

Transformative Technologies in Transportation: A Gender-based Analysis of Attitudes and Perceptions

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**Behavioral Processes: Qualitative and Quantitative
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Transportation Technologies

Automation

Mobility-on-Demand

Micro-mobility

Electrification

Connectivity

Transportation Future?

Automation

Mobility-on-Demand

**Increase in VMT, Sprawl
and Decrease in Walk,
Bike, and Transit Use**

**Mobility for All and
Sustainability**

Connectivity

Study Purpose

Collect a rich set of data across multiple jurisdictions that includes people's travel behavior, attitudes, socioeconomics, perceptions and potential adoption of, and response to, **Mobility-on-demand, Shared, and Autonomous Vehicles**

TOMNET: Teaching Old Models NEw Tricks

MISSION: To bring attitudinal information into real-world transportation planning and forecasting

- A Tier 1 University Transportation Center
- Authorized November 2016
- 5-year funding

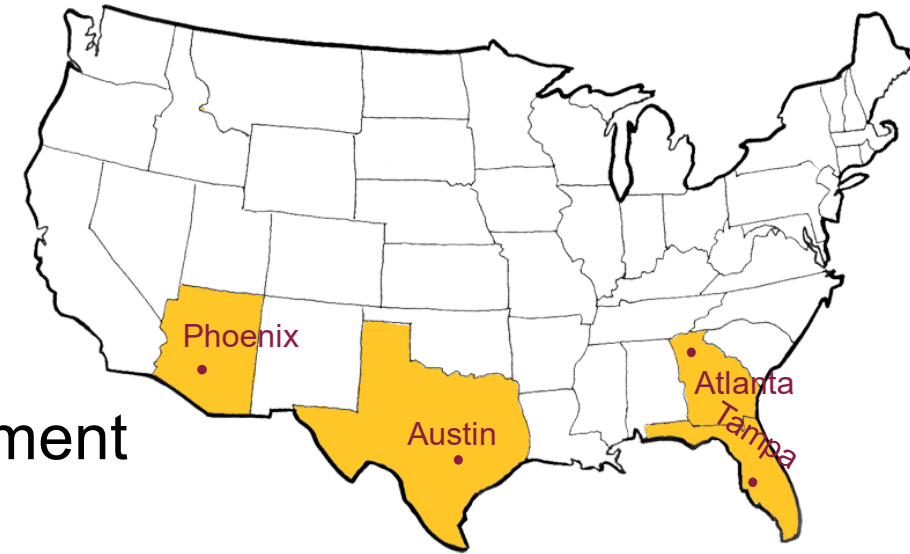


Survey Team



TOMNET Transformative Transportation Technologies (T4) Survey

- Phoenix, Atlanta, Austin, and Tampa metro areas
- Summer and Fall 2019 (pre-pandemic)
- Random address-based sample with online instrument
- Comprehensive attitudinal survey on MoD and AV
- Weighted to better represent Census distributions



	Phoenix, AZ	Atlanta, GA	Austin, TX	Tampa, FL	Total
Sample Size	1,027	944	1,127	260	3,358
%	30.6%	28.1%	33.6%	7.8%	100%

