Background

- Funding in California is tied to accurate measurement of GHG emissions
- Unique factors in the SCAG region

Average Commute Distance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Past and the Future

SHARE OF WORKERS WHO WORKED AT HOME

Year

Share of Workers (%)
3.0 3.5 4.0 4.5 5.0 5.5 6.0

Source: ACS data

New Elements

we work
Uber
TaskRabbit
Existing Data

National Household Travel Survey
Understanding How People Get from Place to Place

Teleworkers

Share of Workers who Telework, by County

Share of Total Workers by Number of Days Telecommuting

Los Angeles Orange Riverside San Bernardino Ventura Imperial

Telecommuters Home Workers
Teleworkers by Income

New Data on Teleworkers

- Online Panel Survey
  - 1,336 samples
  - Telecommuters
  - Home workers
  - All 6 counties

- Questions
  - Demographics
  - Reasons for teleworking
  - Commute characteristics
  - Relocation
  - Coworking
Coworking Site Survey

Coworking Spaces

4% of Americans have worked in a coworking site.*

*Source: Pew Research Center.
Why Work at a Coworking Site?

- Closer to home/more work-less travel, 40%
- Quieter than working at home, 7%
- Prefer social environment, 20%
- Have access to business services, 21%
- Other, 12%

What’s the Alternative?

- Home, 57%
- Would get another job, 8%
- Other company office, 32%
- Other, 3%
Coworker Travel Behavior

The Future of Work
Gig Economy

Traditional Work Arrangements
- Full or part-time wage and salary workers
- Self-employed or non-Employers in own incorporated business

Non-Traditional Work Arrangements (Gig Workers)
- Independent contractors
- Seasonal workers
- Temporary agency workers
- On-call or contract workers
- Contingent workers

Independent Work Arrangements (Independent Workers)
- Online platform workers
- Informal arrangements

Automation Potential

Differences by industry and occupation

Growth: Healthcare, social assistance, education
High skill, creativity, social intelligence

Decline: Administrative, manufacturing, driving tasks

Will robots really steal our jobs?
An international analysis of the potential long term impact of automation
Automation Potential of Jobs by Occupation

- Food Preparation and Sales
- Business and Finance Specialist
- Social Service and Office Support
- Construction, Repair, Transportation
- Farming, Production
- Education, Health Care
- Engineering, Computer, Legal

Total SCAG Employment

Automation Potential
Automation Potential

Automation Potential of Jobs by Occupation

Drivers of Change
- Technology
  - Automation
  - ICT
- Demand
  - Consumer preferences
  - Demographics

Economic Changes
- Job displacement
- Job creation
- Work arrangement
- Self-employment / Freelancing

Job Changes
- Change in jobs by industry and occupation

Travel Changes
- Trip Frequency & VMT by Location and Time of Day
  - Commute / work-related travel
  - Other travel

How Does This Fit Together?

Automation Potential

Gig Economy