



## PAVE Poll Briefing #3:

### Understanding how personal mobility issues affect AV perceptions

**Poll information:** 1,200 adults from across the United States were polled between 2/27/20 and 3/5/20 on behalf of PAVE. 678 of these respondents reported owning cars with advanced driver assistance system (ADAS) features and were asked an additional battery of questions. An additional sample of 200 adults with reported “mobility issues” was also surveyed.

PAVE’s survey of 200 Americans who say they live with a “mobility issue” is a groundbreaking study of perceptions of automated driving technology in this community. This presents a unique opportunity to understand how autonomous drive technology is perceived by people with mobility issues, how their perspective varies from the broader population, how likely they think they are to benefit from it and more. Overall, the differences between these two groups were fairly subtle, even though both considered the AV benefits to people with mobility issues to be one of the more compelling arguments in favor of AVs.

The mobility issues reported by these 200 respondents include:

- Use a walking cane
- Use a walker
- Use an electric scooter
- Use a wheelchair
- Are low-vision, blind or legally blind
- Are deaf in both ears
- Self-describe as mobility challenged
- Are an amputee

Knowledge confidence:

- People with mobility issues reported their knowledge of AVs slightly higher than the general public average, but still in the negative half of the -100 to 100 scale (-13, compared to -21 for the general public).

Sentiment:

- People with mobility issues were more likely to agree that “the advantages of AVs outweigh any potential disadvantages” (43% vs 34%).
- People with mobility issues reacted more favorably to “a vehicle with safety systems that support a human driver, but with the human driver always in full control” than the general population (58 compared to 49 for the general public, on a -100 to 100 scale).
- People with mobility issues responded slightly more favorably than the general public in response to a number of terms, including “automated vehicle” (12 vs 8), “self-driving car” (12 vs 3), “a vehicle that in some situations drives itself with no input from the driver but in other situations requires human control” (19 vs 3), “autonomous vehicle” (-2 vs -3), “driverless car” (-10 vs -13) and “a fully automated vehicle that drives itself at all times with no input from the driver” (-17 vs -23).

## Adoption

- People with mobility issues may be more likely to be early adopters of AVs than the general public. They responded to the prompt “when AVs become available will you be last in line or first in line?” [with -100 meaning first and 100 meaning last] with a -18, compared to a -34 for the general public.

## Benefits

- People with mobility issues and the general public both chose “AVs will increase highway safety and reduce deaths” as the “most compelling case for why AVs may change society for the better,” but people with mobility issues did so at a higher rate (46% vs 36%). The general public was slightly more likely to choose “AVs will offer new mobility options for people who are unable to use traditional vehicles because of factors such as age or disability” in response to this question (31% vs 28%).
- People with mobility issues were more likely to agree that “AVs will help mobility-challenged individuals go places they cannot get to today” than the general public (76% vs 70%).
- People with mobility issues were slightly more likely to agree with the prompt “AVs may allow blind persons to drive for the first time” than the general public (56% vs 50%).

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