New Transbay Rail Crossing: Making the Case for a Key Megaregional Connection

February 2021





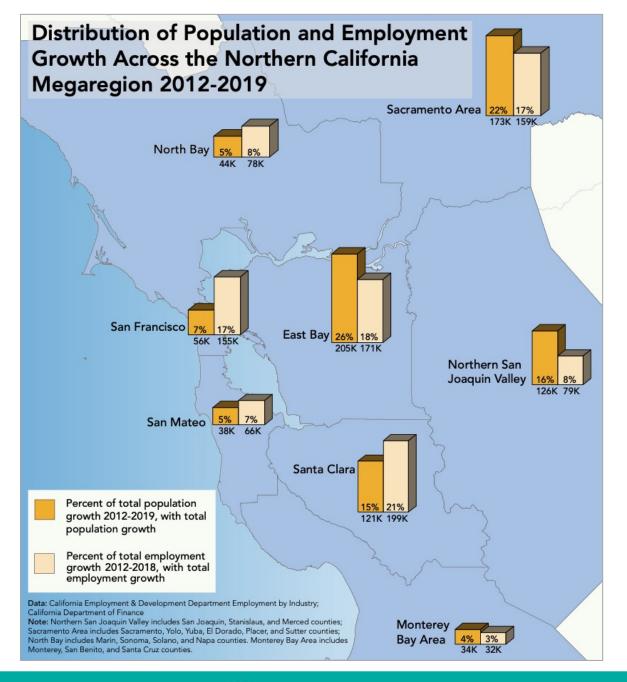
PRE-PANDEMIC MEGAREGIONAL TRENDS

Northern California Megaregion Stats:

- Population: 12.7 million
- Jobs: 5.8 million
- Combined GDP:
 \$1.1 trillion

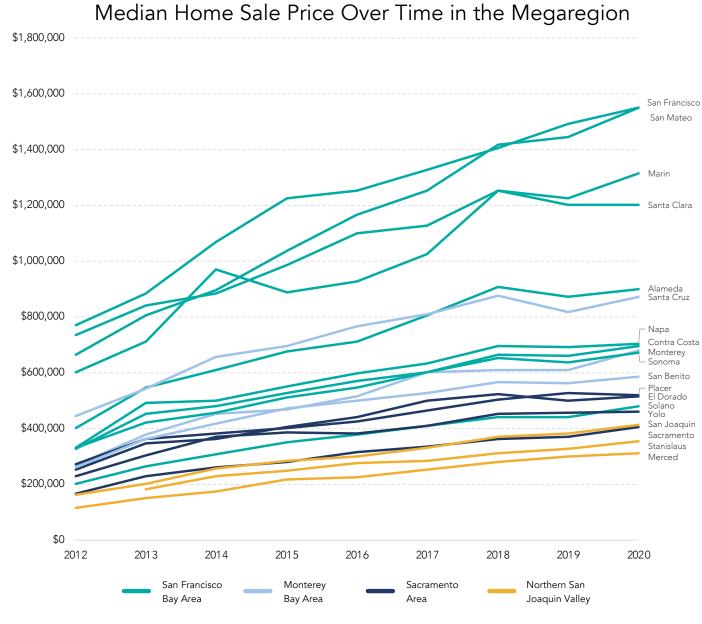






Pre-COVID-19, there was a geographic mismatch of employment and population growth in the megaregion

