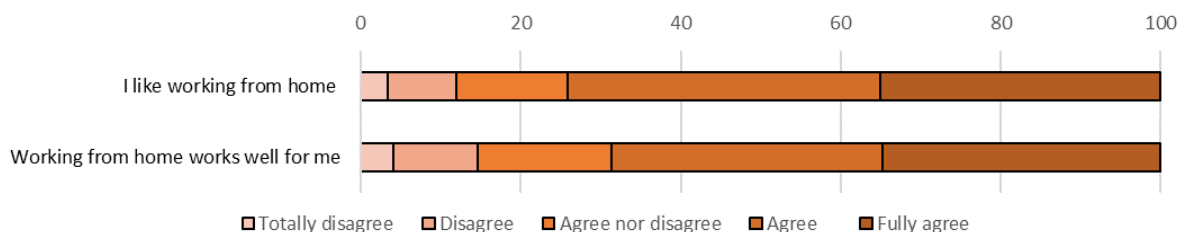


Figure 3. Working from home attitudes

### 3.3 Travel to UCL campus

In this survey section, respondents were asked information regarding their general travel patterns towards UCL. The majority of the respondents (81.3%) indicate that they most frequently travel to the Bloomsbury campus, while only a small share (1.4%) travels most frequently to the UCL East campus (Table 3). The rest of the respondents (17.3%) most frequently travels to UCL building at other places, although some are located closely to the Bloomsbury campus (e.g., Bidborough House, School of Pharmacy, Institute of Child Health). On average, respondents travelled 3.3 times a week to this campus during term 2, 35.4% travelled maximum two times per week to campus, 37.0% travelled three to four times a week, while 27.7% travelled at least five times a week to campus. The majority of respondents (87.3%) indicates that they do not regularly (at least once a month) travel to another UCL campus.

Table 3: Travel patterns to UCL campus (N = 2593)

|  | % |
|---|---|
| *Most frequently visited campus* | |
| UCL Bloomsbury | 81.3 |
| UCL East | 1.4 |
| Other | 17.3 |
| *Weekly travel frequency (avg. = 3.3)* | |
| ≤1 | 11.5 |
| 2 | 23.9 |
| 3 | 20.4 |
| 4 | 16.6 |
| ≥5 | 27.7 |
| *Do you regularly travel to another campus?* | |
| Yes | 12.7 |
| No | 87.3 |

For respondents indicating that they regularly travel to another UCL campus, we also asked which campus this is. Somewhat more than half indicate that this campus is UCL Bloomsbury, 19.7% indicates to regularly travel to UCL East, while 28.4% indicated other UCL buildings (Table 4). Trips to this secondary campus from the place of residence are most frequently performed by respectively underground/overground, train, private bicycle, walking, and bus/tram (46.1%, 23.5%, 10.3%, 7.1%, and 6.5%). From the most frequently visited UCL campus, these trips are mostly done by respectively underground/overground, walking, train, private bicycle, and bus/tram (46.8%, 19.0%, 9.4%, 9.0%, and 7.7%). More than half of this group of respondents travels only two to three times a month or less frequently to this alternative campus, and trips from the place of residence to this campus are somewhat more common than trips from the most frequently visited UCL campus (Figure 4).

Table 4. Travel to alternative UCL campus (N = 310)

|  | % |
|---|---|
| *UCL campus* | |
| UCL Bloomsbury | 51.9 |
| UCL East | 19.7 |
| Other | 28.4 |
| *Travel mode from place of residence* | |
| Bus/tram | 6.5 |
| Underground/overground | 46.1 |
| Train | 23.5 |
| Car | 1.3 |
| Walking | 7.1 |
| Private bicycle | 10.3 |
| Rental bicycle | 1.6 |
| Other | 2.9 |
| *Travel mode from most frequently visited UCL campus* | |
| Bus/tram | 7.7 |
| Underground/overground | 46.8 |
| Train | 9.4 |
| Car | 1.6 |
| Walking | 19.0 |
| Private bicycle | 9.0 |
| Rental bicycle | 0.6 |
| Other | 2.2 |
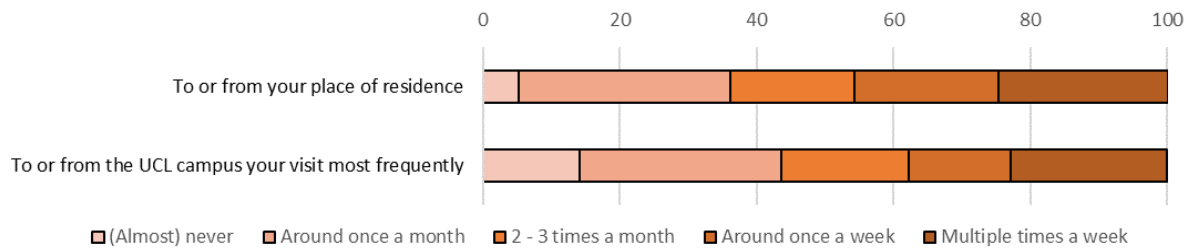
Figure 4. Travel frequency to alternative campus

