

**BEST**Workplaces  
for Commuters<sup>SM</sup>

2020

# BWC Fast Facts

Best Workplaces for Commuters (BWC) is an innovative membership program that provides qualified employers with national recognition and an elite designation for offering outstanding commuter benefits, such as free or low cost bus passes and vanpool fares and strong telework programs. Employers that meet the National Standard of Excellence in commuter benefits—a standard created by the National Center for Transit Research (NCTR) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)—can get on the list of Best Workplaces for Commuters and receive high level programs and services. NCTR is funded by US Department of Transportation.

## Highlighting Best Universities for Commuters & Best Sites for Commuters.



As the transportation landscape has evolved, so have the needs of specific program participants. As an acknowledgment of this, BWC offers tailored program support for Sites and Universities offering exceptional commuter benefits.

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2020

More than  
**330**  
workplaces  
have the  
BWC  
designation  
in 2020!

## Top Twenty Programs & Services Offered by BWC Employers

BENEFITS OFFERED	% OF BWC MEMBERS PROVIDING BENEFIT
Secure bicycle parking	78%
On-site showers and lockers	72%
Ridematching assistance	70%
Promote healthy initiatives	66%
Telework	64%
Flexible work hours	57%
Employee Transportation Coordinator	55%
Transit subsidies for employees	55%
Membership in a transportation management association	54%
Compressed work week	43%
Park and ride lots	36%
Preferential parking for carpools and vanpools	35%
On-site amenities	34%
Electric vehicle recharging stations	33%
Pre-tax transit/vanpool subsidies	32%
Transportation kiosks	31%
Vanpool subsidies for employees	30%
Other benefits	28%
Employee commuting awards	27%
Employee shuttle	26%

## Subsidized Commuting Benefits

In 2020, employers may provide employees with up to \$270 per month tax-free subsidy to workers for parking, riding transit or vanpooling to work. These benefits can also be provided as a pre-tax to employees.

### 8% OF CIVILIAN WORKERS HAVE ACCESS TO SUBSIDIZED COMMUTING BENEFITS

- 14% of civilian workers in establishments with 500 workers or more have access to subsidized commuting benefits
- 5% of civilian workers in establishments with under 100 workers have access to subsidized commuting benefits  
<https://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/benefits/2019/ownership/civilian/table39a.pdf>
- 14% of workers in establishments with 500 workers or more have access to flexible work schedules
- 9% of workers in establishments with under 100 workers have access to flexible work schedules (Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, [National Compensation Survey](#))



## States with the Most Best Workplaces for Commuters

BWC has members in 28 states in the U.S.



RANK	STATE
1	California
2	Virginia
3	Florida
4	North Carolina
5	Texas
6	Massachusetts
7	Utah
8	Tennessee
9	Pennsylvania
10	Vermont

BWCs are collectively changing how more than **1.5 million** employees commute to and from work each day!

## Other Trends in Commuting



The following tables show the extent of access to employer-provided subsidized commuting from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the reliance on private vehicles for commuting in very large and large metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) using data from the Census' American Community Survey.

### Quality of life benefits: Access, civilian workers, March 2009 vs March 2019

Characteristics	2019		2009	
	Subsidized commuting	Standard Error	Subsidized commuting	Standard Error
All workers	8	0.3	7	0.3
<b>Worker characteristics</b>				
Management, professional, and related	13	0.7	11	0.6
Management, business, and financial	15	1	13	0.9
Professional and related	13	0.9	10	0.6
Teachers	7	0.7	5	0.7
Primary, secondary, and special education school teachers	3	0.5	2	0.5
Registered nurses	13	2.2	11	1.1
Service	6	0.8	3	0.3
Protective service	7	1.1	9	1
Sales and office	7	0.4	7	0.3
Sales and related	4	0.7	4	0.4
Office and administrative support	9	0.5	9	0.5
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	4	0.4	5	0.6
Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry	4	0.6	4	0.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair	8	0.7	7	0.9
Production, transportation, and material moving	3	0.5	3	0.4
Production	3	0.4	3	0.7
Transportation and material moving	4	0.8	3	0.4
Full time	9	0.4	8	0.3
Part time	4	0.6	3	0.3
Union	12	0.9	9	0.6
Nonunion	7	0.4	6	0.3
Average wage within the following categories: <sup>3</sup>				
Lowest 25 percent	3	0.5	2	0.2
Lowest 10 percent	3	0.8	2	0.3
Second 25 percent	6	0.6	5	0.3
Third 25 percent	10	0.7	9	0.5
Highest 25 percent	14	0.6	12	0.4
Highest 10 percent	18	1.3	13	0.7

