What the Public *Really* Thinks about Automated Vehicles: Evidence from Survey Research



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Connected (CV) and Automated Vehicles (AV) Distinct But Symbiotic Technologies

CONNECTED VEHICLES

Communication devices in vehicle that enable transmission of information and data to other devices present in vehicle and/or connection to external devices, services, vehicles, infrastructure.

AUTOMATED VEHICLES

Represent a switch in driving responsibility from human to machine, encompassing a range of automated technologies, from simple driver assistance systems to fully autonomous or self-driving vehicles.

An *autonomous* vehicle is one in which there is no human driver and refers to the higher levels of vehicle automation

Levels of Automation

LEVEL	O None	1 Assistance	2 Partial	3 Conditional	4 High	5 Full
What car does	Nothing	Assists: Accelerate, brake, <u>or</u> steer	Assists: Accelerate, brake, <u>and</u> steer	Everything for short periods of time	Everything restricted operating environment	Everything
What driver does	Everything	Everything with some assistance	Everything with more assistance	Remain alert ready to resume control	Nothing restricted operating environment	Nothing
Where to Find	Your (grand)	Present	Present Fleet	Audi Traffic	Industry	Sometime

Tesla

Autopilot

Jam Pilot

vision

fleet

parents car

in the

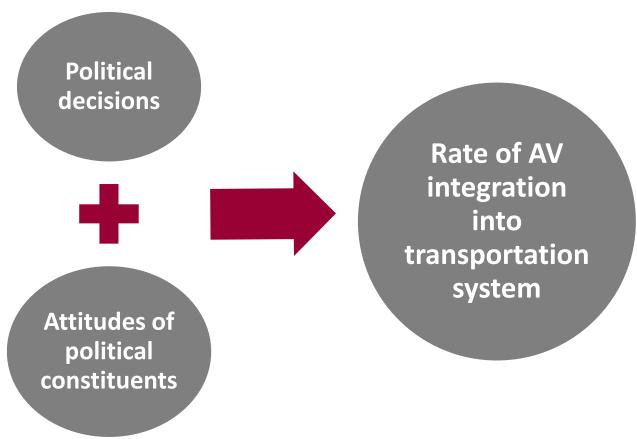
future

Where to Find

What the public thinks about self-driving vehicles



Why do we care what the public thinks?





What the public really thinks about AVs?

Which public? Which vehicles?

1

Nations differ significantly in their acceptance and trust

2

People differ significantly in their acceptance and trust

3

Acceptance and trust differ significantly across different automated vehicles



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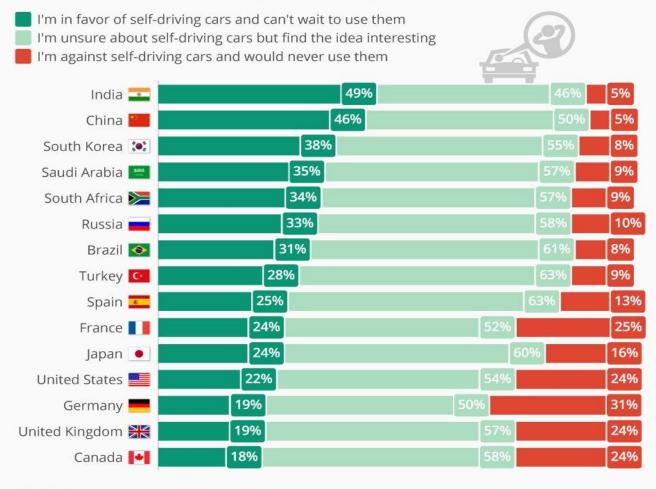
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Global Opinion Divided on Self-Driving Cars





n=21,500 adults. May not add up to 100% due to rounding.





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Demographics, Attitudes, Behaviors Influence Acceptance and Trust

Source: TTI (2015-2019)

