

Driving Change – Autonomous Vehicles' Big Impact

National Economic Education Delegation Jon Haveman, Ph.D.

February 13, 2023



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National Economic Education Delegation



Vision

 One day, the public discussion of policy issues will be grounded in an accurate perception of the underlying economic principles and data.

Mission

 NEED unites the skills and knowledge of a vast network of professional economists to promote understanding of the economics of policy issues in the United States.

NEED Presentations

 Are nonpartisan and intended to reflect the consensus of the economics profession.



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Honorary Board: 54 members

- 2 Fed Chairs: Janet Yellen, Ben Bernanke
- 6 Chairs Council of Economic Advisers
 - o Furman (D), Rosen (R), Bernanke (R), Yellen (D), Tyson (D), Goolsbee (D)
- 3 Nobel Prize Winners
 - o Akerlof, Smith, Maskin

• Delegates: 652+ members

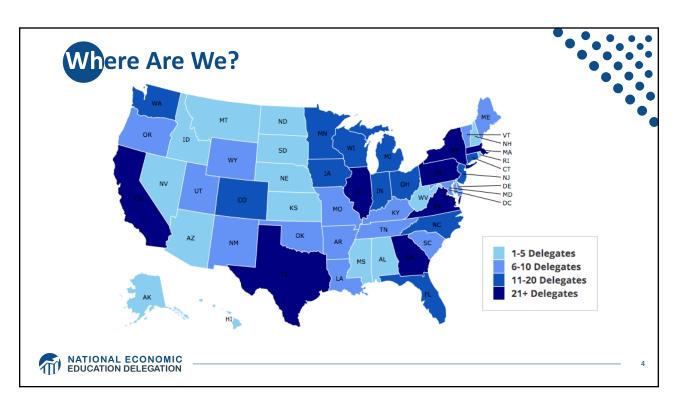
- At all levels of academia and some in government service
- All have a Ph.D. in economics
- Crowdsource slide decks
- Give presentations

• Global Partners: 49 Ph.D. Economists

• Aid in slide deck development



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Available NEED Topics Include:

on Economics

- Coronavirus Economics
- US Economy
- Climate Change
- Economic Inequality
- Economic Mobility
- Trade and Globalization
- Minimum Wages

- Immigration Economics
- Housing Policy
- Federal Budgets
- Federal Debt
- Black-White Wealth Gap
- Autonomous Vehicles
- US Social Policy



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Upcoming Course:



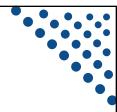
- Contemporary Economic Policy Issues
 - Week 1 (3/2): Federal Debt (Brian Peterson, Lagrange College)
 - Week 2 (3/9): Trade Deficits and Exchange Rates (Alan Deardorff, Univ. Michigan)
 - Week 3 (3/16): US Economic Update (Scott Baier, Clemson University)
 - Week 4 (3/27): Monetary Policy and Inflation (Geoffrey Woglom, Amherst College)
 - Week 5 (4/3): Cryptocurrencies (Geoffrey Woglom)



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- Please submit questions in the chat.
 - I will try to handle them as they come up, but may take them in a bunch as time permits.
- We will do a verbal Q&A once the material has been presented.
 - And the questions in the chat have been addressed.
- Slides will be available from the NEED website tomorrow (https://needelegation.org/delivered_presentations.php)



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Credits and Disclaimer



- This slide deck was authored by:
 - Jon Haveman, NEED
- This slide deck was reviewed by:
 - Ronald Fisher, Michigan State University
 - William F. Fox, University of Tennessee, Knoxville
- Disclaimer
 - NEED presentations are designed to be nonpartisan.
 - It is, however, inevitable that the presenter will be asked for and will provide their own views.
 - Such views are those of the presenter and not necessarily those of the National Economic Education Delegation (NEED).

