

Osher Lifelong Learning Institute, Summer 2021 Contemporary Economic Policy

Summer, 2021, San Francisco State University

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National Economic Education Delegation



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Course Outline



Contemporary Economic Policy

- Week 1 (6/8): US Economy & Coronavirus Economics
- Week 2 (6/15): Climate Change Economics (Jennifer Alix-Garcia, Oregon St.)
- Week 3 (6/22): Health Economics (Veronika Dolar, SUNY)
- Week 4 (6/29): Economic Inequality
- Week 5 (7/6): The Black-White Wealth Gap
- Week 6 (7/22): Autonomous Vehicles



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July 22, 2021



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- This slide deck was authored by:
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- Disclaimer
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 - 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).

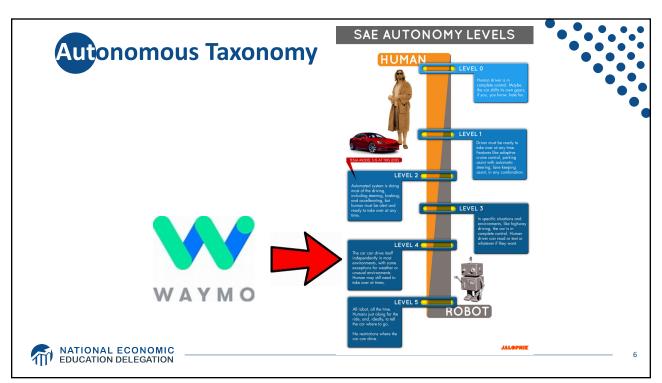


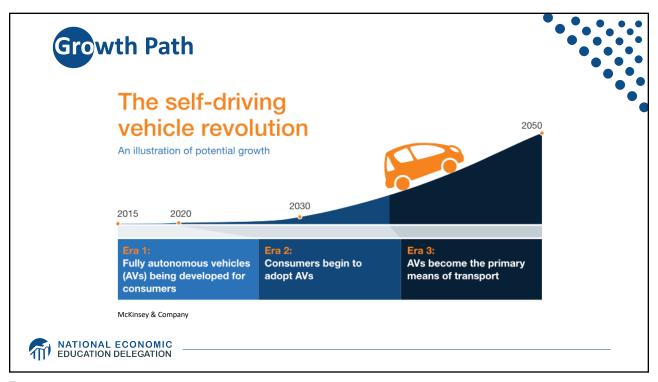
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- Where does the AV path lead?
- Transition
- Policy/Planning Issues
- Major Economic/Development Changes
- Environmental Implications









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NATIONAL ECONOMIC EDUCATION DELEGATION



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







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



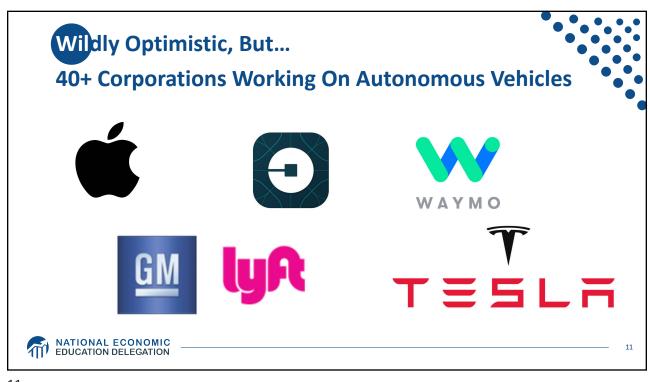
First autonomous Toyota to be available in 2020