Demographic

- Age
- Gender
- Urban
- Mobility impairment

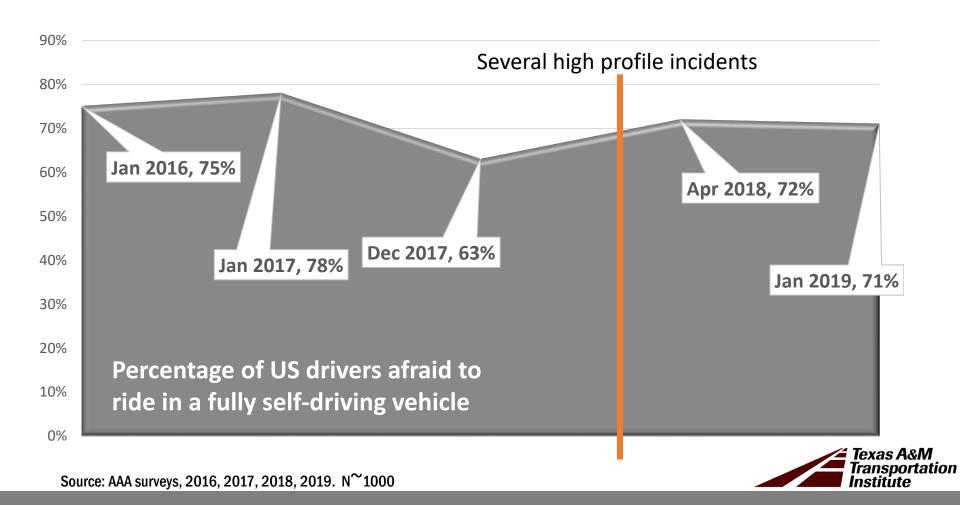
Attitudes

- Attitudes about AVs
- Knowledge about AVs
- Lack of data privacy concerns

Behaviors

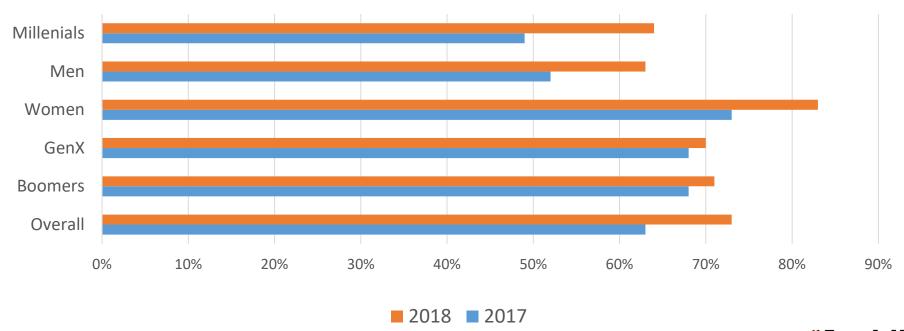
- Technology adoption
- Use of ridehailing services
- Experience with advanced driver assistance systems (ADAS)
- Experience riding in self-driving vehicle

Fear of self-driving cars influences acceptance



Trust slips among millennials more than others

Percentage of US Drivers afraid to ride in a fully self-driving vehicle

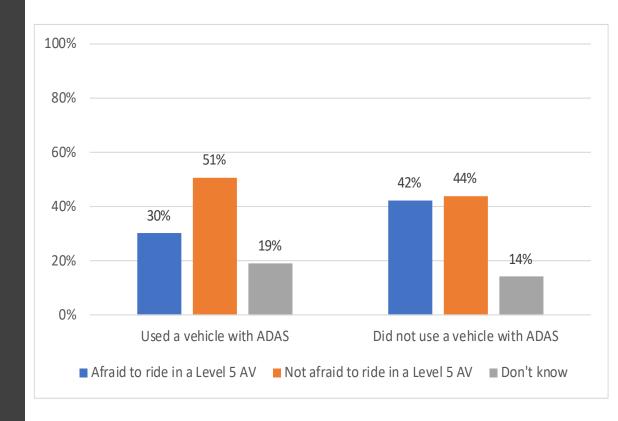




Afraid to Ride by Having Vehicle with Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS)

