

REDUCING THE IMPACTS OF WORK-RELATED TRAVEL: The business benefits



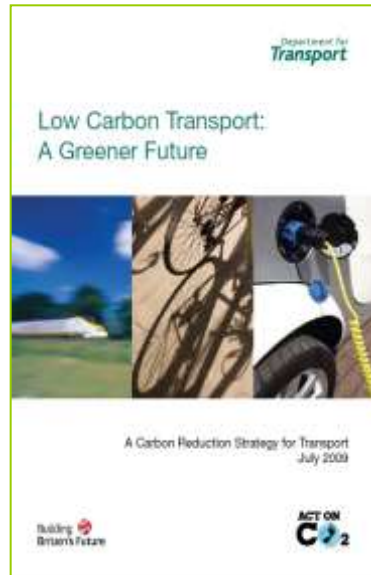
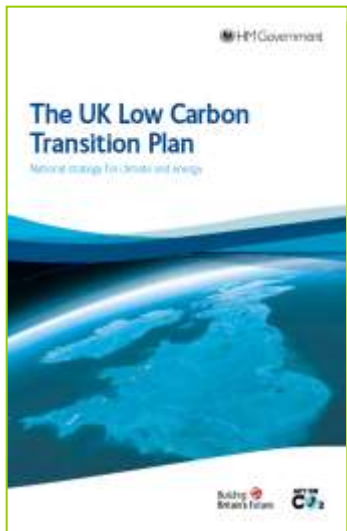
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Overview

- Background to NBTN
- BITC / NBTN Relationship
- DfT position / overview of transport impacts
- Sustainable work-related travel / smarter working

NBTN Purpose

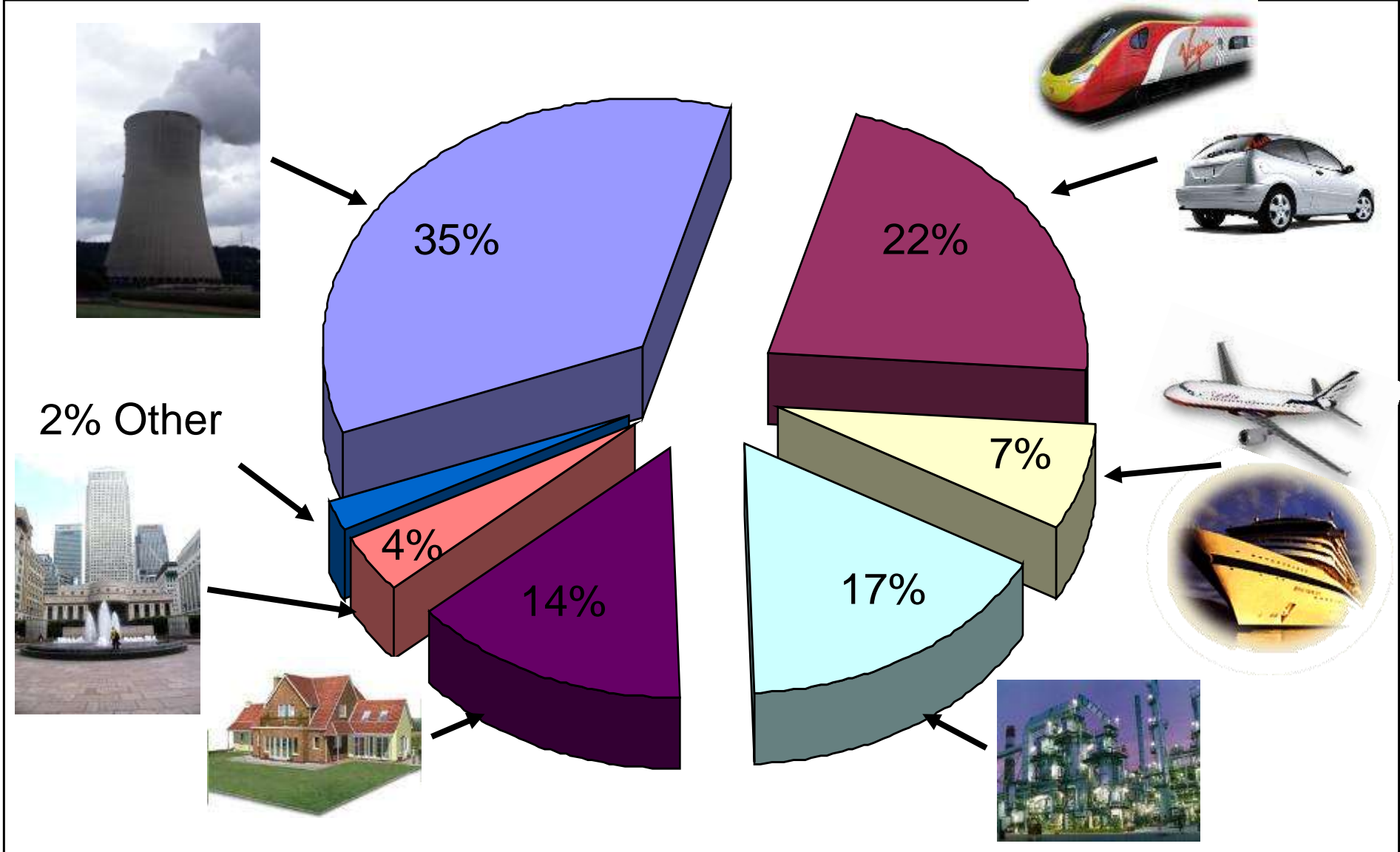
- To communicate evidenced business efficiency benefits of sustainable travel / smarter working primarily to the private sector
- To influence work-related travel behavioural change for economic, environmental and social benefits
- Supports Climate Change Act 2008