Respondents were asked to what extent they agree on statements regarding the accessibility of the UCL campus they most frequently visit (Figure 5). Most respondents indicate that their main UCL campus is easy to reach, especially by public transport. The views on whether bicycle lanes and bicycle parking around campus are sufficient are mixed, around 20% disagrees, while around 30% agrees. Most respondents find the UCL campus easily accessible on foot, most respondents do not have a clear stance on whether parking spaces for rental (e-)bikes and e-scooters are sufficient, while a substantial share of respondents (32.5%) do not think there are sufficient parking spaces for cars. More than 60% of the respondents finds UCL buildings easy to enter and move around in. Finally, around 30% indicates that they would cycle more in case of ample bicycle maintenance on campus, and more showers and clothing storage on campus (27.6% and 33.0%, respectively).
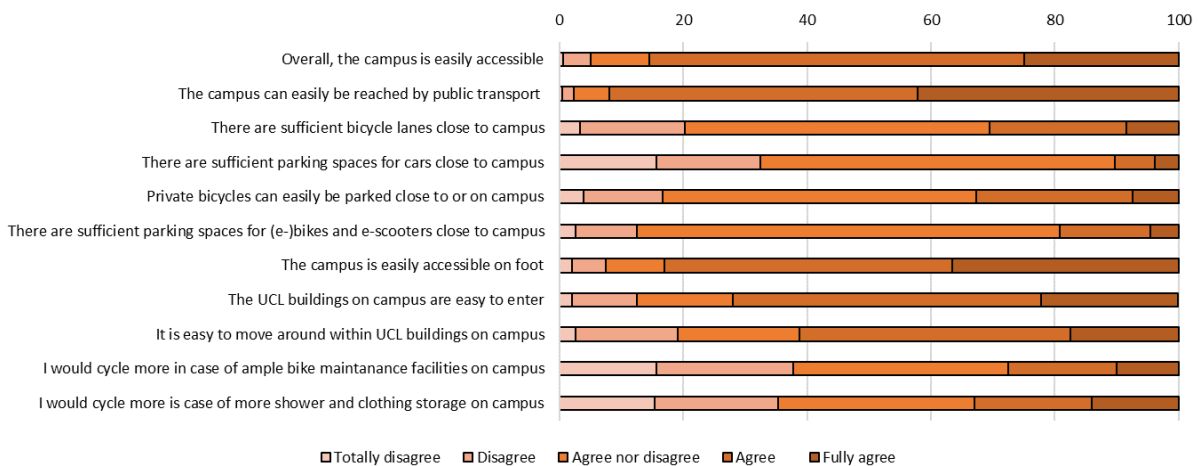


Figure 5. Campus accessibility

For UCL staff, we also asked how frequently they worked from home (during term 2), and what their ideal working from home share would be (Table 5). On average, staff members work 41.1% of their time from home. A third of them (33.4%) works from home up to 20% of their time, 43.9% works from home 21 to 60%, while the remainder (22.7%) works from home more than 60% of their time. The respondents' ideal working from home share seems to be somewhat higher than their actual share. On average, staff members indicate that they want to work from home 48.0% of their time. Around one in four (23.6%) only wants to work up to 20% from home, 46.6% wants to work from home 21 to 60% of their time, while 29.8% wants to work more than 60% from home.

Table 5. Working from home frequency and preferences (N = 1838)

|  | % |
| --- | --- |
| *Working from home frequency (avg. = 41.1%)* | |
| 0-20% | 33.4 |
| 21-40% | 19.2 |
| 41-60% | 24.7 |
| 61-80% | 15.5 |
| 81+% | 7.2 |
| *Ideal working from home frequency (avg. = 48.0%)* | |
| 0-20% | 23.6 |
| 21-40% | 21.4 |
| 41-60% | 25.2 |
| 61-80% | 18.4 |
| 81+% | 11.4 |

## 3.4 The most recent trip to UCL

The fourth part of the survey focused on respondents' most recent trip to the UCL campus they most frequently travel to. On average, respondents travel 54 minutes to reach UCL. Only 7.0% of respondents has a commute below 20 minutes, while the biggest share has a commute between 20 and 59 minutes (27.7% between 20 and 39 minutes, and 25.9% between 40 and 59 minutes). Almost 40% of the respondents travels 60 minutes or longer to campus, with 11.5% travelling even 100 or more minutes. The majority of respondents (60.4%) travelled up to 20 kilometres to their primary UCL campus, 39.3% up to 10 kilometres and 21.1% between 10.1 and 20 kilometres. Around 22% commuted between 20.1 and 60 kilometres, while 12.3% even travelled more than 80 kilometres to campus. Most respondents arrived in the morning at campus, especially before 10:30 am (i.e., 81.6%). The underground/overground is the most commonly used travel mode to go to campus (39.3%), followed by train (29.1%), walking (11.7%), cycling (private bicycle; 9.2%), and bus/tram (6.8%). The car is only used by 1.9% of the respondents, while other travel modes (private/rental e-bicycle/e-scooter, motorcycle) are barely used. Most respondents (77.2%) indicated that it was cold during their trip to campus, while a considerable share also indicated that it was crowded (39.9%), windy (32.1%), and/or noisy (21.5%). The majority of respondents (94.2%) travelled alone to campus, 3.5% travelled with their partner, 2.6% with friends, 1.9% with colleagues/classmates and 0.7% with other family members or acquaintances (Table 6).

