

eWerkPlace

Telecommuting: Minnesota Efforts, Benefits and Future

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Presentation Outline

- Organizational Background
- eWorkPlace
 - -Overview
 - Driving Forces
- Work Plan Approach
- Telework Benefits and Overall Results

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Conclusions and Some Thoughts

Humphrey School

of Public Affairs

- **Mission**: to inspire, educate, and support innovative leaders to advance the common good in a diverse world.
- Ranked in top 10 public policy and planning schools
- 422 students and 46 full-time faculty
- State and Local Policy Program is one of 8 research and outreach centers, founded in 1991, with a focus on transportation research

Center for

Transportation Studies

- Mission: CTS serves as a catalyst for transportation innovation, advancing knowledge through research, education and engagement.
- University-wide Center
- 150 faculty and staff researchers
- Fostering stakeholder and public engagement is a key focus area



What is TPEC?

→Transportation Policy and Economic Competitiveness Program (TPEC) is a research program within The State and Local Policy Program: an HHH School

Research and outreach center Focusing on transportation policy and Economic Development

- →TPEC Research focuses on...
- ♦Finance
- Industry Clusters and Freight
- ◆Technology
- automated vehicles
- telework





What is Telework?





Working away from the office, either from home, another location or while traveling Can be performed full- or parttime

What is eWorkPlace?



Free telework assistance to Minnesota employers



Helps employers introduce telework and enjoy its benefits



Enables employees to work from home and connect to the office digitally



Benefits: reduces congestion, saves time and money, Improve Environment and is beneficial for employers and employees alike

eWorkPlace Phases

Phase I

Marketing, awareness and implementation campaign Promoted teleworking and flexible work scheduling

Reduced peak period commuting on congested roads

Phase II

Focused on Hennepin County

Aimed to reduce congestion and improve air quality by increasing telework

Phase III

- March 2017 through December 2018
- Focused on 35W@94 construction project
- Collaboration with Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT), Metro Transit Hennepin County, City of Minneapolis and other involved parties
- Funded by federal TDM grant and MnDOT match

Driving Forces

- Traffic Congestion Doesn't Have to be Accepted!
- Same Old Approach Will Produce Same Results
- Fed's challenge to use the four Ts: Tolling, Transit, Technology and Telecommuting to manage congestion

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- Minnesota selected to be one of five Urban Partnership Agreements and received over \$133 million grant
- Must measure results



- Transportation cause of 1/3 of greenhouse gas emission
- Even 55 miles per gallon efficiency standard will have modest impact (Sec. Ray LaHood)

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- VMT/Trip reduction is the only way
- Telework maybe the best option
- State Climate Action Plan

The Costs of Congestion

- The financial cost of congestion:
 - 8.8B hours of delay and 3.3 Billion gallons of wasted fuel annually*
 - Congestion Cost of \$166B and extra 54 hour in urban area*
 - In 2019 Twin Cities metro area yearly delay 56 hours costing \$980. \$2.08 Billion*
- Congestion hurts family and civic life, impacting:
 - Where people live and work
 - Where they shop
 - How much they pay for goods and services



* Texas Transportation Institute, 2019 Urban Mobility Report

Market Research

- To better understand the barriers and opportunities that exist for telecommuting and provide input in the development of a Marketing/Communications (MARCOM)
- To provide input into branding, advertising and marketing/educational materials.



- Identify Target Employers
- Marketing and Education
- Recruitment
- Migration



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• Evaluation and Measurement



Program Services

Program Services

- Wealth of telework information via the eWorkPlace website (<u>www.eworkplace-mn.com</u>), toolkits, and blog
 - Managers' guide
 - Policy templates
 - Selection guide and checklist
 - Solutions to issues/barriers
 - Quick start options
 - Case studies (employer & teleworker
 - Business reports
 - White papers
 - Ask the Expert corner

Manager's Guide to Telework





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Events



Webinars



Manager telework trainings



Employee telework trainings



35W@94 Open Houses



Downtown Employer telework event



Tabling at various employer open houses









the bottom line

Evaluation plan

- Longitudinal survey of eWorkplace participants
 - Start of program
 - 3 months after
 - 9 months after
- Commute Tool / Diary
 - Weekly commuting behavior
 - Perception of telework
 - Trip diary: compare a telework day and an office day

Evaluation Objectives

- Observe changes in attitudes towards telework
 - Productivity
 - Available work hour
 - Preferred number of telework days
- Observe changes in travel behaviors
 - Modes
 - Number of trips
 - Length (VMT)
 - Time of day (peak vs. non-peak)
 - I-35W and I-394 usage

Participation Phase 1

- 50+ Employers
 - Non-profit (e.g. Fairview, Wilder)
 - Public (e.g. Hennepin and Carver Counties)
 - Private (e.g. Turck, Ecolab)
- 4200+ employees
 - Participants per employer range from 1 1400
 - Employees participating in surveys: 1005