NBTN Background

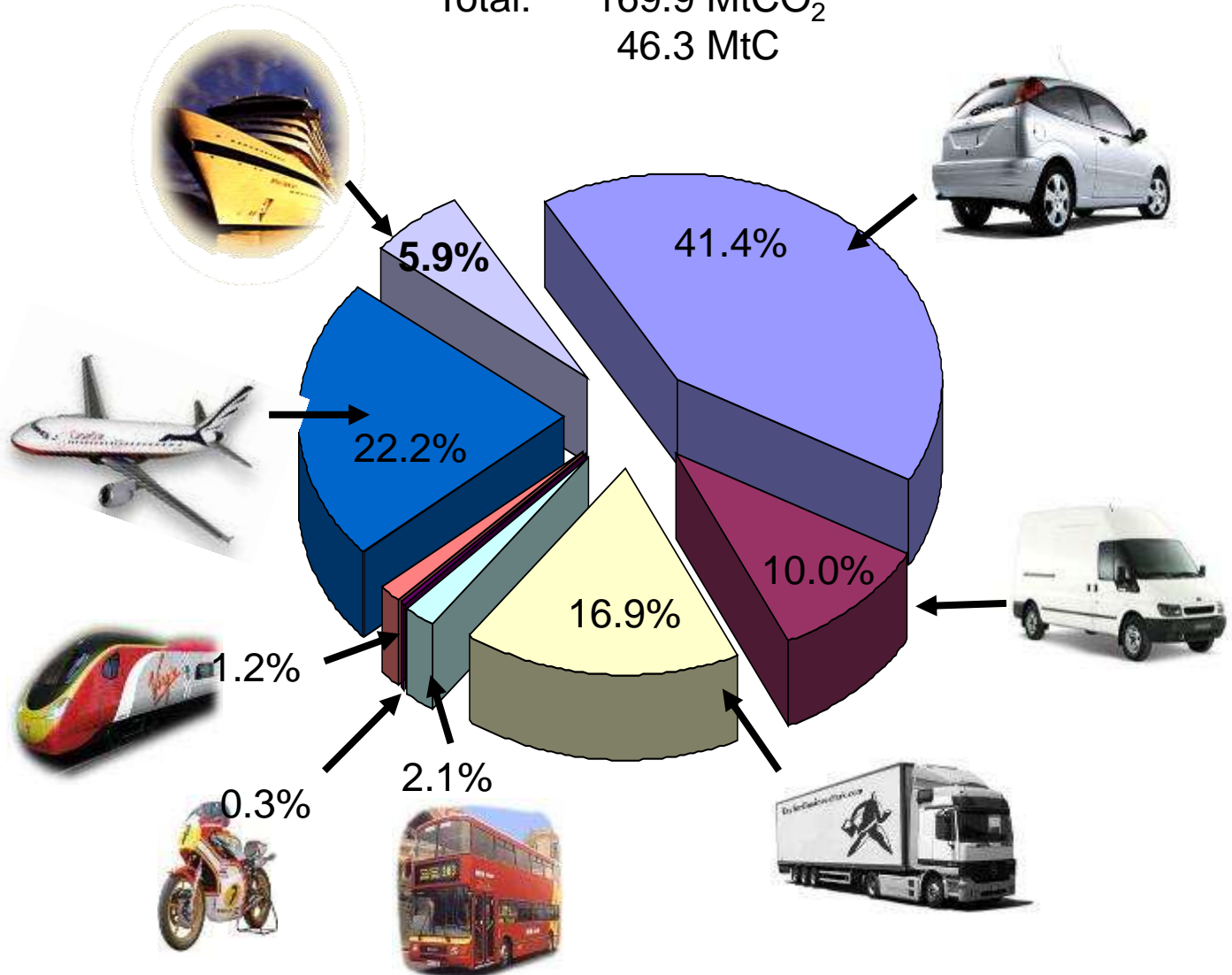
- DfT funded
- Formed February 2007 / CBT hosted
- 1 October 2009 / BITC hosted
- Members' Network
- Conduit to and from DfT
- Sharing best practice
- Generating buy-in at management level
- Providing an umbrella for research on business and sustainable travel