Table 6. Characteristics of most frequent trip to UCL (N = 2443)

|  | % |
| --- | --- |
| *Estimated duration (avg. = 54.0 min.)* | |
| 0 – 19 min. | 7.0 |
| 20 – 39 min. | 27.7 |
| 40 – 59 min. | 25.9 |
| 60 – 79 min. | 18.9 |
| 80 – 99 min. | 10.0 |
| 100 – 119 min. | 3.7 |
| ≥120 min. | 6.8 |
| *Estimated distance (avg. = 36.1km)* | |
| 0 – 10 km | 39.3 |
| 10.1 – 20 km | 21.1 |
| 20.1 – 40 km | 13.7 |
| 40.1 – 60 km | 8.4 |
| 60.1 – 80 km | 5.3 |
| >80 km | 12.3 |
| *Time of arrival* | |
| Before 9:00 | 35.3 |
| 9:00 – 10:30 | 46.3 |
| 10:30 – 12:00 | 12.4 |
| After 12:00 | 6.0 |
| *Travel mode* | |
| Bus/tram | 6.8 |
| Underground/overground | 39.3 |
| Train | 29.1 |
| Car | 1.9 |
| Walking | 11.7 |
| Private bicycle | 9.2 |
| Private e-bicycle | 0.5 |
| Private e-scooter | 0.1 |
| Rental bicycle | 0.6 |
| Rental e-bicycle | 0.2 |
| Rental e-scooter | 0.0 |
| Motorcycle | 0.4 |
| Other | 0.3 |
| *Trip conditions* | |
| Raining | 19.8 |
| Windy | 32.1 |
| Cold | 77.2 |
| Sunny | 14.0 |
| Noisy | 21.5 |
| Crowded | 39.9 |
| Congestion | 19.3 |
| Dark | 8.6 |
| *Trip companionship* | |
| Alone | 94.2 |
| With partner | 3.5 |
| With friends | 2.6 |
| With colleagues/classmates | 1.9 |
| With other family members/acquaintances | 0.7 |

Respondents were asked to indicate to what extent they agree on statements regarding the experience of the most recent trip to campus (Figure 6). A majority of respondents indicates that this trip went smoothly, around 35% found the trip enjoyable, while almost half of the respondents do not

think the trip was the best imaginable. Only 28.4% and 26.3% felt respectively energised and relaxed when arriving at UCL, while 24.9% and 44.3% felt respectively stressed and tired when arriving at UCL. Most respondents (around 64%) had a prodcutive and satisfying first activity after arriving at UCL, while 14.5% indicates that their trip to UCL had a negative impact on their first activity after arrival.
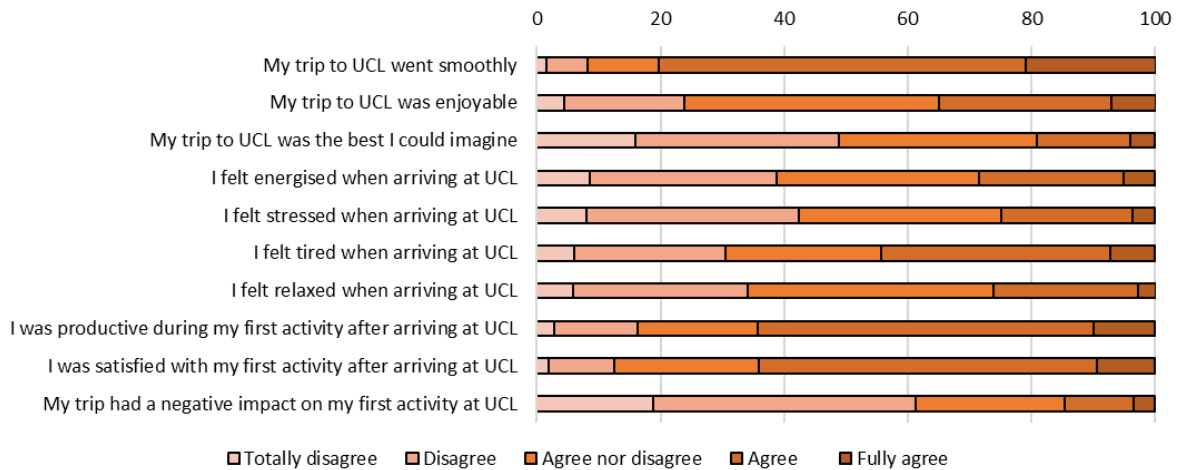


Figure 6. Experience of most recent trip to UCL

Finally, respondents were asked what their ideal and maximum tolerable travel duration are (Table 7). The average ideal travel time to campus is 31.1 minutes, considerably shorter than the actual average duration (54.0 min.). A majority of respondents has an ideal travel duration to campus shorter than 40 minutes, 21.1% shorter than 20 minutes and 53.2% between 20 and 39 minutes. Nonetheless, 11.4% of the respondents indicates to have an ideal travel duration of 60 minutes or more. The average maximum tolerable travel duration is 59.6 minutes, somewhat higher than the actual average duration. More than half of the respondents (53.5%) has a maximum tolerable travel duration to campus of 60 minutes or more.

Table 7. Ideal and maximum tolerable travel duration to UCL (N = 2443)

|  | % |
| --- | --- |
| *Ideal travel duration (avg. = 31.1 min.)* | |
| 0 – 19 min. | 21.1 |
| 20 – 39 min. | 53.2 |
| 40 – 59 min. | 14.3 |
| ≥60 min. | 11.4 |
| *Maximum tolerable travel duration (avg. = 59.6 min.)* | 59.6 |
| 0 – 19 min. | 1.6 |
| 20 – 39 min. | 16.8 |
| 40 – 59 min. | 28.1 |
| 60 – 79 min. | 32.9 |
| ≥80 min. | 20.6 |

### 3.5 Academic travel

The last part of the survey focused on academic travel, i.e., travel required for attending certain academic activities, such as conferences, seminars and (project) meetings. UCL staff (research staff, teaching staff, and professorial staff (excluding administrative and technical staff)) and PhD students, were asked to fill in this section of the survey. Almost 60% of the selected respondents has attended an academic conference or meeting outside of London in the past 12 months (Table 8). Of those, almost 60% has at least once travelled by train or airplane to reach the academic conference/meeting. Around one in six (16.6%) has used high-speed train and around 10% has travelled by car. The most popular destinations of the respondents travelling for academic purposes were England (60.0%), Continental Europe (46.5%), North America (26.0%), rest of UK and Ireland (16.6%), and Asia (5.0%).