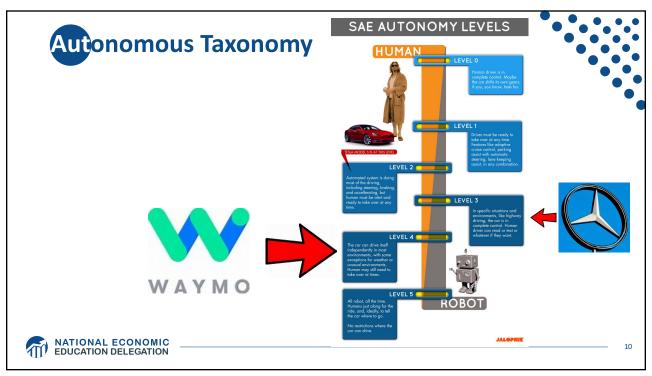


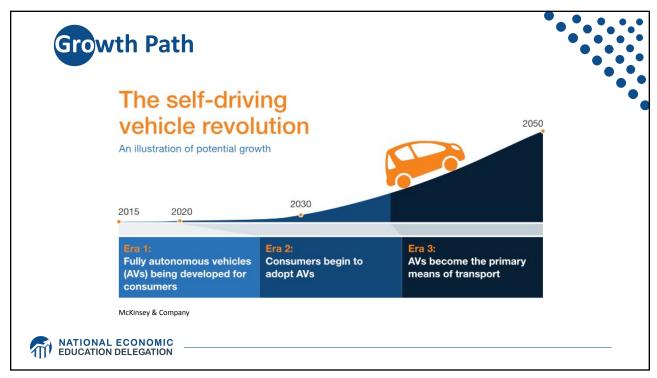
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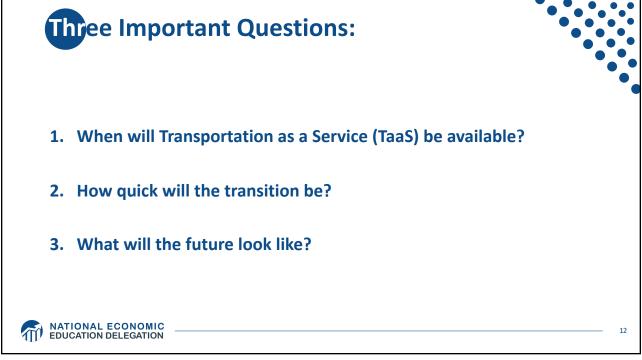


- Where does the AV path lead?
- Policy/Planning Issues
- Major Economic/Development Changes













NVIDIA to introduce level-4 enabling system by 2018



Audi to introduce a selfdriving car by 2020



Volkswagen expects first self driving cars on the market by 2019



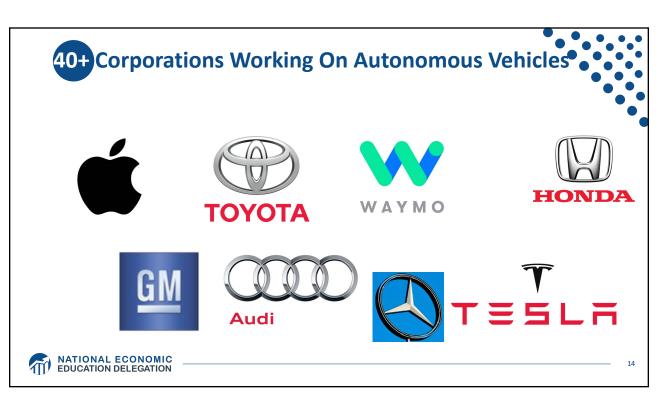
First autonomous Toyota to be available in 2020



Elon Musk now expects first fully autonomous Tesla by 2019, approved by 2021



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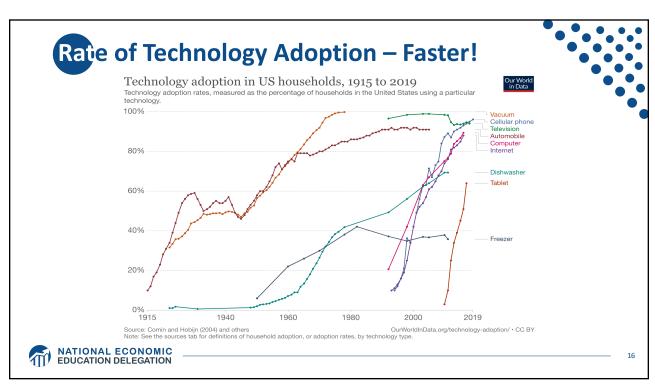