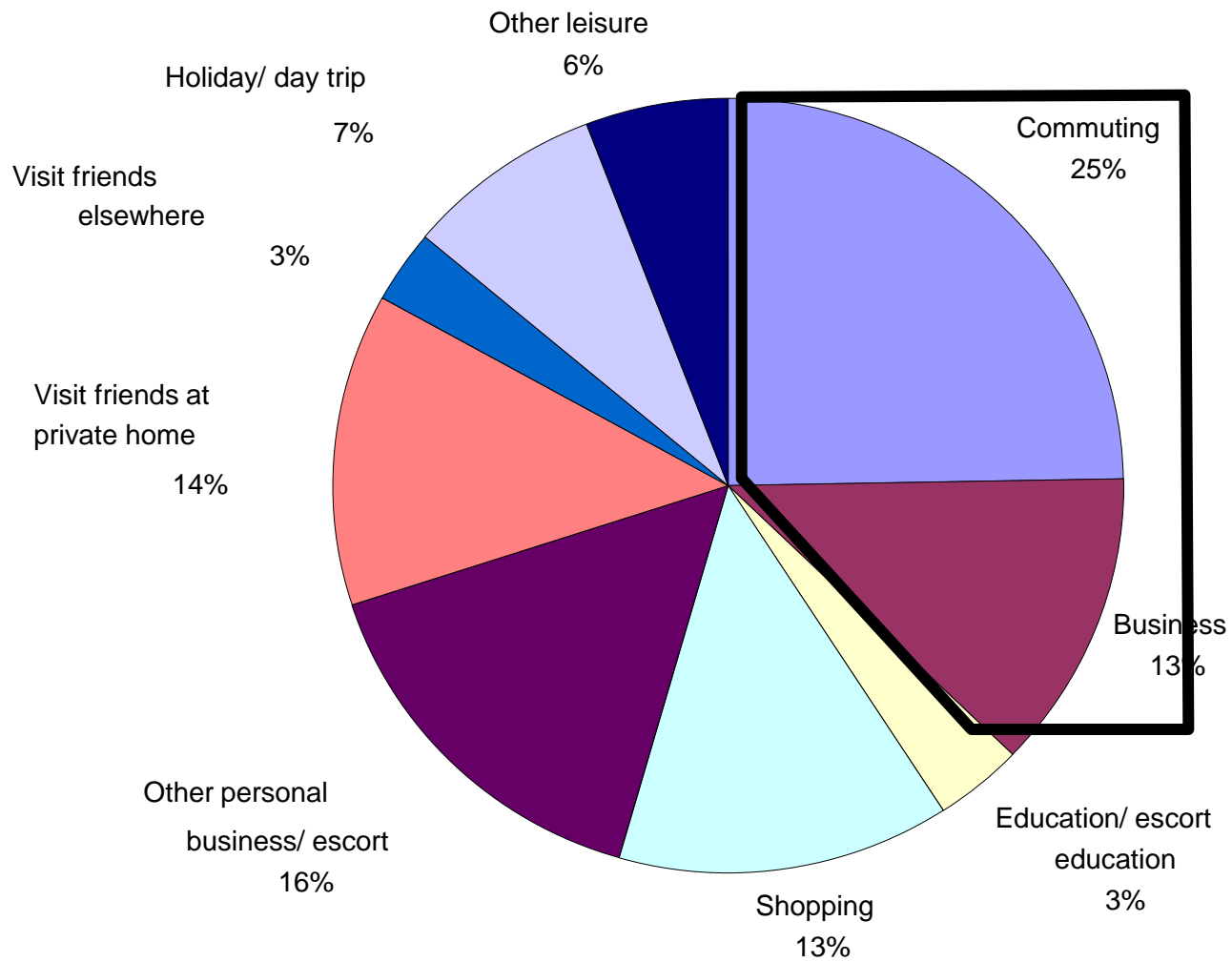
CO₂ emissions in the UK...