Table 8. Academic travel in the last 12 months

|  | % |
| --- | --- |
| *Conferences/meetings outside of London (N = 1138)* | |
| Yes | 59.9 |
| No | 40.1 |
| *Travel mode to reach these conferences/meeting (N = 682)* | |
| Car | 10.3 |
| Coach | 2.8 |
| Train | 58.8 |
| High-speed train | 16.6 |
| Airplane | 58.1 |
| Other | 0.7 |
| *Destination of these conferences/meeting (N = 682)* | |
| England | 60.0 |
| Rest UK + Ireland | 16.6 |
| Continental Europe (including Russia and Turkey) | 46.5 |
| North America (US + Canada) | 26.0 |
| Latin America | 2.8 |
| Sub-Sahara Africa | 3.4 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 1.5 |
| Asia (Central, South and East) | 5.0 |
| Oceania | 0.6 |

The respondents who indicated to have travelled for academic purposes in the past 12 months were asked more detailed questions regarding their most recent academic trip (Table 9). The majority of them (60.6%) travelled to a conference, while others travelled to a seminar/symposium (16.2%), a project meeting (9.2%), or fieldwork/research visit (8.0%). Most respondents travelled by airplane (46.6%) or train (38.9%), and most of them (83.5%) encountered no or minor delay. The average duration of the academic trip was 8.6 hours. Almost half of the trips (47.8%) were shorter than six hours, 25.1% between six and twelve (excluded) hours, and 27.1% of the trips were twelve hours or longer.

Table 9. Characteristics of the most recent academic trip (N = 650)

| | % |
|---|---|
| *Reason for travel* | |
| Attending or presenting at conference (more than 50 participants) | 60.6 |
| Attending or presenting at seminar/symposium (max. 50 participants) | 16.2 |
| Project meeting | 9.2 |
| Fieldwork/research visit | 8.0 |
| Other | 6.0 |
| *Main travel mode* | |
| Car | 5.7 |
| Coach | 0.5 |
| Train | 38.9 |
| High-speed train | 8.3 |
| Airplane | 46.6 |
| *Delay* | |
| No | 58.6 |
| Minor | 24.9 |
| Moderate | 10.9 |
| Severe | 5.5 |
| *Duration (avg. = 8.6 hours)* | |
| < 3 hours | 17.7 |
| 3 – 5.99 hours | 30.1 |
| 6 – 8.99 hours | 19.6 |
| 9 – 11.99 hours | 5.5 |
| 12 – 14.99 hours | 9.6 |
| 15 – 17.99 hours | 5.0 |
| 18+ hours | 12.5 |

Respondents attending a conference/meeting in the past 12 months were also asked how they experienced their academic travel and the conference/meeting they travelled to. Most respondents (76.5%) indicated that the trip went smoothly, while a majority (60.7%) also indicated it was enjoyable. Whether the trip was the best they could imagine received varied answers. Most respondents (80 to 85%) indicate that their conference/meeting was rewarding, pleasant and productive (Figure 7).
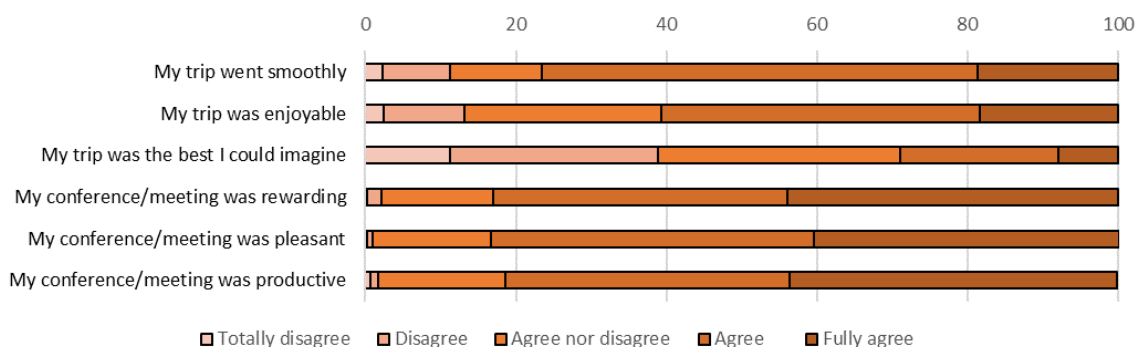


