

TriMet Board Update:
Trends in Transit & Market Analysis Results
March 23



# **Trends in Transit & Market Analysis**

# What we'll cover today:

- Transit existing conditions
- Trends and Potential Strategies
- Market Analysis







# TRANSIT EXISTING CONDITIONS

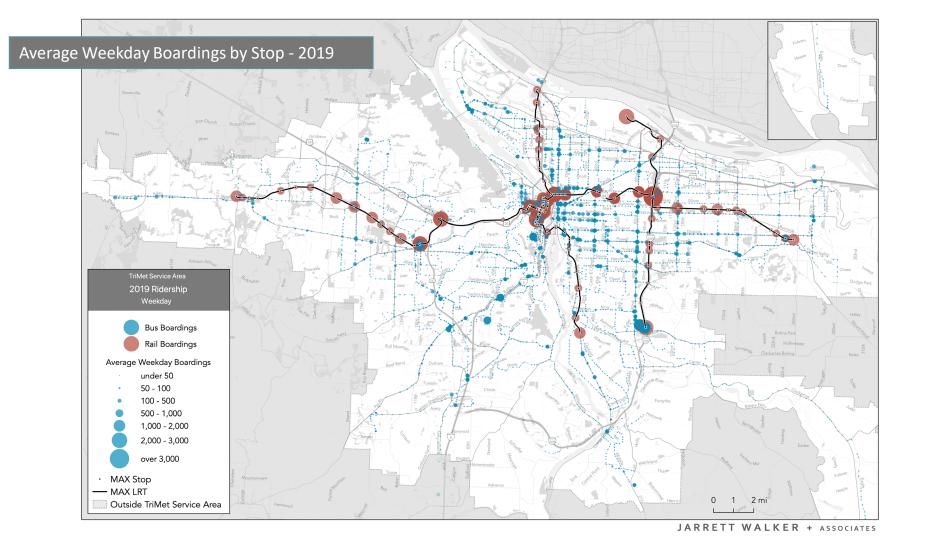
## TRANSIT EXISTING CONDITIONS

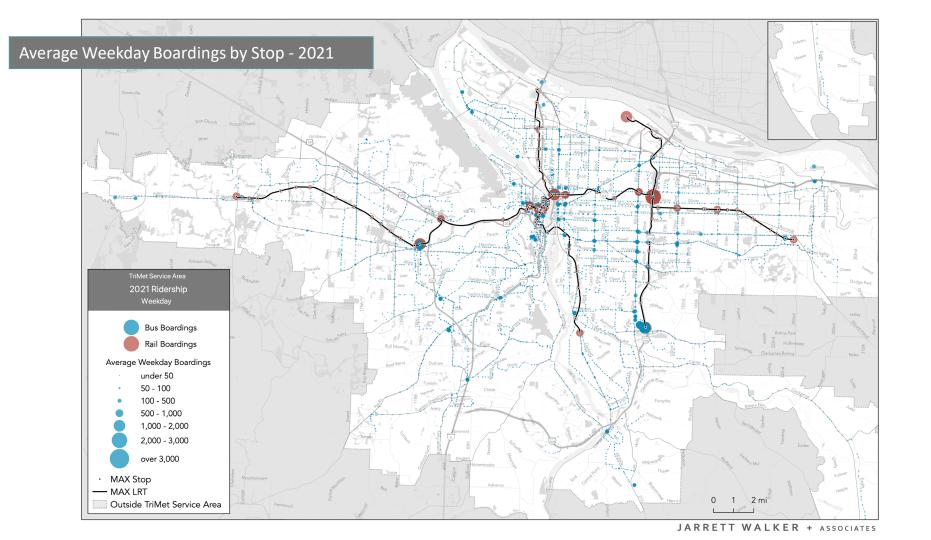
- Detailed analysis of the TriMet network, covering:
  - Forward Together design and evaluation approach
  - Key design principles and network development since the recession
  - How have service and ridership changed since 2019?