And CO₂ from transport...

Total: 169.9 MtCO₂
46.3 MtC





Estimated CO₂ emissions from household car journeys

How people travel to work

- Mode of transport varies depending on commuting distance but overall statistics are:
 - 69% drive
 - 11% walk
 - 8% go by bus
 - 4% by train
 - 3% by bicycle
 - 5% motorcycle and other
- On business 80% drive, 8% walk, 2% go by bus, 4% by train and 1% by bicycle, 5% motorcycle and other
- 24% of car journeys < 2 miles, 57% < 5 miles



BITC / NBTN Relationship

- To work with BITC / Mayday Network / NBTN Members – and other businesses to:
 - raise the profile of work-related sustainable travel / smarter working in the private sector
 - integrate these into core business and CR strategies
 - share knowledge and skills
 - influence change for triple bottom line benefit



BITC / NBTN Programme

- Sustainable Travel Toolkit
- Sustainable Travel Award
- CR Index
- Regional Workshops
- Cycle to Work Guarantee Scheme
- Health and Work Summit
- Mayday / NBTN events
- Seeing is Believing Event

Congestion

- Cost of congestion - £23.2 billion*
- A problem for 4 out of 5 businesses
 - Lost business
 - Recruitment difficulties
 - Wasted time
 - Increased costs
- A problem for the car commuter
 - Wasted time and increased stress levels



Car Parking

- Provision of parking is not free
- Surface level spaces costs £400 - £1000 pa per space in running costs (interest, amortisation of construction/major maintenance, cleaning, lining, security, signing, landscaping, business rates etc)
- £2000 per space upwards in capital costs excluding land costs.
- Multi-storey / underground car parks much higher
- Renting extra parking spaces can cost > £5 per day per space

Business Efficiency

- Reduced business travel costs – travel and accommodation
- Gained hours / improved productivity – from reduced/sustainable business travel and commuting
- Office accommodation – remote / home working allows for more effective use of office accommodation
- More effective land use
- Prepared for the future
- Contingency planning
- Reputational benefits

Health – The Economic Case

- 175 million working days lost due to ill health pa
- Costs to businesses of £8.4 billion a year
- 'Presenteeism' – £15.1 billion
- The longer people are off work, the less likely they are to return
- The human cost...

Alternative Transport



Alternatives to travel



BT Case Study

- Staff turnover 2.8% pa
- 98% of women return from maternity leave
- Sick leave 20% below national average
- Home-workers achieve productivity gains of 15–31 %
- Reduction in office space saved £220m in 10 years
- Each conference call replacing a face-to-face meeting saves 88lbs of travel related CO₂



Unilever – case study

- Current number of rooms in use = 5
- Flight savings to date (11 full months only) = 658
- Cost savings on travel avoidance = over £2M
- Associated carbon emission reduction of over 1,300 tonnes
- Total cost savings measured by Unilever at over £3M in 11 months
- Total telepresence meeting attendees = 3,608



Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge

- 'Access to Addenbrooke's' strategy document
- Only 34% staff drive to work
- 26% cycle – more than take the bus
- Result = on site expansion and resulting benefits



Smaller companies

- **Scottish Legal Aid Board**
 - Overtime costs - £232k pa to £87k pa
 - Self-certificated sickness from 4.4 days per FTE to 3.3
 - Recruitment advertising and agency costs from £125k pa to £29k pa
 - Staff turnover from 16% to 10%
- **Computer Associates, Berkshire** – staff turnover reduced from 15% to 7.5%
- **Focus Consultants (UK), Nottingham**
 - 9% less business car mileage has saved £219 per employee pa

What businesses and individuals can do

- Set up car share schemes / share cars
- Promote / use alternative forms of transport
- Encourage active travel / walk and cycle
- Promote / use technology to reduce travel
- Drive smarter / 'travel well'
- Become 'travel' carbon conscious
- Buy better – go for the most fuel efficient vehicle in class
- Consider alternative fuelled vehicles – hybrid, electric, biodiesel, LPG

Conclusion

- There are barriers – cultural, structural and social
- Travel behavioural change is possible – there are successes out there
- Committed change managers can build the business case and bring others on board
- Triple bottom line benefits

- www.bitc.org.uk – to find out more about Business in the Community
- www.nbtn.org.uk – join the Network for free and use our resources to help to reduce work-related travel
- <http://www.bitc.org.uk/environment/mayday.html> - The Prince's Mayday Network. Join up for free and use the new low carbon journey interactive tool
- Contact heather.mcinroy@bitc.org.uk or ana.svab@bitc.org.uk