Important Facts from the Employee Survey



1 71% of employees drive alone to work. Significance: Commute trips are good candidates for alternative modes of travel.

2 Of those that arrived to work between 7:00am and 7:30am, 12% took the bus, 26% carpooled and only 57% drove alone. Significance: Carpooling and transit can represent a significant mode share.

3 35% of employees travel 25 miles or more each way to work. Significance: Long distance trips are good candidates for carpooling and vanpooling. Passenger pick up and drop off times become a smaller portion of the commute time, and savings on gas become greater.

4 25% of employees are required to make off-site trips using their own transportation. Significance: Efforts to have company vehicles for meetings and errands would allow these employees to consider alternatives to driving alone.

5 48% of employees work in Ka'anapali. Significance: Alternative mode efforts should focus on this concentration of employees.

6 28% of employees have second jobs. Significance: Commuting for second jobs generally occurs outside of the primary peak period.

7 76% of employees who drive, park for free. Significance: Establishing a parking management program could encourage employees to take alternative modes. Parking management is generally highly effective at encouraging commuters to take alternative modes.

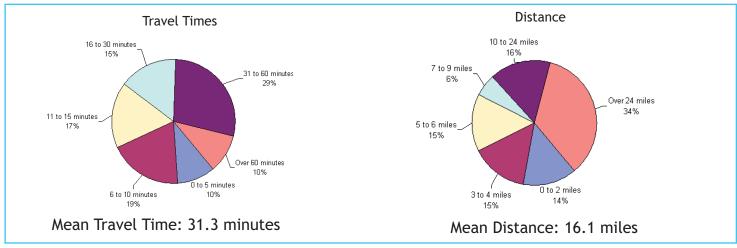
8 Only 35% of those who take the bus, drive and park to access the bus. The others walk, bike or get dropped off. Significance: Transit may be able to succeed without building new park and ride facilities. Utilization rates at existing park and ride facilities need to be analyzed.

9 53% of employees don't know where the nearest bus stop is from their house. Significance: Many employees haven't fully considered using transit. Increased marketing could improve this.

10 Housekeepers were four times more likely than all others to ride the bus. Significance: Alternative mode efforts should consider particular needs of specific job types.

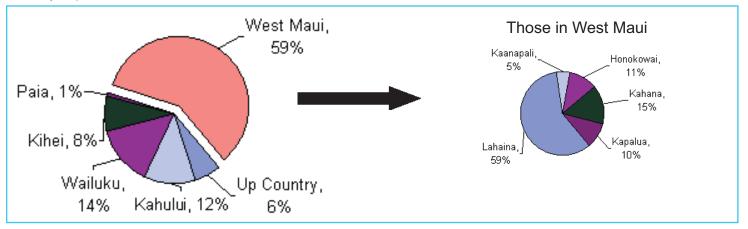
Survey Statistics

- 151 companies were sampled across West Maui
- 54 companies participated (returned surveys)
- 7,000 surveys were distributed
- 2,400 surveys were completed and returned
- 34% employee response rate
- Results are statistically accurate to +/- 2%
- \$100 gift certificates were randomly awarded to ten survey participants

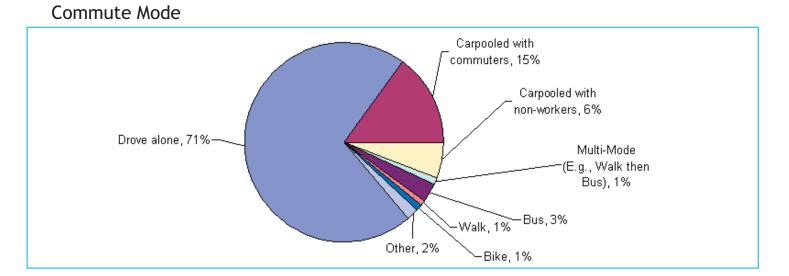


Travel Time and Distance of Commute

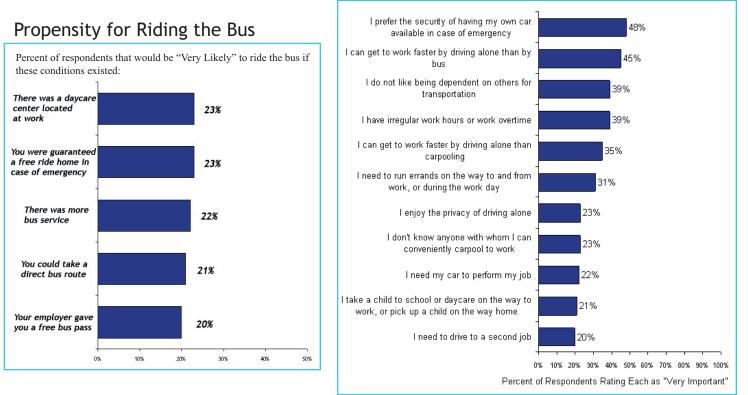
Employee Home Location







Reasons for Driving Alone



Cost of the Commute

Of those that drove alone: The average cost for gas was \$130/ month

Of those that drove alone and earn less than \$15 an hour:

33% Pay more than \$150 each month

25% Pay more than \$300 each month



Next Steps Using the Survey Results

1	Identify groups of employees that currently have significant use of alternative modes.
2	Identify groups of employees that have disproportionate commute times, commute distances and commute costs.
3	Stratify employee survey results by home location and work location to find geographical trends and opportunities.
4	Begin coordination with Maui County Transit regarding specific transit data.
5	Create a preliminary transportation demand management plan for West Maui employees.

Range of Potential Products of a Transportation Plan

- Develop an employer-based carpool program to encourage employee carpooling. Elements could include preferential parking, monthly gas coupons and employee recognition.
- 2 Working with Maui County Transit, use survey results to identify new routes that more directly serve the needs of West Maui Commuters.
- 3 Develop more affordable housing in West Maui to provide employees with realistic housing options that shorten commutes.
- Create an employee-based 'transportation allowance' where employees can choose between free on-site parking, free bus passes, carpool gas coupons or cash (for those who walk or bike).
- 5 Develop a 'guaranteed ride home' program for those who carpool and ride the bus to use in times of emergency.