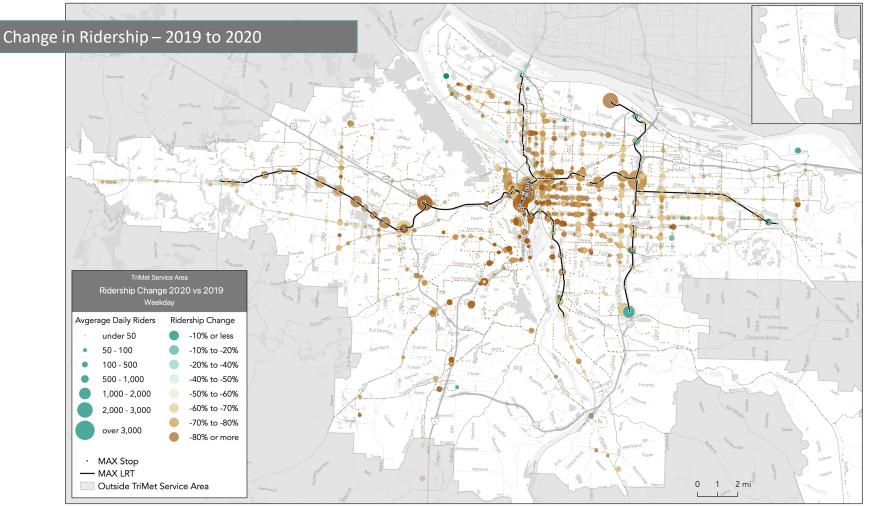
....and more! Today is just a preview.