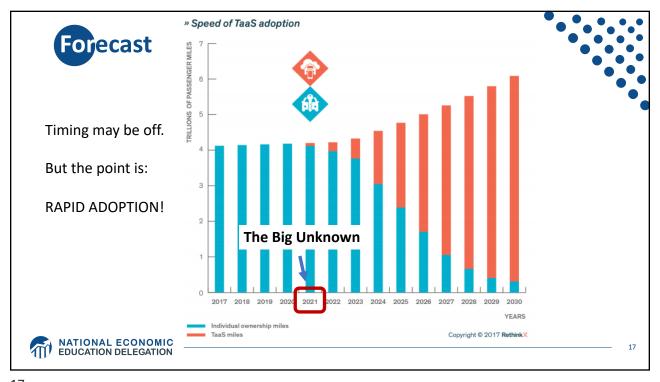


- By 2025 (?)
- Potentially 95% of VMT by 2035.
 - Last 5% may be very difficult to achieve.
- Is this possible?
 - Horses to cars: 10 years early 1900s
 - But adoption of EVs is so slow!
 - Adoption of AVs will be rapid.









Waymo's self-driving cars are now available on Lyft's app in Phoenix



Lyft and Motional's all-electric robotaxi service is now live in Las Vegas

Singapore's self-driving cars can now be hailed with a smartphone

NuTonomy joins forces with 'the Uber of Southeast Asia'

Cruise is now charging for rides in its driverless vehicles in San Francisco



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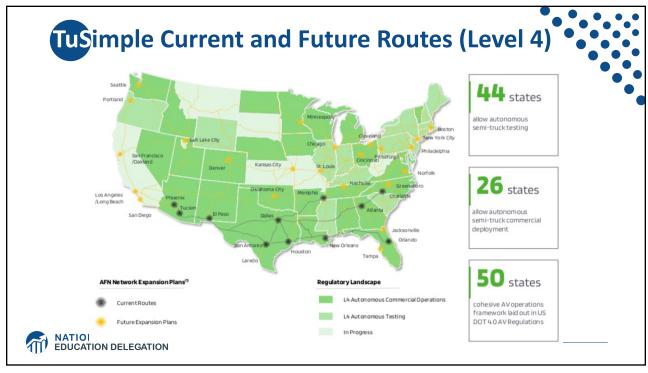
Trucking – Highly Fertile Ground



- Long haul trucking is likely the first place we will see it adopted.
 - Reduces costs associated with drivers.
 - End run around limits on hours of driving.
- Where does it stand?
 - Lots of trials underway.
 - TuSimple actively building a long haul network.
 - Waymo focused more on last mile/local delivery.



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What will the future look like?



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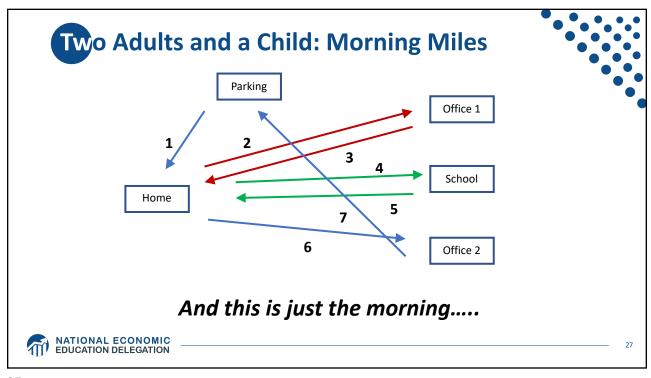




- Primarily individual private car ownership
 - Much as today.
- Internal combustion engines
- Why Hell?
 - Dramatically increased VMT and pollution.
 - Potentially increased congestion.
 - Parking











- Not only autonomous, but:
 - Shared
 - Connected
 - Green
- Far fewer cars in existence.
 - Better resource utilization: steel, rubber, aluminum, and land!
- VMT could go up or down, but more productive than in Hell.
- Congestion effects unclear, but likely reduced.
 - Right-sized vehicles, platooning, sharing, V2V communication
- Minimal need for parking.