Figure 7. Experience of academic trip and international conference/meeting

In the final part of the survey we asked respondents (UCL research/teaching/professorial staff and PhD students) what their attitudes towards international conferences/meetings and academic travel is, and how they would change it in order to make it more sustainable. Around half of the respondents indicated to have reduced their in-person participation in international conferences/meetings compared to before the COVID-19 pandemic, while only 14.3% indicated an increase. Almost half of

the respondents now frequently attends online international conferences/meetings. Although most respondents feel that in-person conferences/meetings are important for networking and online conferences/meetings do not provide the same quality (81.2% and 75.2%, respectively), a considerable share of respondents (41.6%) thinks they are a good alternative for in-person conferences/meetings (Figure 8). Although most respondents (81.4%) acknowledge that flying has a detrimental impact on our planet and 37.8% of them feel guilty when flying, only 34.9% feels that flying should be made more expensive (e.g., by carbon offsetting or higher taxes). Most respondents like to travel by train and feel that high-speed rail networks should be developed more and high-speed rail use should be made cheaper (Figure 9).
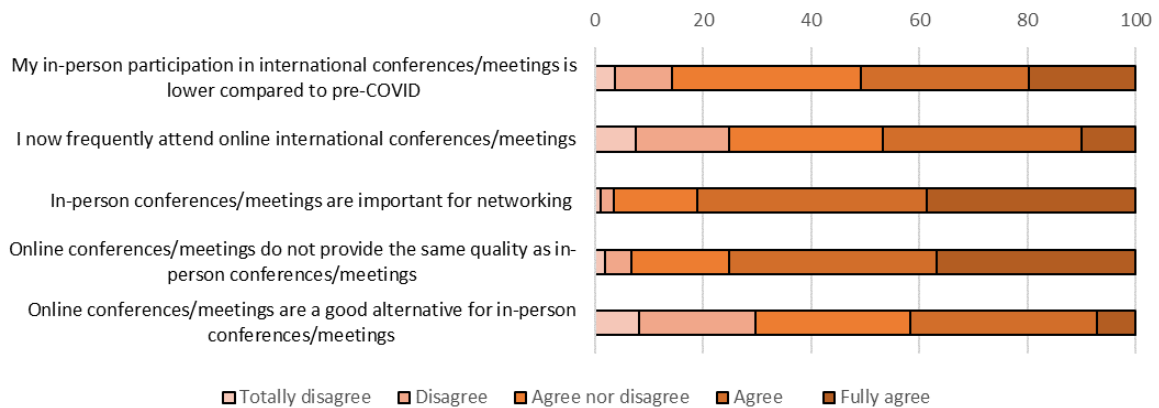


Figure 8. Attitudes towards in-person and online international conferences/meetings
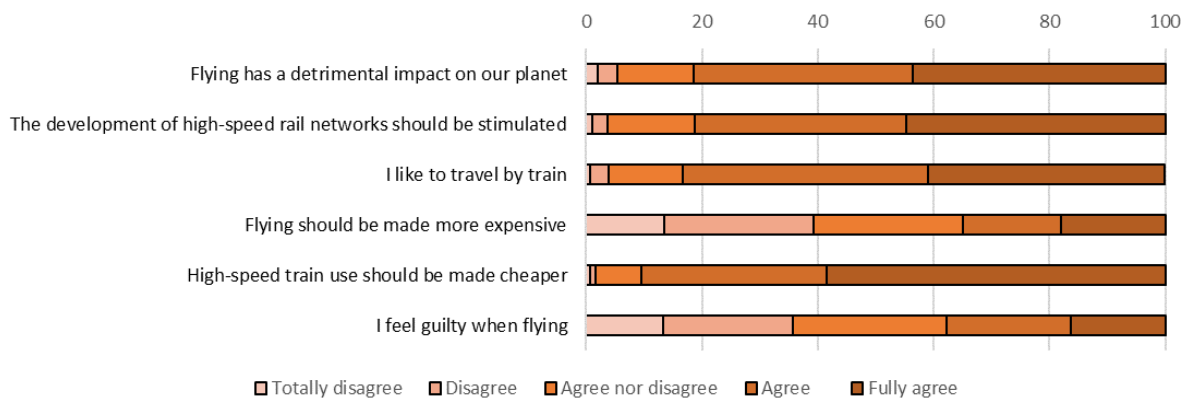


Figure 9. Attitudes towards long-distance travel

Finally, respondents were asked how they envision the future of academic travel and the organisation of international conferences (Figure 10). Despite around two thirds of respondents (66.0%) opposing fully online conferences, around two thirds of them are in favour of hybrid conferences (67.9%). More than one third of the respondents feels that international conferences should be organised less frequently (e.g. bi-annually instead of annually) or at multiple locations (e.g., with conference 'hubs' in multiple continents) (40.1% and 36.0%, respectively). Focusing more on regional research from one continent (reducing the need to travel to other continents) is only supported by 20.7%. Despite most respondents (74.8%) agreeing that international conferences should be organised in cities  easily accessible by (high-speed) train, only 41.3% and 33.8% find that (high-speed) train use should be made mandatory for destinations reachable within one day, or air travel should be discouraged by making carbon offsetting mandatory (making flying more expensive).
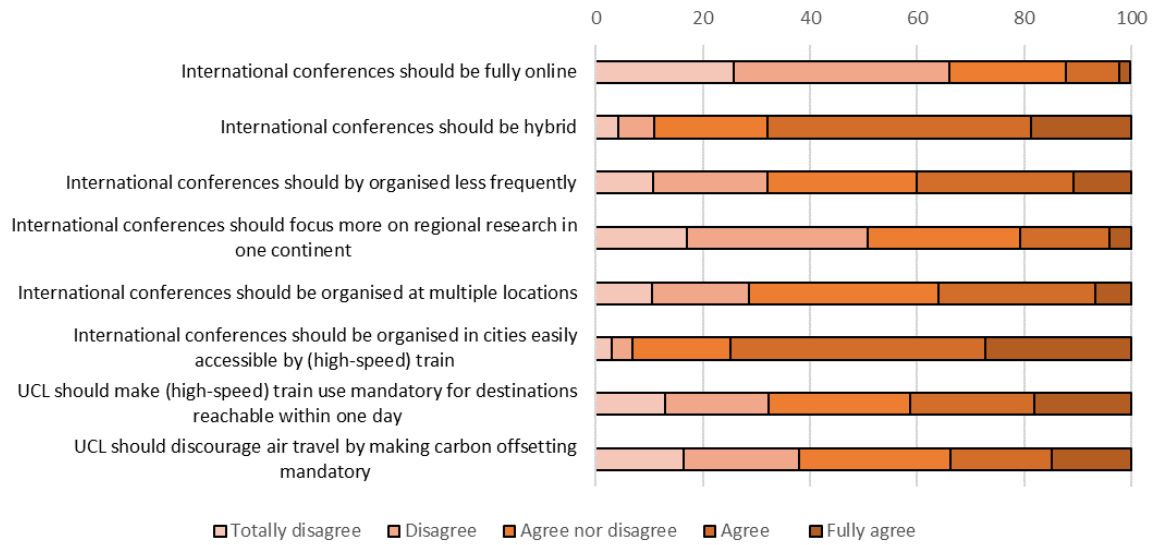
Figure 10. Attitudes towards future academic travel and conferences/meetings