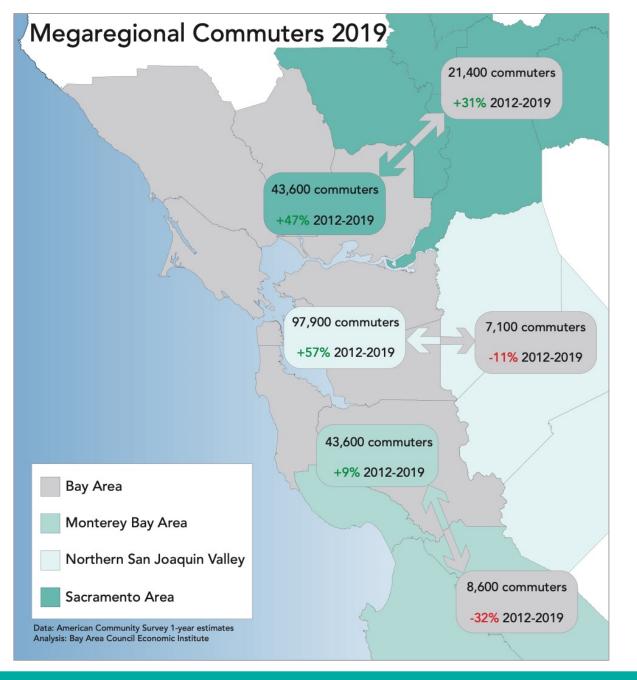




This mismatch was largely driven by high home prices in Bay Area counties

Data: Redfin, median sale price June of each year

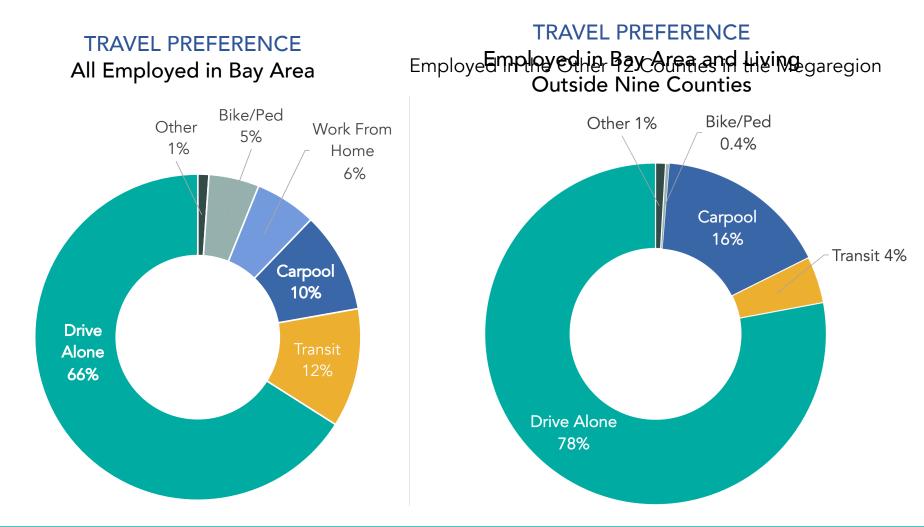




Commuting over long distances became much more common in the last decade



Megaregional commuters use transit at a much lower rate than the Bay Area workforce as a whole – a product of limited access and/or slower train travel times





Megaregional commute times were increasing prior to COVID-19, particularly for workers in SF and the Peninsula

Commute Time Segments by Work Location

■ 11-20 ■ 31-40 ■ 50+ 12 non-Bay Area Counties in the Megaregion 2018 25% 33% 20% 7% 7% 8% 2010 29% 34% 19% 6% 6% 6% San Francisco Bay Area 2018 19% 8% 16% 26% 21% 10% 2010 7% 9% 21% 30% 22% 11%

One-way commute time

0-10 21-30 41-50

San Francisco & San Mateo Counties

 2018

 11%
 21%
 22%
 9%
 13%
 24%

 2010

 15%
 26%
 23%
 9%
 12%
 15%

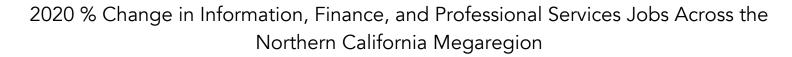
Data: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates 2010, 2018

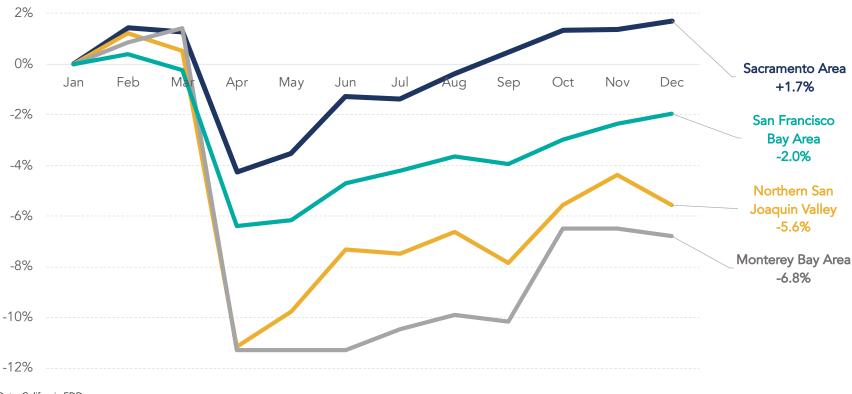




THE MEGAREGION POST-PANDEMIC

Early trends show COVID-19 has accelerated the disbursement of office jobs across the megaregion