Source: TTI, 2019 Online Survey, Frisco, Texas Drive.ai pilot N=623

Having ADAS decreases fear

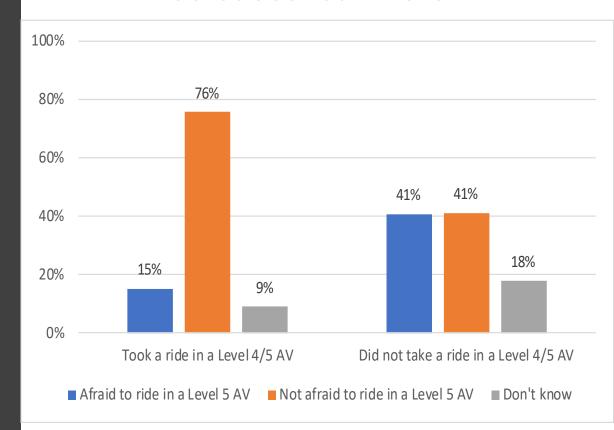




Afraid to Ride by Experience Riding in a Level 4/5 AV

Source: TTI, 2019 Online Survey, Frisco, Texas Drive.ai pilot N=623

Interacting with AVs decreases fear more





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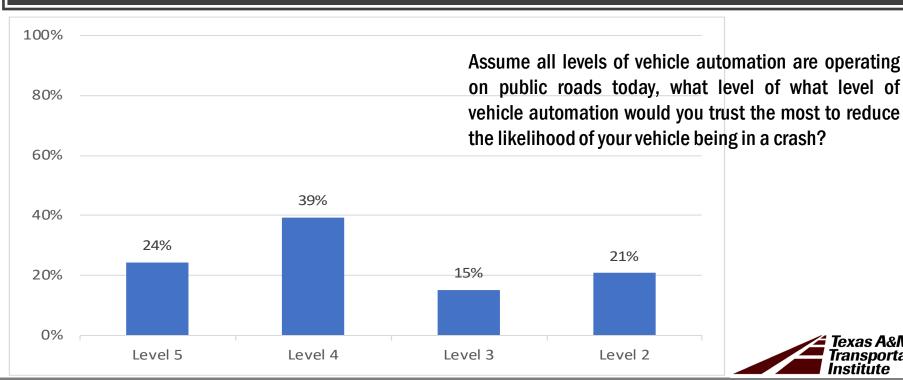
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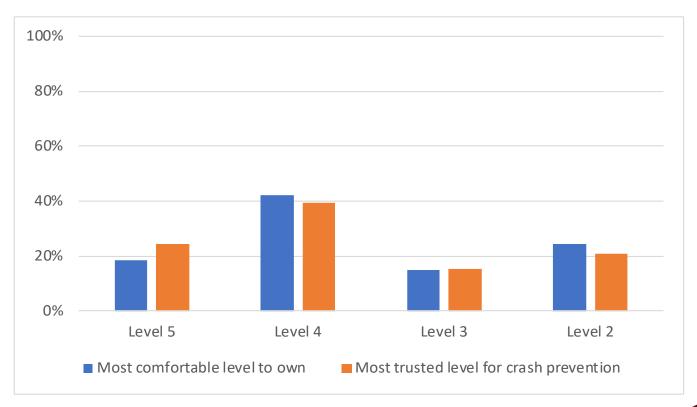
People are aware of the potential safety benefits of higher levels of automation





Source: TTI, 2019 Online Survey, Frisco, Texas Drive.ai pilot, N=840

Level 4 vehicle both preferred to own in a few years and most trusted to reduce the likelihood





Losing ability to take over control leads to lower comfort in owning Level 5 vehicle

Automated driving has the potential to be safer than human drivers and add safer than human drivers, technology is not convenience. However, technology is fool-proof so I would like to at least be able to request control.

Software glitches do happen, as in the case of recent plane crashes.

What if the automation chooses think is safe?

I think there are some things and a linstances where thing and a human instance be predicted a human cannot be predicted a human quick response by a human may be needed.



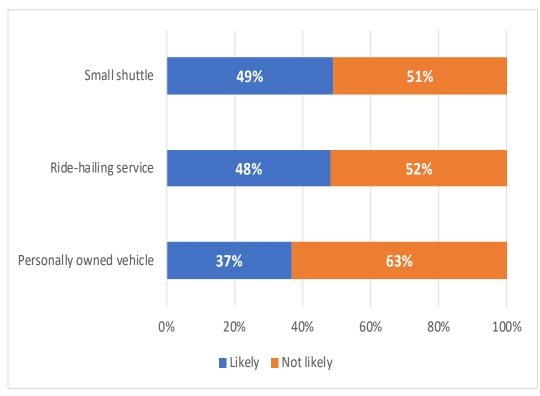
Biggest benefit to me travel experience.
Greatest benefit to society - safety



Imagine that Level 5 selfdriving vehicles were available for you to purchase and/or use today. How likely would you be to:

- Purchase
- Use as a ride-hailing service like Lyft or Uber,
- Use as small, low speed shuttle

Level 5 vehicles as on-demand shuttle or ridehailing are preferred





Key take-aways

When assessing what the public thinks about AVs, ask:

- Which people?
- Which vehicles?

What do people *really* think:

- Intent to use is high among subgroups of people
- Trust is big issue, technology is so new, assumptions based on media
- People don't want to own yet
- Personal benefit: improved travel experience; Societal benefit: safety

Few respondents have interacted with AVs

- Leads to overestimating or underestimating value
- Pilots aid acceptance and help for public education

Thank you.

Research Team

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Recent Published Research on Topic

Consumer Acceptance, Trust, and Future Use of Self-Driving Vehicles.

August 2019. http://tti.tamu.edu/documents/TTI-2019-3.pdf.

Chipping Away at Uncertainty: Intent to Use Self-Driving Vehicles and the Role of Ride-Hailing. Transportation Planning & Technology. August 2019.

Measures of Baseline Intent to Use Automated Vehicles: A Case Study of Texas Cities. Transportation Research Part F: Traffic Psychology and Behaviour, 62, 2019.

Self-Driving Vehicles: Determinants of Adoption and Conditions of Usage Transportation Research Record: Journal of the Transportation Research Board, No. 2565. Washington, DC: Transportation Research Board, 2016.