

Motorway customers' acceptance towards highly automated vehicles

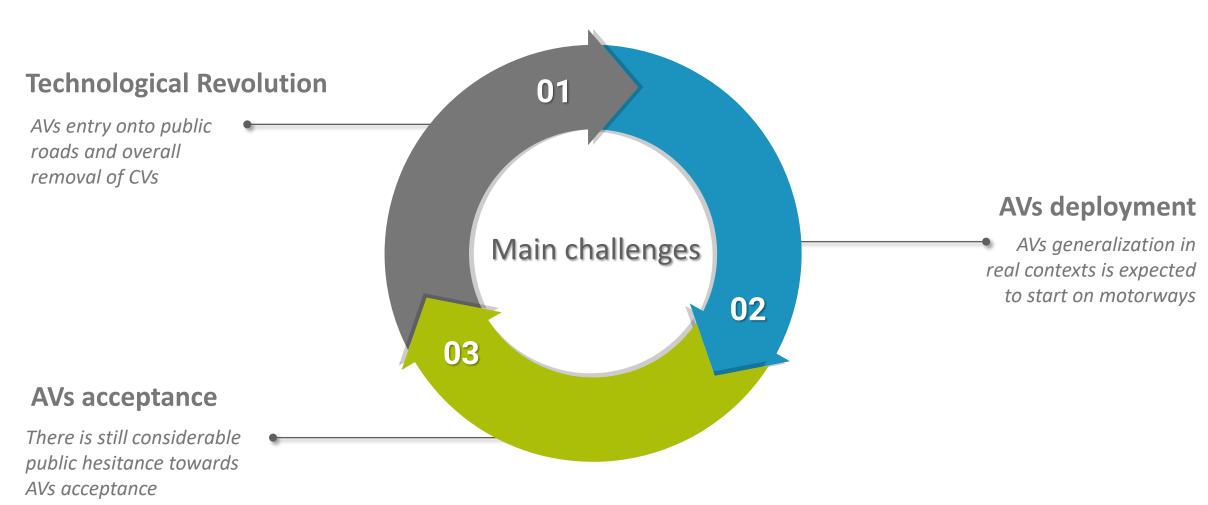
Conceição Magalhães



1 Introduction



Problem definition



Legend: AVs - Autonomous vehicles; CVs - conventional vehicles





Motivation

Safety



Fatalities due to road accidents

Legal



Institutional framework

Market



Customers' acceptance of AVs

1 Introduction



Death toll in road accidents 2019-2021



European Union (EU)

Road fatalities in 2021 fell by 13% compared to prepandemic period in 2019





Portugal

Portugal is one of the five EU countries with better performance in reducing road fatalities





EU motorways

No changes in road traffic fatalities occurred on motorways

Source: European Commission.

Mobility and Transport. Road Safety (March 22)



Research Question:

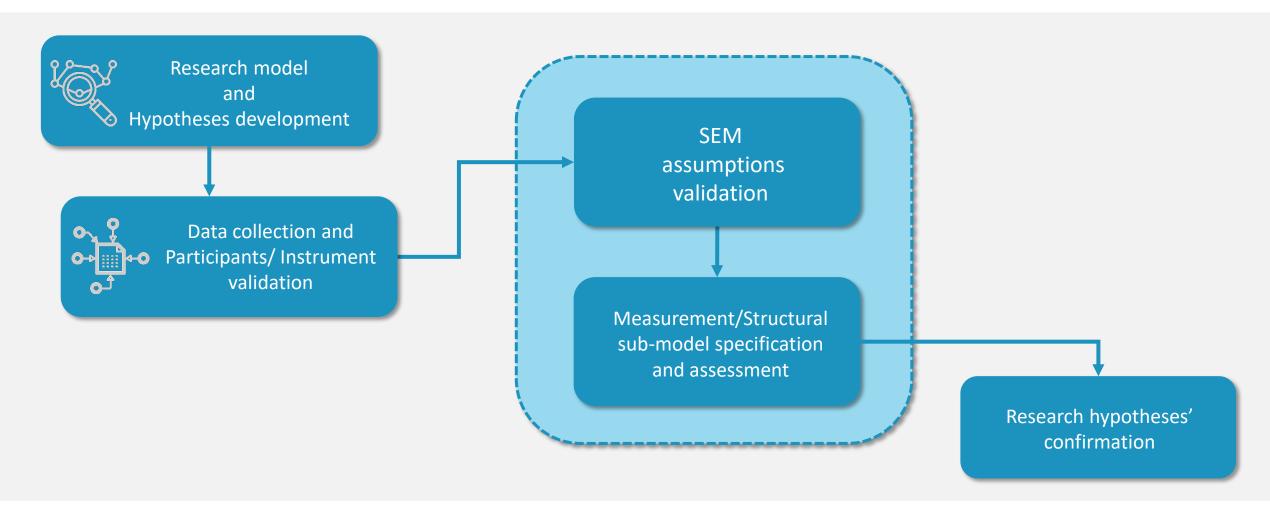
Which factors act as drivers and inhibitors to highly automated vehicles motorway
Customers' acceptance