Economics Drives Transition: Private



- Adoption dividend for private individuals
 - Eliminate car ownership
 - Ave annual cost of owning a car: \$10,728 (2022)
 - o Cost per mile will fall: \$0.72 to \$0.19

Average Ownership Costs Per Mile

- Repurpose your garage
 - o \$50,000 from transition to bedroom

Miles per Year	10k	15k	20k
Average Cost	76¢	72¢	70¢

Time recovery

• 50% of the SF Bay Area workforce has a commute in excess of 30 minutes.



Economics Drives Transition: Public

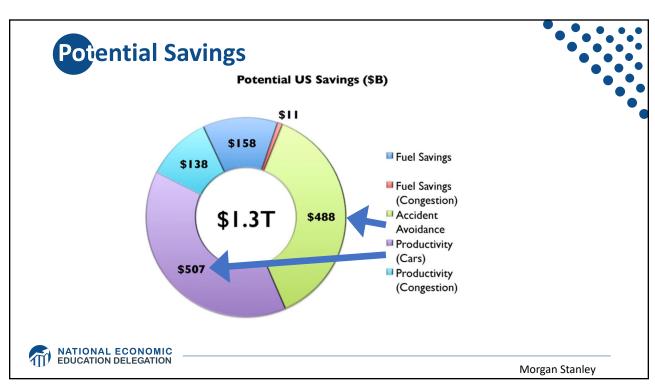
- Economic and social costs associated with human drivers are enormous:
 - ACCIDENTS:
 - o Drive 25% of congestion.
 - o Result in 40,000 deaths.
 - o And 2 million injuries.
 - o 90+% caused by human error.
 - Increased productivity from not driving.
 - Costs of human drivers estimated at up to \$1.3 TRillion each year







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Public Policy/Planning Issues

- Government buy-in:
 - Essential gov't must encourage progress
 - Difficult because of displacement issue
- Important transitional issues:
 - What infrastructure should be developed?
 - What to do about public transportation?
 - What to do with all of the parking spaces?





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Encourage Change



- Mobility and equity considerations
 - Elderly/disabled/impoverished
- Safety: only way to reduce traffic fatalities is by coordinated effort
- Productivity: reduced congestion
- Environment: speed transition to electric vehicles

These are all societal benefits that come about too slowly if the private market is left to itself.



Mobility and Equity

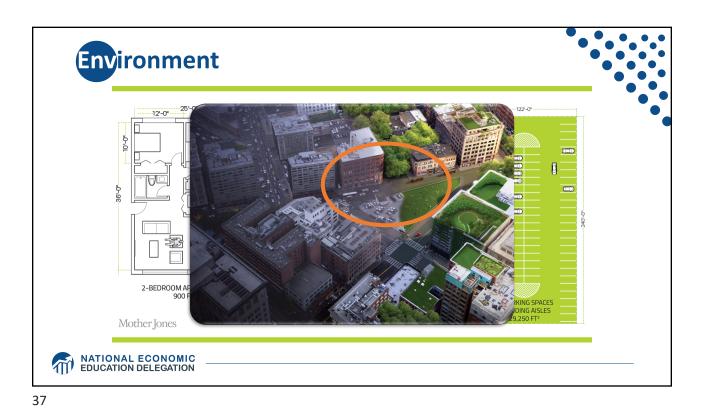
- Mobility
 - Handicapped
 - Elderly
 - Lower income
- Equity
 - Public Transportation often does not work well for low-income workers/residential workers
 - Does not go from residential to residential, but from residential to commercial





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Environmental Implications Depends: Heaven or Hell

- Improved resource utilization
- More efficient travel
 - Right sized vehicles
 - Optimized routes
 - Reduced congestion
 - No searching for parking
- Increased VMT

- Cleaner technologies
 - Electric
 - Lighter vehicles
- Energy use of onboard electronics
 - Weight and functional
- Increased urban sprawl

Bottom line: push governments at all levels to embrace and to implement policies deterring private vehicle ownership and zero passenger miles





What Changes Will This Bring?

