

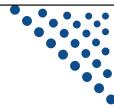
Driving Change – Autonomous Vehicles' Big Impact

National Economic Education Delegation Jon Haveman, Ph.D.

October 29, 2019



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.



Who Are We?

Honorary Board: 44 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

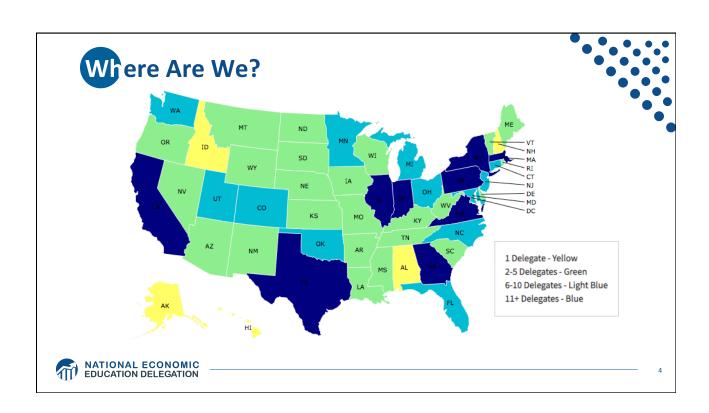
Delegates: 367 members

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

Global Partners: 42 Ph.D. Economists

• Aid in slide deck development





NEED Presentation Topics



- US Economic Update
- Trade and Globalization
- Trade Wars
- Climate Change Economics
- Economic Inequality

- Economic Mobility
- Economics of Immigration
- Housing Policy
- Government Budgets and Debt
- Autonomous Vehicles



5



Autonomous Vehicles



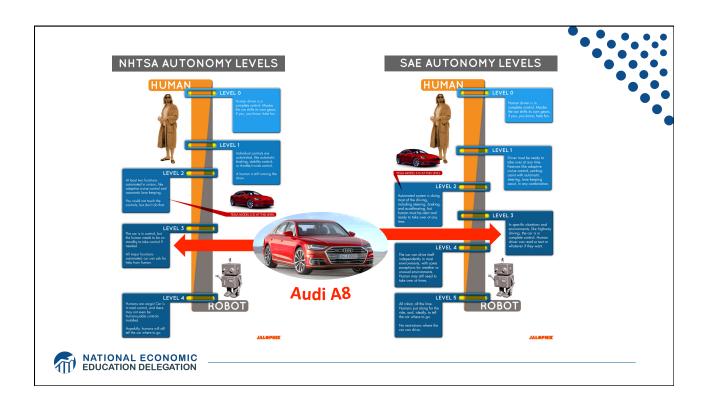
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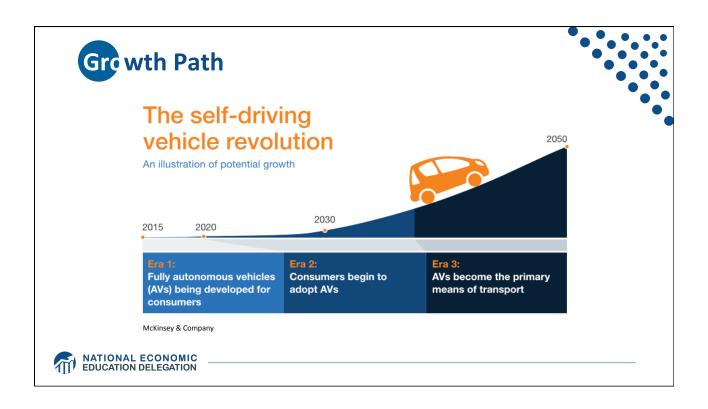




- Where does the AV path lead?
- Transition
- Policy/Planning Issues
- Major Economic/Development Changes
- Environmental Implications







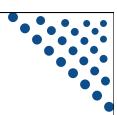
McKinsey isn't Always Spot On



- "In 1980, McKinsey & Company was commissioned by AT&T to forecast cell phone penetration in the U.S. by 2000.
 - The consultant's prediction, 900,000 subscribers,
 - was less than 1% of the actual figure, 109 Million."
 - Professor Angel Lozano, 2014



Two Important Questions:



- 1. When will Transportation as a Service (TaaS) be available?
- 2. How quick will the transition be?



11





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



TESLA MOTORS

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



MOBILEYE®

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Wildly Optimistic, But...