3 To address the challenge | Methodology



Covariance-based SEM - Structural Equation Modelling evaluation



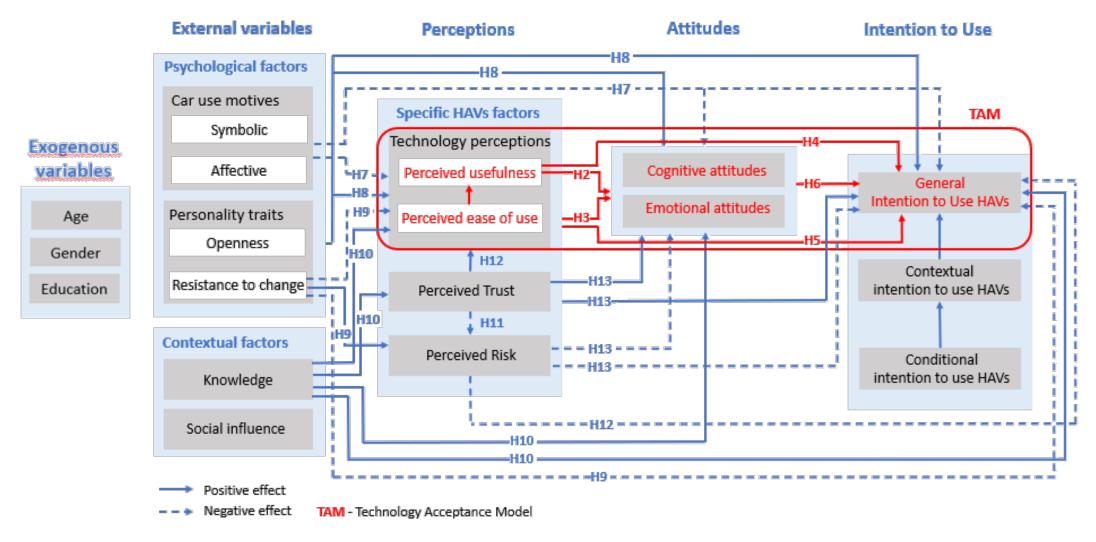


An acceptance model approach was used to validate research hypotheses





Research model and hypotheses development







Data collection procedure and sample



A quantitative questionnaire, consisting of 7 sections, was used as measuring instrument



An online survey was launched with 3370 valid answers



Respondents were recruited from Via Verde private user's database



Respondents' distribution by regions was generally like their elected deputies



Segmentation was based on elected deputies' volume for each Portuguese district



Database was cleaned for partial responses, outliers and respondents who never drive

