

Key facts about Oregon's surface transportation system

April 2021

Investing in our transportation system generates jobs, fosters economic recovery and growth, and improves safety

- Investments in the surface transportation system will boost Oregon's economy in the short-term by creating jobs and in the long-term will enhance economic competitiveness, stimulate sustained job growth, improve access and mobility, improve traffic safety, reduce travel delays, and improve road and bridge conditions.
- Roads and highways are the backbone of our economy, allowing Oregon motorists to travel 35.8 billion miles annually and moving a significant portion of the \$272 billion worth of commodities shipped to and from the state each year. But, conditions on the system are deteriorating, as the need for transportation improvements far outpaces the amount of state and federal funding available.
- Vehicle travel in Oregon dropped by 35% in April 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic (as compared to the same month the previous year), but rebounded to 7% below the previous year's volume in January 2021.
- The design, construction and maintenance of transportation infrastructure in Oregon supports approximately 48,000 full-time jobs across all sectors of the state economy. Approximately 796,000 full-time jobs in Oregon in key industries like tourism, retail sales, agriculture and manufacturing are completely dependent on the state's transportation network.

Investing in Oregon's surface transportation system improves road and bridge conditions and reduces driver costs

- A total of 25% of Oregon's major roads are in poor or mediocre condition. Driving on deteriorated roads costs Oregon motorists \$751 million a year – \$256 per driver – in the form of additional repairs, accelerated vehicle depreciation, and increased fuel consumption and tire wear.
- A total of 5% of Oregon's bridges are rated in poor/structurally deficient condition, meaning there is significant deterioration to the major components of the bridge. A total of 48% of the state's bridges are at least 50 years old, an age when many bridges require significant rehabilitation or replacement.
- Since 2000, vehicle travel on Oregon's roads increased 6% and the state's population increased 23%.
- According to the [Status of the Nation's Highways, Bridges, and Transit, 23rd Edition](#), submitted to Congress by the USDOT in 2019, the U.S. faced a \$786 billion backlog in needed repairs and improvements to its roads and bridges. The report recommended increasing the nation's current \$105 billion investment in roads and bridges by 29% to \$136 billion annually to improve the conditions of roads and bridges, relieve congestion, and improve traffic safety.
- The current federal transportation legislation, [Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act \(FAST Act\)](#), is a major source of funding for road and bridge repairs in Oregon and is set to expire on September 30, 2021. The FAST-Act provided \$3.2 billion to Oregon from fiscal years 2016 to 2021, an average of \$532 million per year. From 2014 to 2018, the federal government provided \$1.23 for road improvements in Oregon for every \$1.00 state motorists paid in federal highway user fees. From 2014 to 2018, federal funds provided the equivalent of 47% of the amount of Oregon capital outlays on road and bridge projects, including construction, engineering and right-of-way acquisition.

Roadway improvements can reduce traffic crashes and save lives

- From 2015 through 2019, 2,374 people died on Oregon's highways, an average of 475 annual fatalities. Oregon's traffic fatality rate of 1.37 fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles of travel is higher than the national average of 1.11.
- A 2017 AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety [report](#) found that every \$100 million spent on needed roadway safety improvements would reduce the number of traffic fatalities by 44 and serious traffic injuries by 760 over a 20-year period. Safety improvements needed include adding passing lanes, widening lanes and shoulders, adding medians, adding turn lanes, clearing roadside objects, installing barriers, adding centerline or shoulder rumble strips, adding a bicycle lane or path, improving pedestrian safety features, converting intersections to roundabouts, providing grade separation at intersections, improving intersection signalization, and improving rail crossings.

Latest data from the U.S. Census Bureau, USDOT, FHWA, BTS, ARTBA, NHTSA, and AAA compiled and analyzed by TRIP.