- Disposable income
- Government finances
- Transportation demand
- Infrastructure

- Housing
- Public transportation
- Employment
- Parking

Potentially dramatic improvements in infrastructure planning and maintenance - Data sharing and integration



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Disposable Income



- Costs \$10,728 to own a car
- Will cost \$3,000 to use TaaS
- Net increase in disposable income of > \$7,000
- Spread across all households: more than \$1 trillion in new spending in the economy
- Major boost to economic activity
 - CREATING JOBS!



Government Finances





• Government finances thrown for a loop:

- Revenues up and down:
 - Parking revenue, tickets, traffic violation revenues
 - o More commercial, retail and residential space
- Less spending on road development
- More (maybe less) spent on road maintenance
 - Fewer road miles
 - o but perhaps more VMT



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Transportation Demand

- Demand for transportation will likely increase significantly: price falls, demand rises
 - Commutes may increase in distance, but not necessarily in duration
 - Zero passenger trips will ariseDeliveries
- At the same time, demand for roadway lane-miles will likely decrease
 - AVs make significantly more efficient use of space
 - Front to back and side to side





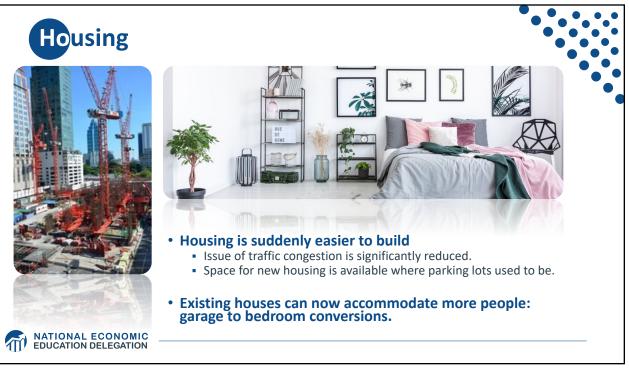
Infrastructure

- Focus of transportation infrastructure:
 - Currently on expansion
 - Will turn toward:
 - Maintenance
 - Signage and striping has to be robust
 - TaaS providers push for fewer potholes?
 - Adding technology
 - Stop lights will be digital as well as visual
 - Some will disappear: Signs!





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Public Transportation





- Ambiguous implications for public transportation
- Demand may:
 - Shrink because of low cost of TaaS
 - Grow because last mile problem is solved
- Extensions may be added through contract with TaaS company



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Employment

- Massive job displacement/relocation (Millions!):
 - Drivers of all varieties: truck, taxi, delivery...
 - Car production jobs, car parts production jobs
 - Gas station, vehicle repair, and body shop
 - Police and fire
 - Health care workers
 - And so on...





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Employment (con't)





- IT jobs
- Retail/Production jobs
- ??
- Always easier to identify things that will go away than to identify what will pop up in its place.
- Regardless of where they are created, training programs will be crucial to the transition.



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- Service providers will own parking lots in strategic places.
- Street parking will largely be a thing of the past.
 - More green space in cities
- Shopping mall and apartment parking?
 - Converted to housing?





Freeing Up Urban Space from Parking



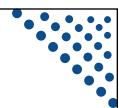
- Los Angeles: 14% of incorporated land area
 - 200 Square miles
- San Francisco: 275,450 on-street parking spaces
 - Enough to parallel-park a line of cars 60 miles longer than California's entire 840-mile coastline
- Nationwide: (estimate) 500 million spaces
 - That's larger than Delaware and Rhode Island combined.
 - Could be as many as 2 billion (add in Connecticut and Vermont).



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Potential Problems and Concerns



- Expansion of the electric grid to provide sufficient capacity.
- Mining for rare earth minerals for batteries.
- Hacking of autonomous vehicles for nefarious purposes.
- Competition in service provision in some markets.
- And many more...



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Summary of Change

- Massive employment upheaval.
- Local government finances will look very different.
- Housing will be easier to build and more plentiful.
- Parking conversions will be commonplace.
- Demand for transportation infrastructure will likely decline.
 - Transportation infrastructure technology will be a booming business.
- Demand for public transportation may well decline.
- Coming likely sooner rather than later!



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Any Questions?



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