

Close

Print



Record 1 of 1

Title: Modelling the effects of factors on the stated preference towards telecommuting in IIUM campus, Gombak
Author(s): Ismail, FD (Ismail, Farah Diyanah); Hamsa, AAK (Hamsa, Abdul Azeez Kadar); Mohamed, MZ (Mohamed, Mohd Zin)
Source: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF URBAN SCIENCES **Volume:** 23 **Issue:** 1 **Pages:** 122-147 **DOI:** 10.1080/12265934.2018.1446352 **Published:** 2019
Times Cited in Web of Science Core Collection: 0
Total Times Cited: 0
Usage Count (Last 180 days): 1
Usage Count (Since 2013): 1
Cited Reference Count: 54

Abstract: The increase in number of private vehicles has not only taken place in central cities, but has also occurred in university campuses. High use of private vehicles by IIUM community is posing a strain on the ability of the existing road to cope with the increasing traffic volume and parking demand within the campus. Telecommuting is one of the Transportation Demand Management (TDM) measures that aimed at reducing peak hour traffic congestion by allowing commuters to work from home to save their driving time to work, and more importantly to eliminate some vehicle trips. The main objective of this paper is to estimate the effects of the factors on the choice of telecommuting. Three hundred respondents participated in this study through survey questionnaire, which has resulted in a response rate of 67.11%. Findings indicate that 29% and 19.2% of the academic and administrative staff preferred to telecommute, if they were given the option. Multinomial logistic regression was conducted to estimate the effects of socioeconomic, trip and work related factors on the preference to telecommute. Parameter estimates on the administrative employees' preference to telecommute indicate that number of young children, frequency of face-to-face communication and frequency of using email were significant factors in predicting whether an individual is more inclined to choose 'definitely yes' towards performing telecommuting as compared to 'not at all'. As for academic employees, delay time (home-workplace), frequency of face-to-face communication, frequency of using fax machine, frequency of using email and frequency of using mobile network were significant predictors for the preference of 'definitely yes' towards telecommuting as compared to 'not at all'.

Accession Number: WOS:000469879700008

Language: English

Document Type: Article

Author Keywords: Telecommuting; telework; transportation demand management; peak period traffic

KeyWords Plus: TELEWORKING; IMPACT; WORK

Addresses: [Ismail, Farah Diyanah] Int Islamic Univ Malaysia, Kulliyyah Architecture & Environm Design, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

[Hamsa, Abdul Azeez Kadar; Mohamed, Mohd Zin] Int Islamic Univ Malaysia, Dept Urban & Reg Planning, Kulliyyah Architecture & Environm Design, Jalan Gombak, Kuala Lumpur 53100, Malaysia.

Reprint Address: Hamsa, AAK (reprint author), Int Islamic Univ Malaysia, Dept Urban & Reg Planning, Kulliyyah Architecture & Environm Design, Jalan Gombak, Kuala Lumpur 53100, Malaysia.

E-mail Addresses: azeez@iium.edu.my

Publisher: ROUTLEDGE JOURNALS, TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTD

Publisher Address: 2-4 PARK SQUARE, MILTON PARK, ABINGDON OX14 4RN, OXON, ENGLAND

Web of Science Categories: Urban Studies

Research Areas: Urban Studies

IDS Number: IA9LW

ISSN: 1226-5934

eISSN: 2161-6779

29-char Source Abbrev.: INT J URBAN SCI

ISO Source Abbrev.: Int. J. Urban Sci.

Source Item Page Count: 26

Funding:

Funding Agency	Grant Number
International Islamic University Malaysia	EDW B11-192-0670

This work was supported by International Islamic University Malaysia [grant number EDW B11-192-0670].

Output Date: 2019-08-01

Close

Print



Clarivate

Accelerating innovation

© 2019 Clarivate Copyright notice Terms of use Privacy statement Cookie policy

Sign up for the Web of Science newsletter Follow us