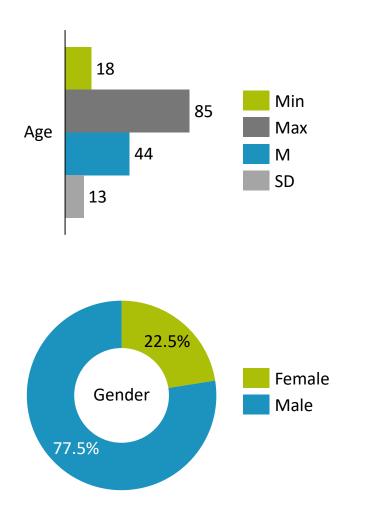


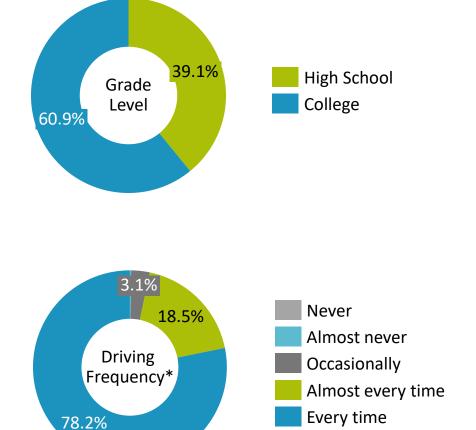
The total number of valid respondents used for analysis was 2991

3 Methodology



Participants' significant demographic characteristics*





^{*}Driving frequency was not significant for the model but was very relevant for the study development



Frequent drivers drive 50% of their day...



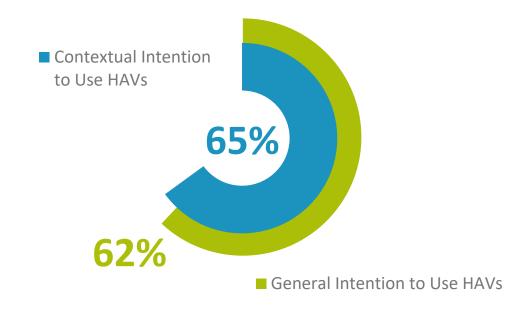


Global-model fit assessment

Goodness of fit statistics/indexes	Estimated values	Reference values
X²/gl	5.22	≤ 5.00 (reasonable fit)
CFI	0.95	≥ 0.95 (very good fit)
PCFI	0.83	≥ 0.80 (very good fit)
RMSEA	0.04	≤ 0.05 (very good fit)
Sample size/numb of free parameters	er 14/1	5/1 (satisfactory)

Legend: X² - Chi-square statistics; gl - degrees of freedom; CFI - Comparative Fit Index, PCFI - Parsimony CFI; RMSEA - Root Mean Square Error of Approximation

Propose model's variance explained





The model presents an adequate fit



Effects on general intention to use due to exogenous variables

01



AGE Older motorway users

- show more knowledge, greater receptivity and trust towards HAVs
- consider HAVs easier to use and less risky
- feel HAVs like a status symbol

02



GENDER Female motorway users

- are more likely to prefer using HAVs
- are more likely to consider HAVs less risky
- found HAVs more difficult to use

03



EDUCATION Higher educational level

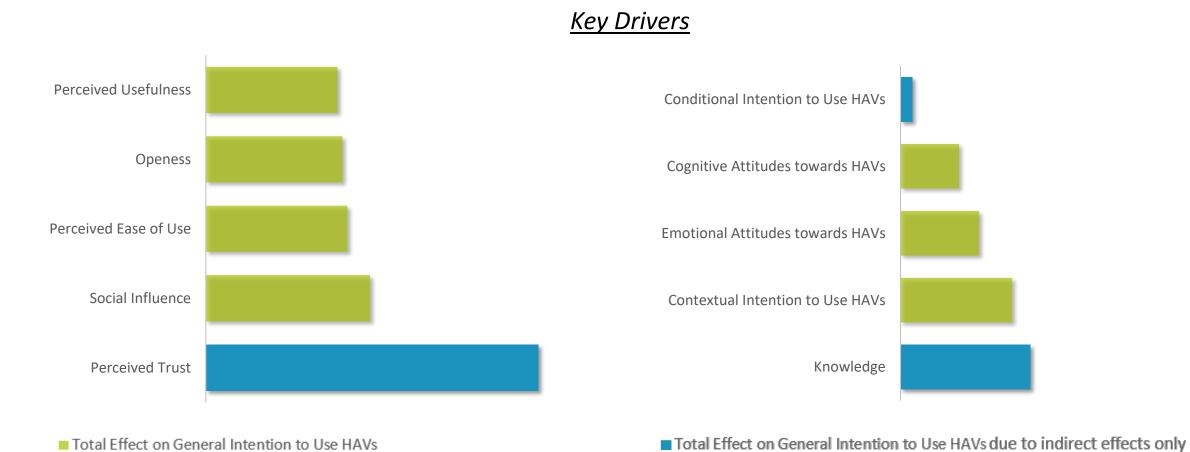
- correlates negatively with perceived risk
- drives new innovative technologies acceptance, such as HAVs