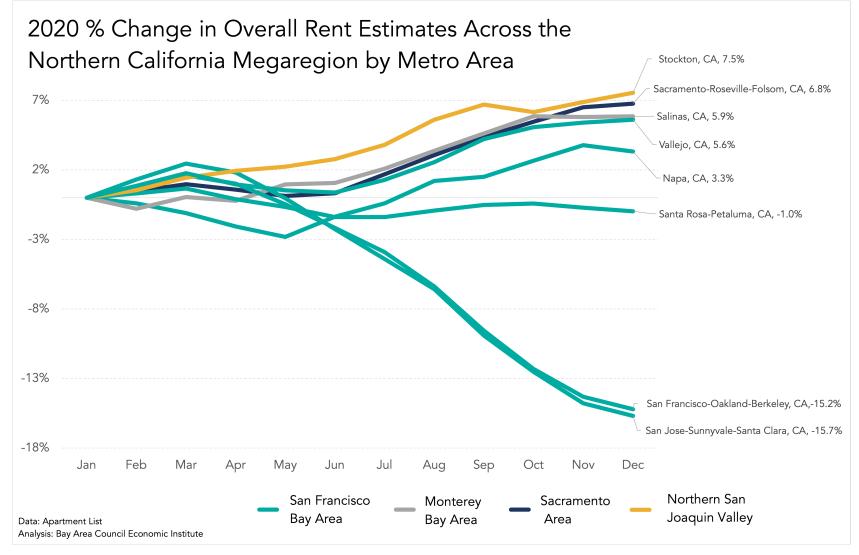


Data: California EDD Analysis: Bay Area Council Economic Institute

4%

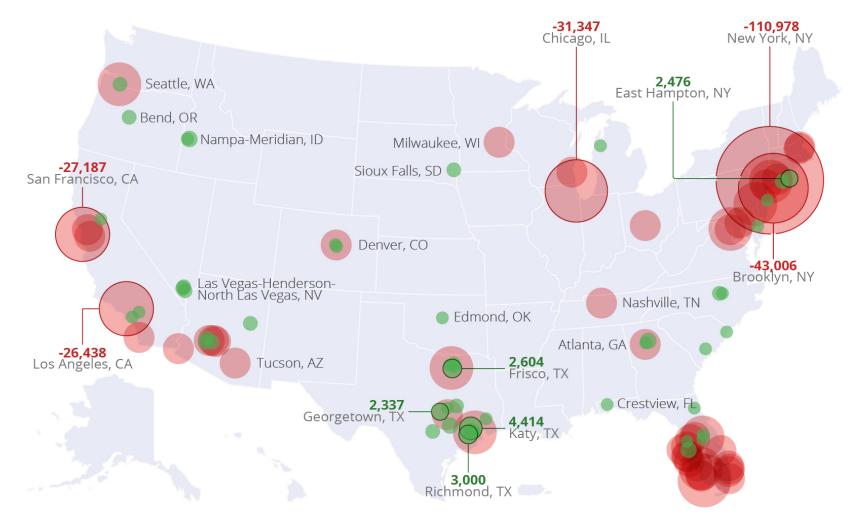


Early trends show COVID-19 has shifted housing preferences across the megaregion





TOP 50 CITIES THAT GAINED MOVERS DURING CORONAVIRUS, AND THE TOP 50 CITIES THAT LOST MOVERS



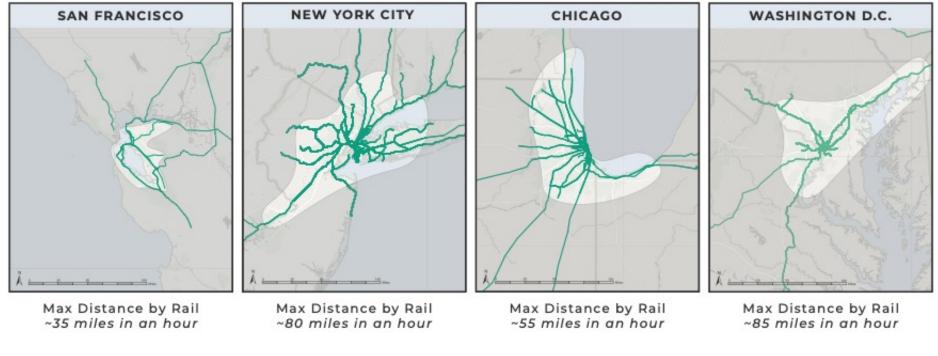
Source: mymove.com

Bubble sizes represent the number of movers that moved into or out of the city. The bigger the bubble, the larger the number of movers.



A 1-hour train ride to/from San Francisco covers a smaller distance than in peer megaregions

1-HOUR COMMUTE SHEDS BY MEGAREGION



LEGEND

Areas accessible from each city's downtown within 1-hour of travel by passenger rail. Data is based on agency timetables.

Passenger rail lines, excluding light rail, that connect directly to each city's downtown. On the San Francisco map, rail lines that do not directly connect to downtown are also shown.







Megaregional Economic Benefits of a New Transbay Rail Crossing

- Trends in **jobs/housing** both before and during the pandemic underscore the importance of planning for more efficient regional rail
- A new transbay rail crossing is an enabling project, unlocking potential for other rail improvements to provide better access to **new markets**
- Improves access to rail travel, particularly for trips between Sacramento/ Northern San Joaquin Valley and the San Francisco Bay Area that are now completed via car or longer transit travel times with multiple transfers
- Provides new opportunities for economic growth by creating faster, frequent, and reliable travel between high quality jobs, education centers, healthcare, and recreation across the megaregion
- Creates a passenger rail system that can make Northern California economically competitive against other megaregions