**Acknowledgments**

**Appendix 1. The 2023 UCL travel survey**



## Introduction

### Welcome to the UCL travel survey!

To help inform our plans for more sustainable and convenient travel for all students and staff - we have launched a new survey to learn more about your personal experience of travelling to UCL. We encourage everyone at UCL to take part as your insights are valuable for us to learn more about the needs of our staff and students and inform our travel policies going forward.

The survey will take a **maximum of 15 minutes** and to reward you for your time and input, you have a chance of **winning one of 8 £50 One4all vouchers** (by entering your email address at the end of the survey).

We assure you that all responses are confidential, and the results will contain no connection to the individual.

### Thank you so much for participating!

**Jonas De Vos**, Associate Professor of Transport Planning, Bartlett School of Planning (jonas.devos@ucl.ac.uk)
**Ben Stubbs**, Head of Sustainable Built Environment, Environmental Sustainability (b.stubbs@ucl.ac.uk)
**Richard Jackson**, Director of Sustainability, Environmental Sustainability (richard.jackson@ucl.ac.uk)

## Part 1: Socio-demographics

What is your age (in years)?

[ dropdown ]

What is your gender?

○ Woman
○ Man
○ Non-binary
○ Questioning/Unsure
○ Prefer not to say

## What is your status at UCL?

○ Undergraduate student, first year
○ Undergraduate student, second year
○ Undergraduate student, third year
○ Postgraduate student
○ PhD student
○ Administrative staff
○ Research staff
○ Teaching staff
○ Assistant professor
○ Associate professor
○ Professor
○ Contracted staff (e.g., cleaning, security, maintenance and repairs (DLO))
○ [                    ] Other:

## In which faculty are you a student/employed?

○ Arts & humanities
○ Bartlett (built environment)
○ Brain sciences
○ Engineering sciences
○ IOE (education and society)
○ Laws
○ Life sciences
○ Mathematical & physical sciences
○ Medical sciences
○ Population health sciences
○ Social & historical sciences
○ Professional services
○ [                    ] Other:

Are you full-time or part-time active at UCL? In case of part-time active, please indicate the percentage of activity at UCL.

○ Full-time student/staff

○ [_____] Part-time student/staff

Select all that apply to you:

☐ I have a driving license
☐ I own a car
☐ I can easily borrow a car of family or friends
☐ I am a member of a car club
☐ I own a bicycle (or handcycle/trike)
☐ I have a public transport discount card
☐ I have a bus/tram stop within 10 minutes walking from home
☐ I have an underground/overground station accessible to me within 10 minutes walking from home
☐ I have a train station accessible to me within 10 minutes walking from home
☐ There are rental e-bikes available in my neighbourhood
☐ There are rental e-scooters available in my neighbourhood
☐ I have access to a motability vehicle

Do you have a disability that limits your ability to travel? Multiple answers are possible.

☐ No
☐ Yes, I cannot (easily) walk
☐ Yes, I cannot (easily) cycle
☐ Yes, I cannot (easily) drive a car
☐ Yes, I cannot (easily) use public transport

What is the first part of your residential postcode (residence during term time) (e.g., NW1)?

[_____]

Where do you live outside of term time?

○ I live in the same place during and outside of term time

○ I live elsewhere in the UK; please provide the first part of the postcode (e.g., NW1):

[                    ]

○ I live overseas; please provide country and city from which you travel:

[                    ]

How often per academic year do you travel between your residence close to UCL and your other place of residence?

[                                                                                ]

## Part 2: Travel attitudes and abilities

To what extent do you agree on the following statements regarding travel in general?

| | Totally disagree | Disagree | Agree nor disagree | Agree | Fully agree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I like to cycle | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| More investments in cycling infrastructure are needed | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| I like to travel by car | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| Destinations in cities should remain accessible by car | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| I like to walk | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| Low-traffic areas (reducing traffic speed and through traffic) should be implemented | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| I like travelling by public transport | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| More investments in public transport services are needed | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| Travel time is wasted time | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| The only good thing about travelling is reaching the destination | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |

|  | Totally disagree | Disagree | Agree nor disagree | Agree | Fully agree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I like my commute to UCL | O | O | O | O | O |

To what extent do you agree on the following statements regarding working from home?

|  | Totally disagree | Disagree | Agree nor disagree | Agree | Fully agree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I like working from home | O | O | O | O | O |
| Working from home works well for me | O | O | O | O | O |

To what extent do you agree on the following statements regarding your perceived ease of travel?

|  | Totally disagree | Disagree | Agree nor disagree | Agree | Fully agree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I have a lot of travel options available | O | O | O | O | O |
| My travel options are available to me whenever I want | O | O | O | O | O |
| The travel options I have available enable me to reach my desired out-of-home activities | O | O | O | O | O |
| I have longer travel durations than desired | O | O | O | O | O |
| I spend more money on travel than desired | O | O | O | O | O |
| Overall, I can travel in a desired way | O | O | O | O | O |
| My travel is physically challenging for me | O | O | O | O | O |
| I easily find my way to out-of-home activities | O | O | O | O | O |
| I feel confident while travelling | O | O | O | O | O |

**Part 3: Travel to UCL campus**

Which campus are you travelling to most frequently this term?