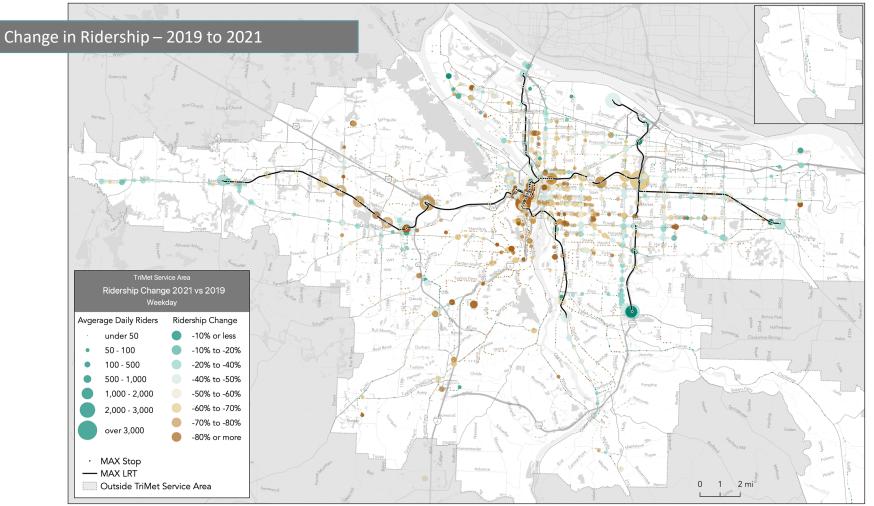


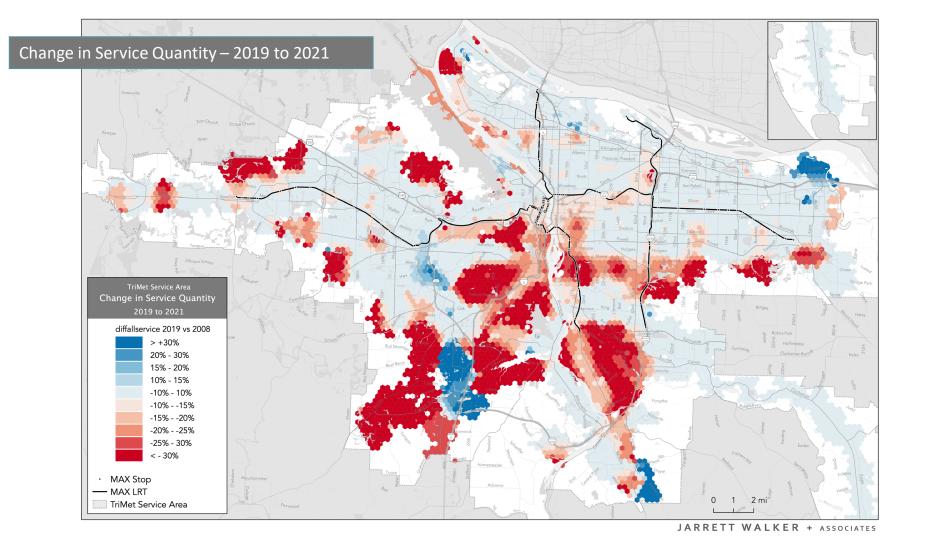




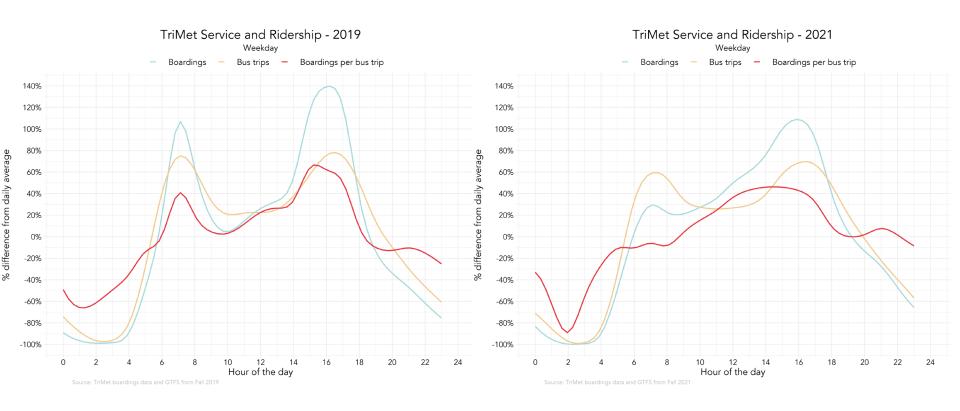








#### Service and Ridership by Time of Day





### **OVERVIEW OF TRENDS**

- Decline of peak commute demand
- 2. Transit ridership has declined more than other modes
- 3. Travel has declined less for lesseducated and lower income populations
- 4. Concerns about potential COVID-19 infection from riding transit
- 5. Transit ridership decline since the mid-2010s

- 6. Implementation of transit-priority improvements
- 7. Lower-income displacement
- 8. Decreased fare-revenue
- Increasing numbers of people experiencing homelessness
- 10. Rethinking security
- 11. Driver shortage





# 1. Decline of peak commute demand

- Spread service through the day
- Reallocate service

- 2. Transit ridership has declined more than other modes
- Focus on areas with strong transit demand now and likely into the future
- Strengthen transit access in equity areas





- 3. Travel has declined less for less-educated and lower-income populations
- Focus on high demand areas
- Focus on equity areas

- 5. Transit ridership decline since the mid-2010s
- Focus on taking people to the places they need to go.
- Focus on areas with strong transit demand now and likely into the future.
- Work with policymakers to regulate ride hailing services that compete with transit.





# 6. Implementation of transitpriority improvements

 Continue implementing transitpriority improvements, such as with the Rose Lane program.

# 7. Lower-income displacement

- Focus on taking people to the places they need to go.
- Improve multimodal facilities that make it easier and safer to get to transit.
- Continue to integrate antidisplacement strategies with transit improvements.