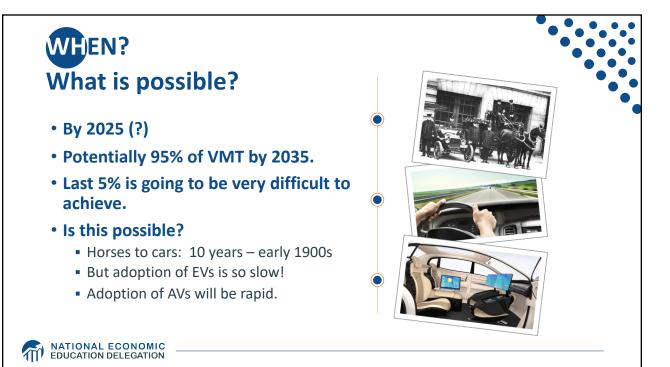


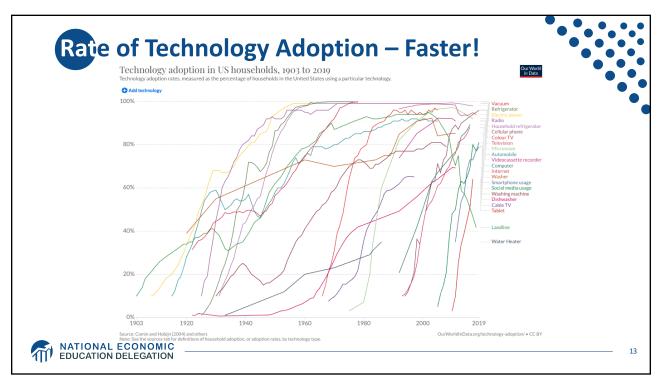
TESLA MOTORS

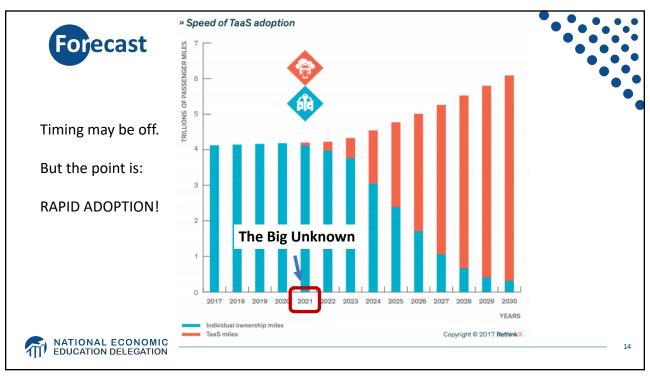
Elon Musk now expects first fully autonomous Tesla by 2019, approved by 2021











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



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'



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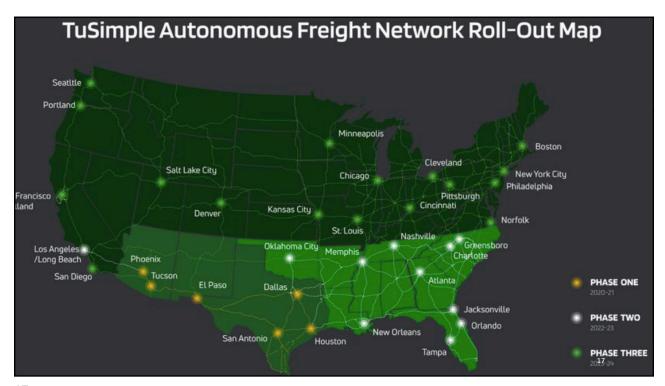
Trucking – Highly Fertile Ground



- 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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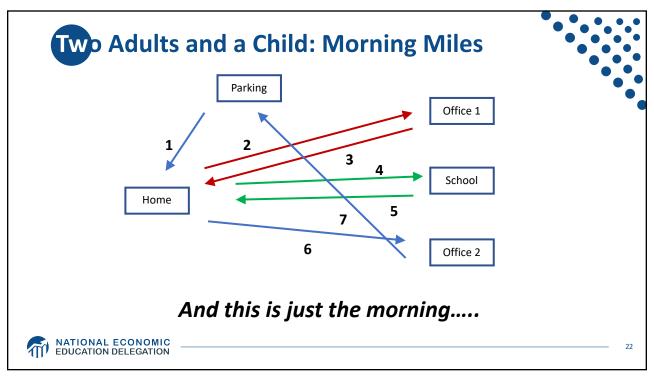




- Primarily individual private car ownership
 - Much as today.
- Internal combustion engines
- Why Hell?
 - Dramatically increased VMT and pollution.
 - Potentially increased congestion
 - Parking.













- 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?



- 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: \$9,561
 - o Cost per mile will fall: \$0.64 to \$0.19
 - Repurpose your garage
 - \$50,000 from transition to bedroom