○ UCL Bloomsbury

○ UCL East

○ [                    ] Other:

How many times per week are you travelling to this campus?

[                                                        ]

To what extent do you agree on the following statements regarding the accessibility of this campus?

|  | Totally disagree | Disagree | Agree nor disagree | Agree | Fully agree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Overall, the campus is easily accessible | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| The campus can easily be reached by public transport | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| There are sufficient bicycle lanes close to campus | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| There are sufficient parking spaces for cars close to or on campus | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| Private bicycles can easily be parked close to or on campus | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| There are sufficient parking places for rental (e-)bikes and e-scooters close to or on campus | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| The campus is easily accessible on foot | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| The UCL buildings on campus are easy to enter | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |
| It is easy to move around within UCL buildings on campus | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |

| | Totally disagree | Disagree | Agree nor disagree | Agree | Fully agree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I would cycle more in case of ample bike maintenance facilities on campus | O | O | O | O | O |
| I would cycle more in case of more shower and clothing storage on campus | O | O | O | O | O |

Do you regularly (at least once a month) travel to another UCL campus?

O Yes

O No

Which campus is this?

O UCL Bloomsbury

O UCL East

O [ ] Other:

How frequently do you travel to or from this campus?

| | (Almost) never | Around once a month | 2 - 3 times a month | Around once a week | Multiple times a week |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To or from your place of residence | O | O | O | O | O |
| To or from the UCL campus you most frequently visit | O | O | O | O | O |

What is the average duration (in minutes) of a trip to or from this campus? Only select trip origin/destination you travel to/from at least once a month.

☐ [ ] To or from your place of residence

☐ [ ] To or from the UCL campus you most frequently visit

Which travel mode do you generally use to travel to and from this campus? In case of multiple modes, select the mode that covers the longest distance.

To or from your place of residence:

[                                                        ⌄]

To or from the UCL campus you most frequently visit:

[                                                        ⌄]

During this term, how much do you generally work from home?

       0    10    20    30    40    50    60    70    80    90    100

Percentage working
from home                                         [     ]

What would be your preferred working from home share (during term time)?

       0    10    20    30    40    50    60    70    80    90    100

Ideal percentage
working from home                                [     ]

**Part 4: Your most recent trip to UCL**

For the following questions, think about the most recent, normal trip to the UCL campus you most frequently travel to (as indicated in a previous question), departing from your place of residence (during term time).

What was the estimated duration (in minutes) of this trip?

       0   10   20   30   40   50   60   70   80   90  100 110 120

Duration in minutes                                        [     ]

What was the estimated distance of this trip? Select the unit you are most familiar with.

○ [                    ] Distance in kilometres
○ [                    ] Distance in miles
○ I cannot estimate the distance of this trip

What time did you arrive at UCL campus?

[ ⌄ ]

Which travel mode did you use? In case of multiple modes, select the mode that covered the longest distance.

- ○ Bus/tram
- ○ Underground/overground
- ○ Train
- ○ Car
- ○ Walking
- ○ Private bicycle
- ○ Private e-bicycle
- ○ Private e-scooter
- ○ Rental bicycle
- ○ Rental e-bicycle
- ○ Rental e-scooter
- ○ Motorcycle
- ○ [                    ] Other:

What were the conditions of (parts of) your most recent trip to UCL campus? Multiple answers are possible

- ☐ It was raining
- ☐ It was windy
- ☐ It was cold
- ☐ It was sunny
- ☐ It was noisy
- ☐ It was crowded
- ☐ There was congestion
- ☐ It was dark
- ☐ None of the above

With whom did you perform your most recent trip to UCL campus? Multiple answers are possible

- ☐ Alone
- ☐ With partner

☐ With friends

☐ With colleagues / classmates

☐ With other family members / acquaintances

To what extent do you agree on the following statements regarding your trip to UCL campus?

| | Totally disagree | Disagree | Agree nor disagree | Agree | Fully agree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| My trip to UCL went smoothly | O | O | O | O | O |
| My trip to UCL was enjoyable | O | O | O | O | O |
| My trip to UCL was the best I could imagine | O | O | O | O | O |
| I felt energised when arriving at UCL | O | O | O | O | O |
| I felt stressed when arriving at UCL | O | O | O | O | O |
| I felt tired when arriving at UCL | O | O | O | O | O |
| I felt relaxed when arriving at UCL | O | O | O | O | O |
| I was productive during my first activity after arriving at UCL | O | O | O | O | O |
| I was satisfied with my first activity after arriving at UCL | O | O | O | O | O |
| My trip to UCL had a negative impact on the performance of my first activity after arriving at UCL | O | O | O | O | O |

Keeping in mind the normal trip to UCL described above, what would be your ideal travel duration and maximum tolerable travel duration (in minutes) to UCL campus?

| | 0 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | 60 | 72 | 84 | 96 | 108 | 120 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal travel duration to UCL (in minutes) | | | | | | | | | | | | ☐ |
| Maximum tolerable travel duration to UCL (in minutes) | | | | | | | | | | | | ☐ |

## Part 5: Academic travel

The following questions refer to academic travel. This is travel required for attending certain academic activities, such as conferences, seminars, and (project) meetings.