# 11. Driver shortage

- Increase driver compensation
- Refine scheduling
- Higher capacity vehicles (articulated buses)







# MARKET ANALYSIS

## MARKET: IN-PERSON WORK

**U.S.** employed persons who usually work from home:

2019: 5.7%

2020: 15.8%

Oregon Office of Economic Analysis https://oregoneconomicanalysis.com/2021/12/16/just-howmuch-is-working-from-home-on-the-rise/

**Oregon** employed persons who usually work from home:

2019: 7.3%

2020: 18.4%

Oregon Office of Economic Analysis https://oregoneconomicanalysis.com/2021/12/16/just-how-





#### MARKET: IN-PERSON WORK

U.S. employed persons who usually work from home:

· 2019: 5.7%

· 2020: **15.8%** 

Oregon Office of Economic Analysis
https://oregoneconomicanalysis.com/2021/12/16/just-how-much-is-working-from-home-on-the-rise/

U.S. employed persons who teleworked because of the coronavirus pandemic:

2019: N/A

2020: 23.7%

· 2021: **11.1%** 

(This includes people who teleworked at any point in the last 2 weeks, even if they do not usually work from home.)

US Bureau of Labor Statistics

https://www.bls.gov/covid19/effects-of-covid-19-pandemic-and-response on-the-employment-situation-news-release.htm





## MARKET: IN-PERSON WORK

Mapped <u>in-person</u> job locations based on national data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Data sources:

Bureau of Labor and Statistics (https://www.bls.gov/cps/effects-of-the-coronavirus-covid-19-pandemic.htm#data)

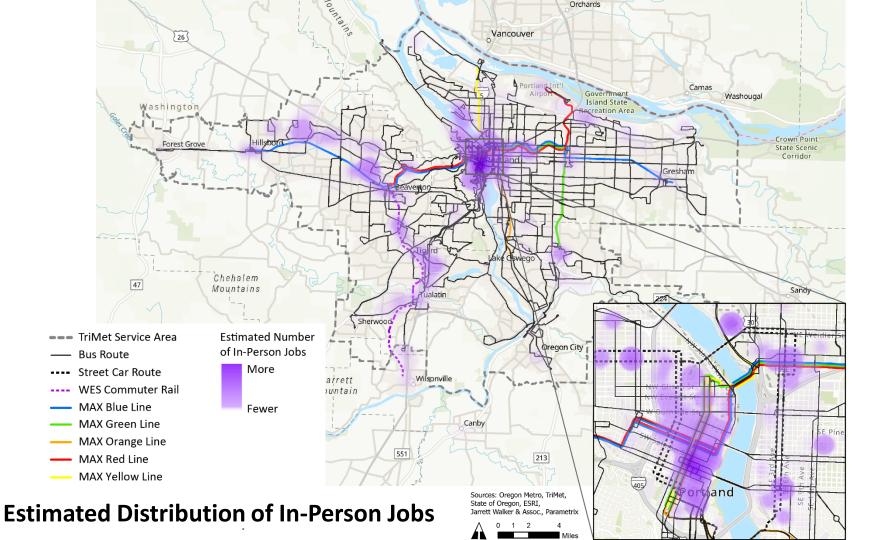
Oregon Employment Department (OED), Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) September 2021

Oregon Office of Economic Analysis as reported by the Oregonian (https://www.oregonlive.com/business/2021/11/oregonians-march-back-to-the-office-has-nearly-halted.html)



#### **National Teleworking Rates by Industry**

Agriculture and Related Industries	0.3%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	0.2%
Utilities	1.2%
Construction	2.2%
Durable Goods Manufacturing	7.0%
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	3.5%
Wholesale Trade	1.7%
Retail Trade	4.4%
Transportation and Warehousing	2.2%
Information	4.6%
Finance and Insurance	13.6%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2.2%
Professional and Technical Services	23.1%
Management	3.0%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management	3.0%
Educational Services	7.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	
Hospitals	3.1%
Ambulatory Health Care Services, Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	4.3%
Social assistance	1.9%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	1.2%
Other Services, Except Private Households	
Repair and Maintenance	2.9%
Personal and Laundry Services	2.9%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar	2.9%
Private Households	0.0%
Public Administration	7.8%
Miscellaneous (Uses Overall Oregon Rate from September 2021)	18.6%