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# BWC Fast Facts CONTINUED

## Quality of life benefits: Access, civilian workers, March 2009 vs March 2019 (continued from previous page)

Characteristics	2019		2009	
	Subsidized commuting	Standard Error	Subsidized commuting	Standard Error
<b>Establishment characteristics</b>				
Goods-producing industries	4	0.5	3	0.4
Service-providing industries	9	0.4	7	0.3
Education and health services	9	0.9	7	0.7
Educational services	8	0.5	7	1
Elementary and secondary schools	3	0.4	2	0.4
Junior colleges, colleges, and universities	20	1.7	17	3.1
Health care and social assistance	10	1.4	7	0.8
Hospitals	18	2.5	14	1.7
Public administration	17	1.2	16	1.1
1 to 99 workers	5	0.5	3	0.3
1 to 49 workers	6	0.6	2	0.3
50 to 99 workers	5	0.9	4	0.5
100 workers or more	10	0.5	10	0.5
100 to 499 workers	7	0.7	6	0.6
500 workers or more	14	0.8	13	0.8
<b>Geographic areas</b>				
New England	12	0.9	8	0.5
Middle Atlantic	9	1.4	7	0.5
East North Central	5	0.7	6	0.5
West North Central	6	0.7	6	1.8
South Atlantic	7	0.6	4	0.3
East South Central	3	0.4	2	0.6
West South Central	6	0.8	4	0.3
Mountain	9	0.8	9	1.6
Pacific	13	1.2	13	0.9

<sup>1</sup>Includes workers in the private nonfarm economy except those in private households, and workers in the public sector, except the federal government. See Technical Note for further explanation.

<sup>2</sup>A workplace program that provides for either the full or partial cost of caring for an employee's children in a nursery, day care center, or a baby sitter in facilities either on or off the employer's premises.

<sup>3</sup>Surveyed occupations are classified into wage categories based on the average wage for the occupation, which may include workers with earnings both above and below the threshold. The categories were formed using percentile estimates generated using wage data for March 2009 and March 2019

Note: Dash indicates no workers in this category or data did not meet publication criteria. For definitions of major plans, key provisions, and related terms, see the "Glossary of Employee Benefit Terms" at [www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/glossary20152016.htm](http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ebs/glossary20152016.htm). Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey.



**15 million** fewer cars would be on roads each day if half of all employees were BWC participants!



# BWC Fast Facts CONTINUED

## Commuter Transportation Efficiency for Very Large Metropolitan Statistical Areas

The following tables list the number of private vehicles per 100 commuters for very large (over 1,000,000 workers). This vehicle trip rate value includes all commuters in the denominator (i.e., those who drive alone, ride transit, carpool, bicycle, walk and work at home) with only those who drive alone and carpool in the numerator. Source: Best Workplaces for Commuters calculated the vehicle trip rate based on mode share data extracted from the Census' American Community Survey (2014-2018). Table S0801.

VERY LARGE MSAS (OVER 1,000,000 WORKERS)	STATE	# OF PRIVATE VEHICLES PER 100 COMMUTERS
New York-Newark-Jersey City	NY-NJ-PA	53.08
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward	CA	62.40
Boston-Cambridge-Newton	MA-NH	69.95
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria	DC-VA-MD-WV	70.14
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue	WA	72.50
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin	IL-IN-WI	73.74
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro	OR-WA	74.69
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington	PA-NJ-DE-MD	76.36
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim	CA	79.41
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood	CO	79.43
San Diego-Carlsbad	CA	80.28
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson	MD	80.36
Austin-Round Rock	TX	80.77
Pittsburgh	PA	80.95
Sacramento-Roseville-Arden-Arcade	CA	81.03
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington	MN-WI	81.33
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale	AZ	81.43
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell	GA	81.87
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach	FL	82.29
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	FL	83.42
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	CA	83.88
San Antonio-New Braunfels	TX	84.59
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford	FL	84.61
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia	NC-SC	84.83
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land	TX	85.16
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	TX	85.18
Columbus	OH	86.00
Cincinnati	OH-KY-IN	86.08
St. Louis	MO-IL	86.25
Kansas City	MO-KS	87.20
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn	MI	87.88



# BWC Fast Facts CONTINUED

## Commuter Transportation Efficiency for Large Metropolitan Statistical Areas

The following tables list the number of private vehicles per 100 commuters for large (500,000 to 999,999 workers). This vehicle trip rate value includes all commuters in the denominator (i.e., those who drive alone, ride transit, carpool, bicycle, walk and work at home) with only those who drive alone and carpool in the numerator. Source: Best Workplaces for Commuters calculated the vehicle trip rate based on mode share data extracted from the Census' American Community Survey (2014-2018). Table S0801.

LARGE MSAS (500,000 TO 1,000,000 WORKERS)	STATE	# OF PRIVATE VEHICLES PER 100 COMMUTERS
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara	CA	79.87
Salt Lake City	UT	80.16
New Orleans-Metairie	LA	82.99
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise	NV	83.21
Raleigh	NC	83.72
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis	WI	84.43
Providence-Warwick	RI-MA	84.44
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford	CT	84.68
Jacksonville	FL	84.82
Rochester	NY	84.94
San Juan-Carolina-Caguas	PR	85.15
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News	VA-NC	85.24
Cleveland-Elyria	OH	85.28
Richmond	VA	85.37
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin	TN	85.52
Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Niagara Falls	NY	85.94
Louisville/Jefferson County	KY-IN	86.11
Grand Rapids-Wyoming	MI	86.13
Oklahoma City	OK	87.28
Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson	IN	87.60
Memphis	TN-MS-AR	88.83
Birmingham-Hoover	AL	88.86



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