40+ Corporations Working On Autonomous Vehicles

















• APTIV •







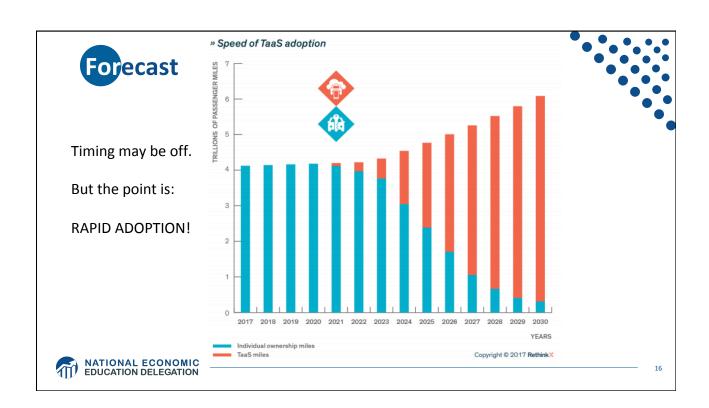




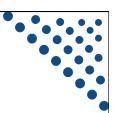
- By 2025
- Potentially 95% of VMT by 2035.
- Last 5% is going to be very difficult to achieve.
- Is this possible?
 - Horses to cars: 10 years early 1900s
 - But adoption of EVs is so slow!
 - Adoption of AVs will be rapid.











Hyundai plans to launch a free robot taxi service in California

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

NuTonomy joins forces with 'the Uber of Southeast Asia'



17



What will the future look like?













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











- Private ownership for those with specialized vehicle needs.
- Fleet ownership will serve everybody else.
- Engines: electric
- Insurance: product liability
- Not clear when we will get there, but this is the likely model.
 - 2030 for widespread adoption in many regions.



Why is this Heaven?



- Not only autonomous, but:
 - Shared
 - Connected
 - Green
- Far fewer cars in existence.
 - Better resource utilization.
- 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.







- Short term: Tesla model of highway autonomy
 - Level 2, adaptive cruise control
- Medium term:
 - short period of personal vehicle ownership with level 3 capability.
 - introduction of independent private fleets Uber, Lyft, Google, nuTonomy, etc., with level 4/5 capability.
- Long term:
 - Personal vehicle ownership is largely a thing of the past.



Economics Drives Transition: Private



- ADOPTION DIVIDEND for private individuals
 - Eliminate car ownership
 - Ave annual cost of owning a car: \$9,576
 - o Cost per mile will fall: \$0.59 to \$0.19
 - Repurpose your garage
 - o \$50,000 from transition to bedroom
- Time recovery
 - 50% of Bay Area workforce has a commute in excess of 30 minutes.
- It will become too annoying to drive around all of those autonomous vehicles!



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
 - Costs of human drivers stimated at \$0.8 to \$1.3 TRillion each year







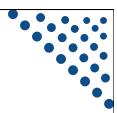
• Government buy-in: Essential – gov't must encourage progress Difficult – because of displacement issue • Important transitional issues:

What infrastructure should be developed?What to do about public transportation?What to do with all of the parking spaces?

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Planning



- Respond to the coming changes
 - The planning horizon for any investment in transportation infrastructure based on today's predominant technology has changed.
 - o It may have gotten MUCH shorter.
- Encourage the changes to happen more quickly
 - Mobility, safety, productivity, and environmental benefits abound.



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.







- 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









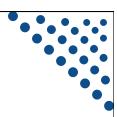
Incentives Through Policy and Planning



- Allow vehicles equipped with ACC into HOV lanes
 - Eventual conversion of HOV lanes to ACC/AV lanes
- Allow ACC equipped vehicles to travel faster in HOV lanes
- Subsidize ACC upgrades
 - Arguably more concrete benefits than electric vehicles
- Sticks: higher costs of vehicle ownership
 - Registration fees, VMT taxes, etc.



Interim Summary



- Transition is coming very quickly!
 - Most reports are extremely conservative.
 - Apply generally, but faster in many regions.
- Very important to start incorporating AVs into planning now.
 - Sacrifice expansion for maintenance.



What Changes Will This Bring?



- Disposable Income
- Employment
- Government Finances
- Transportation

- Public Transportation
- Infrastructure
- Housing
- Parking

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



Disposable Income





- Will cost \$3,000 to use TaaS
- Net increase in disposable income of > \$6,000
- \$1 trillion in new spending in the economy.
- Major boost to economic activity
 - CREATING JOBS!



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...





Employment (con't)





- What jobs will be created?
 - IT jobs
 - Retail/Production jobs
 - ??
- Always easier to identify things that will go away than to identify what will pop up in its place



Government Finances





- 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
 - o Fewer road miles
 - o but perhaps more VMT



COSTS

Transportation

- 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 arise Deliveries
- 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.





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Pul lic 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







- 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 networked as well as visual













- Housing is suddenly easier to build:
 - Issue of traffic congestion is significantly reduced.
 - Space for new housing is available where parking lots used to be.
- Existing houses can now accommodate more people: garage to bedroom conversions.

Parking

- With transportation as a service (TaaS), there will be minimal demand for parking lots
- Service providers will own lots in strategic places, but likely where the cost of land is low
- Street parking will largely be a thing of the past
 - More green space in cities
- Shopping mall parking will be converted to:
 - More shopping mall? Housing?
- Apartment complexes will convert parking





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
 - Enough parking to fill parking lots that would cover the Presidio, Golden Gate Park, and Lake Merced.
- 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).



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



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

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







Any Questions?

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