Average Costs Per Mile

Miles per Year	10k	15k	20k
Average Cost	82¢	64¢	55¢

Time recovery

50% of Bay Area workforce has a commute in excess of 30 minutes



Source: NEED Calculations and AAA Driving Cost Fact Sheet, 2020

Economics Drives Transition: Public

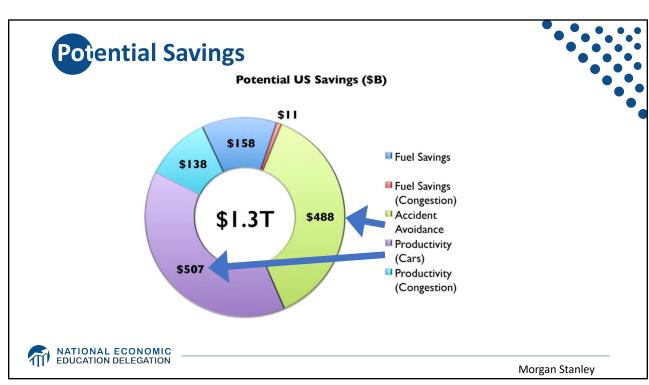
- Economic and social costs associated with human drivers are enormous:
 - ACCIDENTS:
 - o Drive 25% of congestion.
 - o Result in 40,000 deaths.
 - o And 2 million injuries.
 - o 90+% caused by human error.
 - Increased productivity from not driving.
 - Costs of human drivers estimated at up to \$1.3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



Responding to the coming changes:



- Fresno faster than Kansas
- How does this affect the ROR
 - calculation on projects? • Highway expansion? Public Transportation?



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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

- Handicapped
- Elderly
- Lower income

Equity

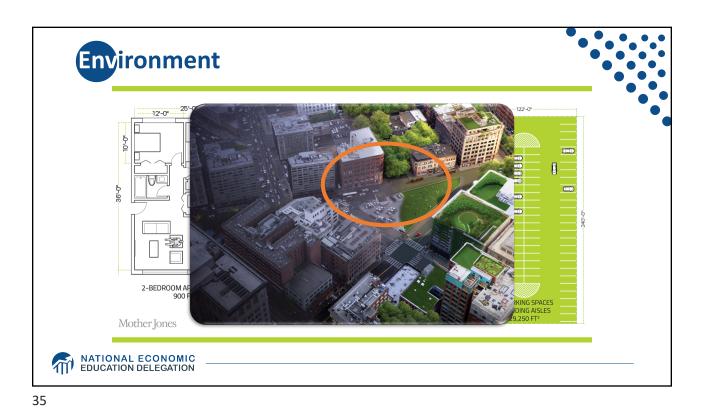
- Public Transportation often does not work well for low-income workers/residential workers
 - Does not go from residential to residential, but from residential to commercial





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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



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.



Note: ACC = Adaptive Cruise Control

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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.
 - To realize the benefits of AVS.
 - Sacrifice expansion for maintenance.





- Disposable income
- Government finances
- Transportation
- Infrastructure

- Public transportation
- Employment
- Housing
- Parking

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



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Disposable Income



- Costs \$9,282 to own a car
- Will cost \$3,000 to use TaaS
- Net increase in disposable income of > \$6,000
- 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 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



Cautionary Tale From Long Ago



"The increasing dominance of cars was also felt by railway companies, which by June 1894 had to start making pricing concessions for transporting goods, even including free transport."



- Samuel I. Schwartz, No One at the Wheel, 2018



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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...



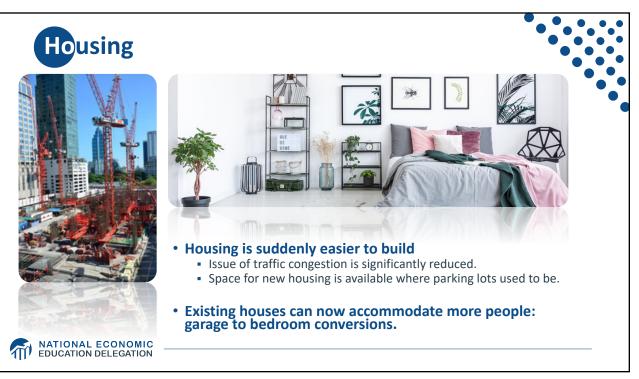


Employment (con't)



- 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.
- Regardless of where they are created, training programs will be crucial to the transition.







- Greatly reduced demand for parking lots.
- Service providers will own parking lots in strategic places.
 - 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 900 miles.
 - o California's entire coastline is 840-miles.
 - 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).



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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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Contact NEED: info@needelegation.org

Submit a testimonial: www.NEEDelegation.org/testimonials.php



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Available NEED Topics Include:

- Coronavirus Economics
- Climate Change
- Economic Inequality
- Economic Mobility
- US Social Policy
- Trade and Globalization
- Minimum Wage

- The U.S. Economy
- Immigration Economics
- Housing Policy
- Federal Budgets
- Federal Debt
- Black-White Wealth Gap
- Autonomous Vehicles



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