Have you attended conferences/meetings outside of London in the past 12 months?

○ Yes

○ No

How many conferences/meetings (outside of London) have you attended in person in the last 12 months by the following modes (only keep in mind the main mode covering the longest distance)?

☐ [_____] Car

☐ [_____] Coach

☐ [_____] Train

☐ [_____] High-speed train (e.g., Eurostar, TGV, Thalys, ICE)

☐ [_____] Airplane

☐ [_____] Other

How many conferences/meetings (outside of London) have you attended in person in the last 12 months in the following regions?

☐ [_____] England

☐ [_____] Rest of UK or Ireland

☐ [_____] Continental Europe (including Russia and Turkey)

☐ [_____] North America (US + Canada)

☐ [_____] Latin America

☐ [_____] Sub-Sahara Africa

☐ [_____] Middle East and North Africa

☐ [_____] Asia (Central, South and East Asia)

☐ [_____] Oceania

What was the destination of your most recent conference/meeting (outside of London) in person?

Country:

[                                                                  ]

City or area:

[                                                                  ]

What was the (main) reason of travel?

○ (Attending or presenting at) conference (more than 50 participants)
○ (Attending or presenting at) seminar/symposium (max. 50 participants)
○ Project meeting
○ Fieldwork / research visit
○ [                        ] Other:

Which travel mode did you use to get there? In case you used multiple modes, select the mode that covered the longest distance

○ Car
○ Coach
○ Train
○ High-speed train
○ Airplane

Did you experience delay on your trip?

○ No
○ Minor delay
○ Moderate delay
○ Severe delay

What was the estimated duration (in hours) of that trip, from your home or departure place (e.g., office) to conference centre or hotel?

|  | 0 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Duration in hours                                                            [        ]

What is your overall experience of that trip?

| | Totally disagree | Disagree | Agree nor disagree | Agree | Fully agree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| My trip went smoothly | O | O | O | O | O |
| My trip was enjoyable | O | O | O | O | O |
| My trip was the best I can imagine | O | O | O | O | O |

What was your overall experience of your international conference/meeting?

| | Totally disagree | Disagree | Agree nor disagree | Agree | Fully agree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| My international conference/meeting was rewarding | O | O | O | O | O |
| My international conference/meeting was pleasant | O | O | O | O | O |
| My international conference/meeting was productive | O | O | O | O | O |

To what extent do you agree on the below statements regarding international conferences/meetings

| | Totally disagree | Disagree | Agree nor disagree | Agree | Fully agree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| My participation in in-person international conferences/meetings in the past 12 months is lower compared to pre-Covid | O | O | O | O | O |
| I now frequently attend online international conferences/meetings | O | O | O | O | O |
| In-person conferences/meetings are important for networking | O | O | O | O | O |
| Online conference/meetings do not provide the same quality as in-person conferences/meetings | O | O | O | O | O |

| | Totally disagree | Disagree | Agree nor disagree | Agree | Fully agree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Online conferences/meetings are a good alternative for in-person conferences/meetings | O | O | O | O | O |

To what extent do you agree on the following statements regarding long-distance travel

| | Totally disagree | Disagree | Agree nor disagree | Agree | Fully agree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flying has a detrimental impact on our planet | O | O | O | O | O |
| The development of high-speed rail networks should be stimulated | O | O | O | O | O |
| I like to travel by train | O | O | O | O | O |
| Flying should be made more expensive (e.g., by carbon offsetting or higher taxes) | O | O | O | O | O |
| High-speed train use should be made cheaper (e.g., by subsidies) | O | O | O | O | O |
| I feel guilty when flying | O | O | O | O | O |

To what extent do you agree on the below solutions for making academic travel more sustainable?

| | Totally disagree | Disagree | Agree nor disagree | Agree | Fully agree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| International conferences should be fully online | O | O | O | O | O |
| International conferences should be hybrid | O | O | O | O | O |
| International conferences should be organised less frequently (e.g., bi-annually instead of annually) | O | O | O | O | O |

| | Totally disagree | Disagree | Agree nor disagree | Agree | Fully agree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| International conferences should focus more on regional research in one continent (thereby reducing the need to travel to other continents) | O | O | O | O | O |
| International conferences should be organised at multiple locations simultaneously (e.g., with conference 'hubs' in multiple continents) | O | O | O | O | O |
| International conferences should be organised at cities easily accessible by (high-speed) train | O | O | O | O | O |
| UCL should make (high-speed) train use mandatory for destinations reachable within one day by train | O | O | O | O | O |
| UCL should discourage air travel by making carbon offsetting mandatory (making flying more expensive) | O | O | O | O | O |

**End message**

Thank you for your participation in this survey!

In order to improve the response rate of this survey you are more than welcome to send the link of this survey (https://qualtrics.ucl.ac.uk/jfe/form/SV_etlv1lZo63ZBLYG) to other UCL students or staff members.

To enter the prize draw to win one of the **eight £50 One4all vouchers**, please enter your email address (which will be treated confidentially and only for the purpose of this prize) below:

In case you have any additional comments or thoughts that you want to share with us, please write these below. (optional)