Older female users, with a college degree, are more likely to accept HAVs



Effects on general intention to use due to endogenous variables



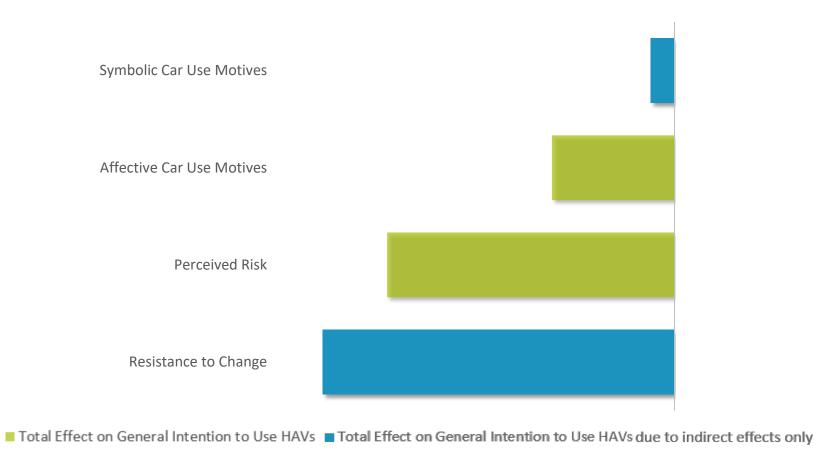


Perceived trust is the strongest key driver of General Intention to use HAVs



Effects on general intention to use due to endogenous variables

Key Inhibitors



What drives motorway customers' acceptance towards highly automated vehicles?



Resistance to change is the strongest inhibitor of General Intention to use HAVs



Conclusions and Recommendations



Conclusions

01

Perceived trust was found to be the most important factor that affects HAVs acceptance by motorway users

02

Social influence had the second biggest effect on general intention to use HAVs

03

Perceived ease of use, Openness, Perceived usefulness, Knowledge and *Contextual intention to use HAVs* are equally influential

04

Knowledge alone is not enough to support the decision to use HAVs



Conclusions and Recommendations



Conclusions

05

Motorway users prefer using HAVs both on motorways and in congested and monotonous driving situations

06

The *key inhibitors of HAVs acceptance* are found to be how receptive motorway users are to embrace new technologies, and the danger levels perceptions associated with these vehicles

07

Affective car use motives are also inhibitors, albeit with a substantially smaller magnitude

08

Motorway users' passion for driving does not seem to be a barrier to HAVs use



Conclusions and Recommendations



Conclusions

09

Motorway user's socio-demographic profile has a small effect size on General Intention to Use HAVs

10

Portuguese motorway users have similar HAVs acceptance perception levels to those already evidenced in other countries



Clearly communicate the technology's strengths and weaknesses



Increasing social pressure through marketing campaigns to promote autonomous driving as being safer than manual driving



Concentrate efforts on showing both the user-friendliness, the capabilities, and the benefits of using HAVs on motorways



Providing motorway users with accurate and easy to understand information about HAVs



Encouraging the implementation of HAVs on motorways and/or on congested roads first



Carry out studies assessing AVs impact on road safety on congested motorways



