



## Teleworking: A five year panel survey exploring changing working practices and travel behaviour

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### Why study telework?

- Telework accounts for 8% of the workforce (ONS, 2005)
- No single, universally defined definition of telework/telecommuting
- Substitution of the commute journey by working at home
- Substitution Vs. Complementarity (Mokhtarian, 1998;2003)
- Binary, non-transient states of working



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### Focus of Study

- Individuals who work either at home for at least one day (LFS definition of a 'teleworker') **and** individuals who work for part day at home (minimum 30 minutes) before travelling to the workplace.
- Commute journey is not replaced (substitution) but **displaced**
- Displacement remains valid for commuting in urban areas as pressure is removed at peak times – providing individuals do displace outside the peak



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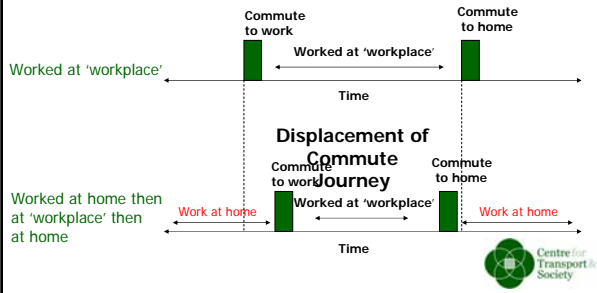
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## Working Regimes & Commute Displacement




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## Project Objectives

- Gather longitudinal data on the incidence of flexible working and the corresponding consequences for commuting in urban areas.
- Track the changing practice & nature of teleworking and associated travel for a selected sample of individuals.
- Identify the temporal and spatial constraints faced by individuals and how these are influencing the propensity to telework.




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## Methodology

- Focus Groups – enabling survey questions to be tested and exploration of issues relating to working at home and choice of travel time.
- On-line panel survey – Four wave repeatable survey with c.1014 adults in paid employment (18-64 years) selected from an online panel of 120,000 members.
- Qualitative panel – Selected group of individuals enabling further exploration of panel results and potential travel diary




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## Panel Survey

- Five-day reference week survey including additional socio-economic questions and attitudinal statements.
- Individuals asked to select a working pattern *best* describing their working day for each day during the reference week.
- Workplace was defined as the destination after the commute from home and individuals should have worked at any given location for a minimum of 30 minutes.



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## Categorisation

- Individuals categorised as either a workplace only worker (accounting for two-thirds of respondents) or a varied spatio-temporal worker.
- 0-100% VST working pattern – A 20% VST worker would have worked a pattern **other** than workplace only on at least one occasion during the reference week.
- Longitudinally – seeking to investigate whether VST working increases/decreases, reasons behind this and whether individuals move between categories



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## Wave 1: Initial Results

- 3% of the sample worked at home only (teleworkers) during the reference week, 6% however worked VST (excluding those categorised within the 3%)
- Lower proportion of teleworkers than the LFS would suggest (8%)
- What about travel behaviour however for VST workers?



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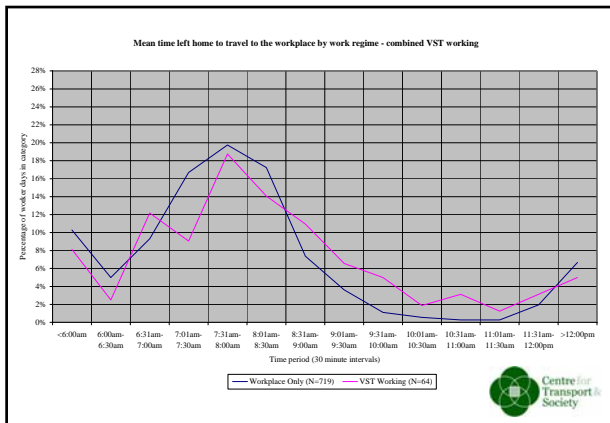
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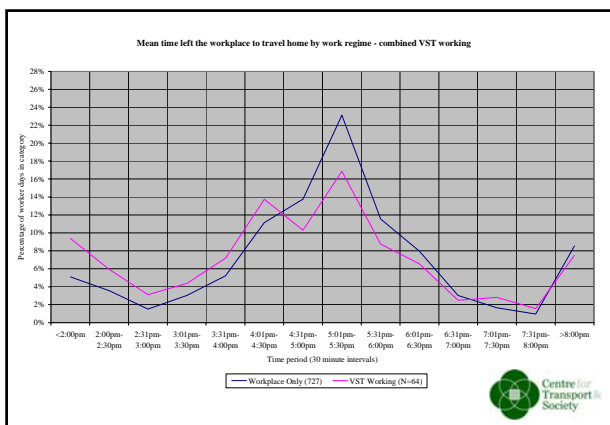
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## Further Analysis

- Travel choice reasons – do these change over time?
- Factor analysis and analysis of variance (ANOVA) on attitude statements for work at home reasons (e.g. avoid 'struggle' with the commute journey)
- Working time variation – does working day become longer as a result of working at home?
- Investigating individual work and travel behaviour during the four survey waves




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