Employer Survey

- <u>75%</u> felt productivity stayed the same or increased
- <u>95%</u> plan to continue or expand their telework program
- <u>Benefits</u>: Increased job satisfaction, productivity, and reduced absenteeism
- Challenges: More cultural than technical
- Lessons: Seek strong "top down" support. Start with a pilot. Use resources available





- <u>90%</u> of participants reported an increase in productivity
- 85% of supervisors felt telework had a positive effect on productivity
- <u>100%</u> of co-workers surveyed felt that teleworkers were accessible and responsive



- <u>95%</u> case processing rate
- 77% decrease in unprocessed in-basket items
- <u>9%</u> increase in case processing

"I have noticed that the response time of my staff has improved, and this month's outcome measures have improved as well – HSPHD Support



Manager





- <u>16%</u> increase in calls answered
- <u>10%</u> increase in quick call resolution
- <u>4.5 out of 5</u> rating for customer satisfaction



"Telework is a win-win situation – a good fit for the associate as well as out department."

-Ecolab IT Manager

Increased Productivity



67% Employees Reported Increased Productivity



59% Employees Reported Increased Available Work Hours

Road Less Traveled



Emission Impacts



COVID-19 (Telework?) Impact on Traffic Volumes in Minnesota



<u>https://metrotransitmn.shinyapps.io/covid-traffic-trends/</u>

COVID-19 (Telework?) Impact on Traffic Volumes in Minnesota March 4, 2020

Decreases in freeway travel are occuring across the Twin Cities metropolitan region

The map shows the decreases in travel at individual traffic monitoring sites across the Twin Cities Metropolitan area. Traffic monitoring is performed by the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) using detectors built into the infrastructure of the roads. These detectors are usually used to estimate congestion along Metro area highways.

Select a date to see change in the map over time

03/04/2020

Select a corridor

I-94, TH 7, I-35W, TH 61, I-94 CD, I-35E, 🕶



For an accessible version of this information, please contact us at public.info@metc.state.mn.us

• <u>https://metrotransitmn.shinyapps.io/covid-traffic-trends/</u>

Data last updated 2020-05-13

COVID-19 (Telework?) Impact on Traffic Volumes in Minnesota March 18, 2020

Decreases in freeway travel are occuring across the Twin Cities metropolitan region

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Select a date to see change in the map over time

03/18/2020

Select a corridor

I-94, TH 7, I-35W, TH 61, I-94 CD, I-35E, -



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• <u>https://metrotransitmn.shinyapps.io/covid-traffic-trends/</u>

COVID-19 (Telework?) Impact on Traffic Volumes in Minnesota <u>May 13, 2020</u>

Decreases in freeway travel are occuring across the Twin Cities metropolitan region

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05/13/2020

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<u>https://metrotransitmn.shinyapps.io/covid-traffic-trends/</u>



- <u>https://www.gstatic.com/covid19/mobility/2020-05-</u> 07_US_Minnesota_Mobility_Report_en.pdf
- County by County report
- As of May 7:
 - 46% decline in Work Place trips
 - 48% decline in transit trips

Telework is growing

Percentage of American Workers Who Work from Home (1997 - 2010)



Workers who could work at Home

- Workers who could work from home 28.8%
- Who did work at home 24.8%
- Worked at least one day/week at home 8.08%

* US Bureau of Labor Statistics period 2017-2018



Should not forget

Workers who could work at home

Race

- White 29.9%
- Asian 37.0%
- Black 19.7%
- Hispanic 16.2%



Should not forget

Workers who could work at home

Educational Attainment

- Less than High School
 4.2%
- High School Graduates 12.6%
- Some collage or Associate Degree 24.2%
- Bachelor's degree or Higher 51.9%



Questions for future

- Will telecommuting be the part of the "new normal?" To what degree will companies continue to allow their employees the freedom to telecommute? Two to three days per week of telecommuting is considered ideal for employee performance.
- What will be the impact of this new normal (if any) on vehicle miles traveled and highway congestion? An approximate 5% reduction in peak period volume could eliminate most of the Minneapolis/St. Paul region's congestion. How will increased home delivery play into this equation?



Questions for future

- What public policy strategies are needed to ensure that telecommuting continues to the level necessary to reduce trips and to either eliminate or significantly reduce peak period congestion?
- This can have major impacts on transportation investment needs and improvement of air quality.
- We seek to study telecommuting's geographical and equitable implications during the COVID-19 pandemic. The availability of broadband also will also significantly impact the findings.

Broadband Needs

- Increasing needs for Speed and Capacity
- Ever increasing need for reliability
- Disparity due to cost and availability

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