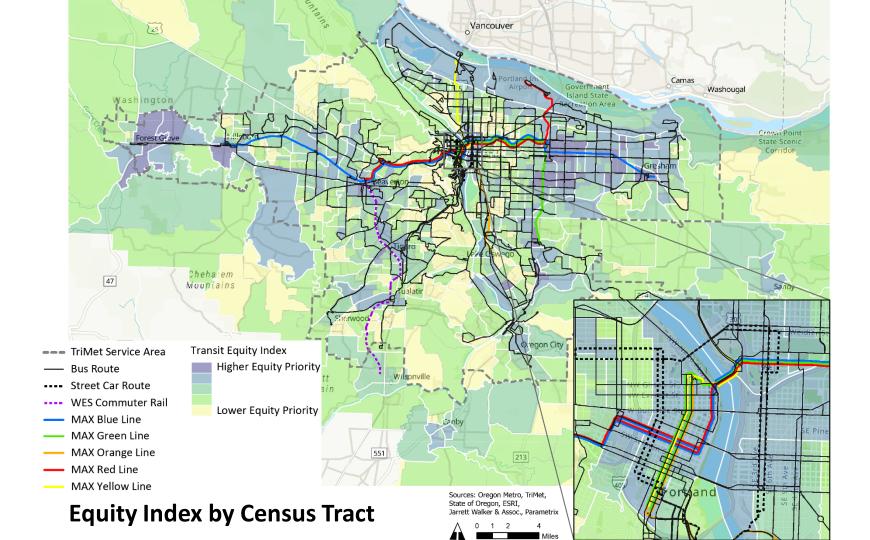
# **EQUITY INDEX**

TriMet developed an Equity Index using 10 measures

- 1. Minority population
- 2. Low-income population
- Limited English Proficiency (LEP) population
- 4. Senior population
- 5. Youth population
- 6. People with disabilities
- 7. Limited vehicle access households
- 8. Low and medium wage jobs
- 9. Affordable housing units
- 10. Key retail/human/social service

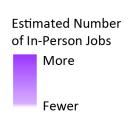


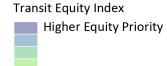




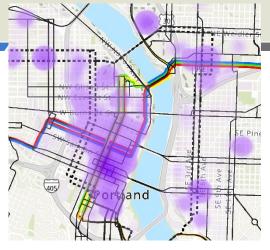
# **MARKET ANALYSIS**

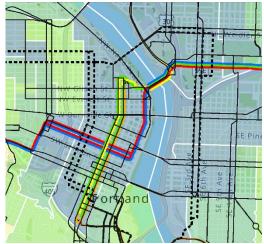
Downtown Portland is still an important destination for both in-person employment and equity priorities.





Lower Equity Priority



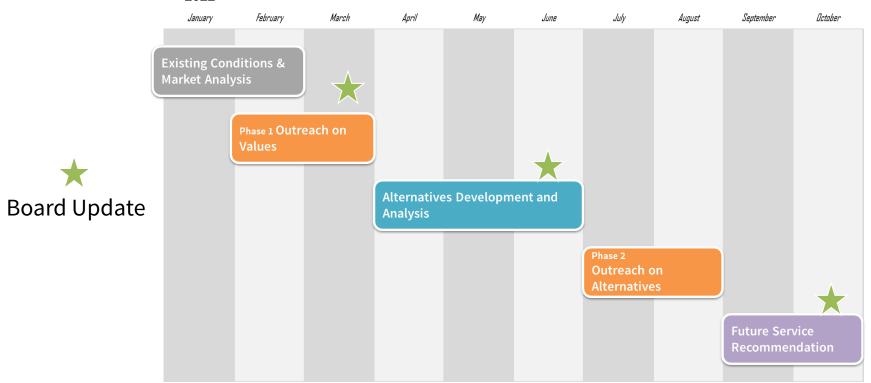






# **Timeline**

2022









THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!

**Grant O'Connell** 