Survey Instrument



Attitudes
and
Preferences



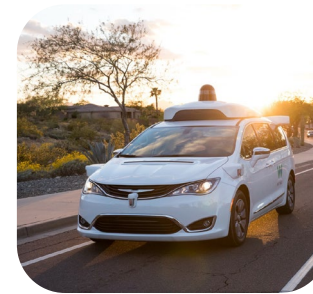
Vehicles
You Have
and Where
You Live



Current
Travel
Patterns



Mobility on
Demand
and Shared
Mobility
Services



Autonomous
Vehicles



Background
Information

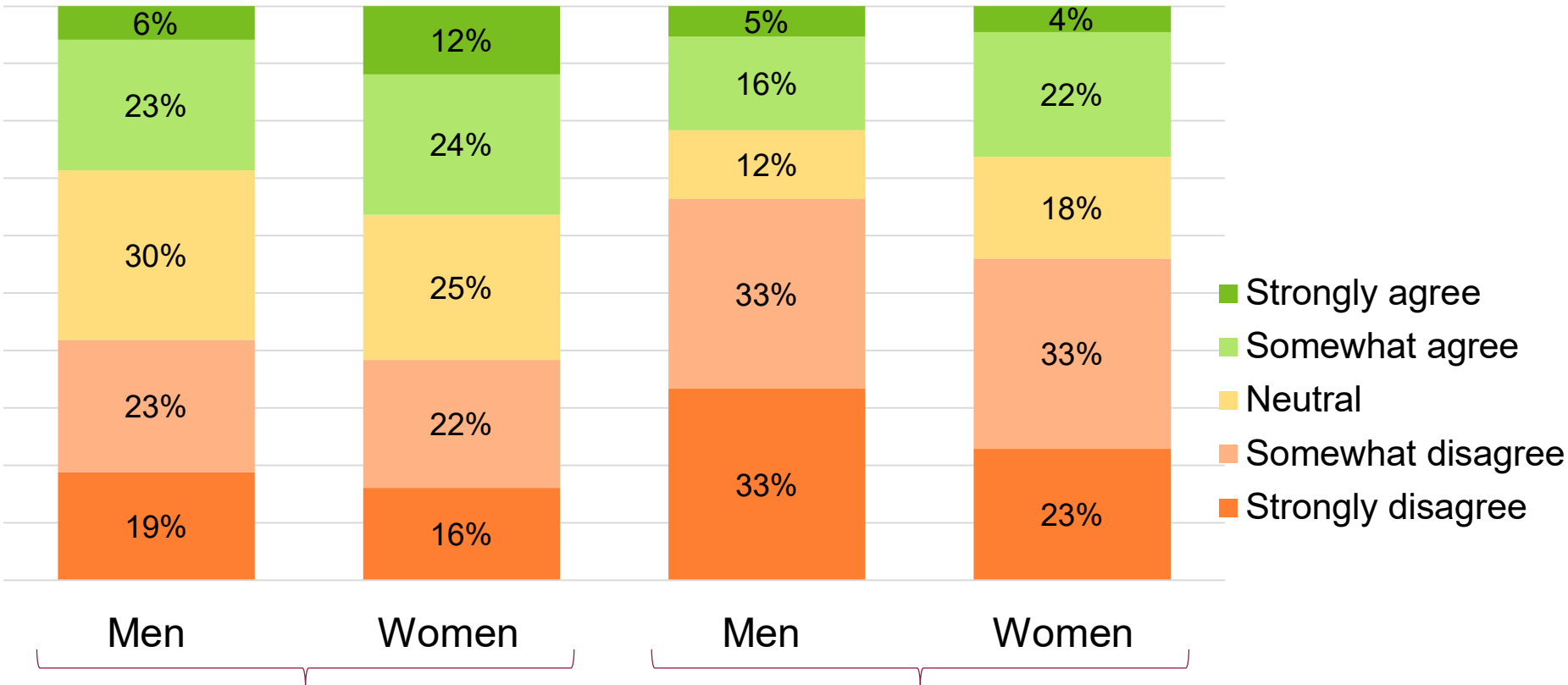


Attitudinal Differences

A Gendered Perspective

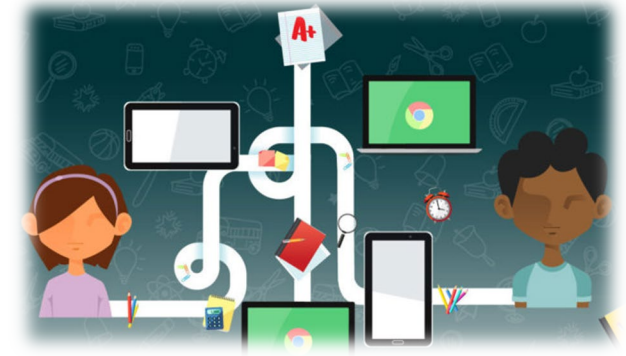
Picture source: URBACT, 2020

General Attitudes



I feel **uncomfortable** around people I do not know

Learning how to use new technologies is **frustrating**



Picture: Samsung

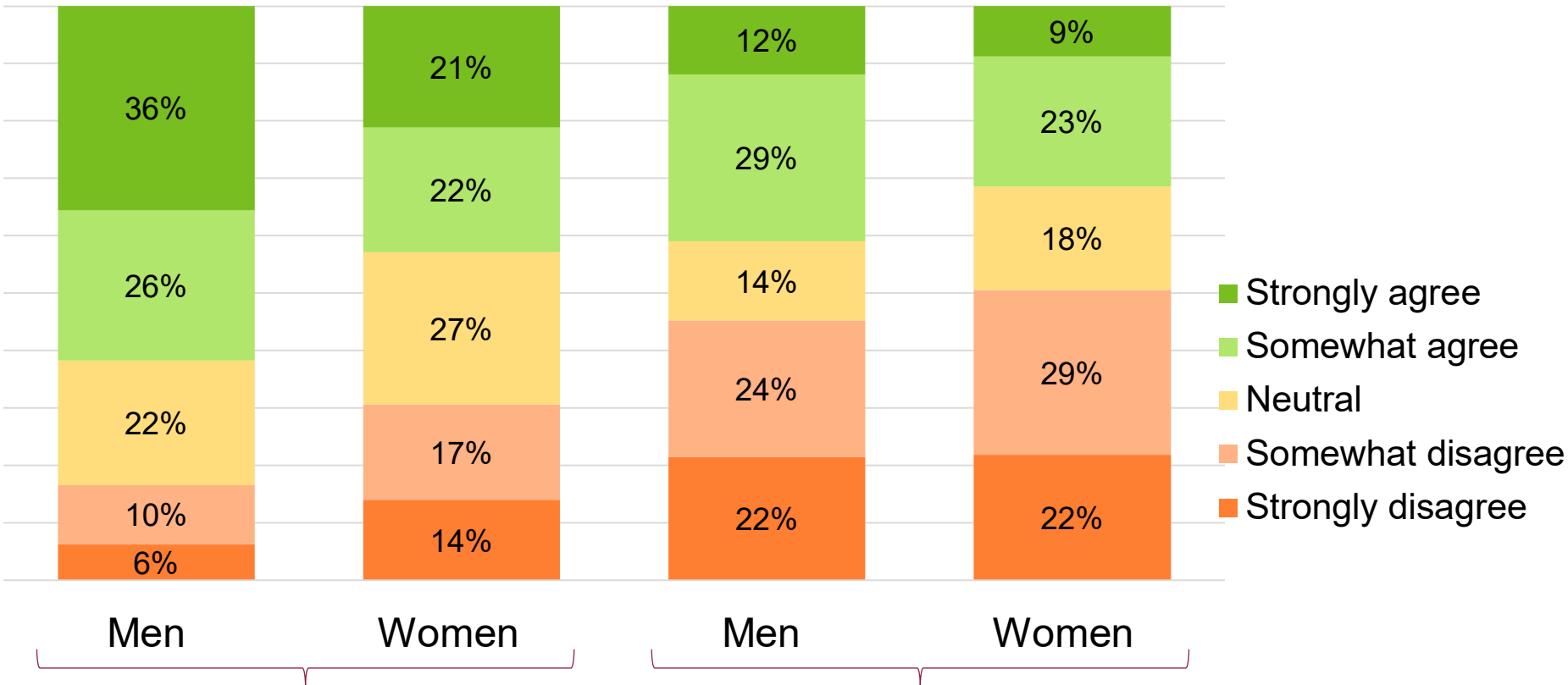
- Women are more likely to feel uncomfortable around unfamiliar people
- Men appear less likely to find technology frustrating

Transportation Attitudes

- Women are less likely to prefer being a driver
- Men are more likely to agree that car crashes are unavoidable



Picture: Smartrak



When traveling in a vehicle, I prefer to be a **driver**

Car crash deaths are an unfortunate but **unavoidable** part of a modern, efficient transportation system.

Travel Behavior Differences



	Men	Women
Miles Driven in a Week (median)	51-75 mi	26-50 mi
Main Commute Mode: Drive Alone	69%	74%
Main Commute Mode: Bus	10%	8%
Main Commute Mode: Walk or Bike	7%	4%
Commute Time (median)	22 min	20 min
Ridehailing User (at least monthly)	17%	14%



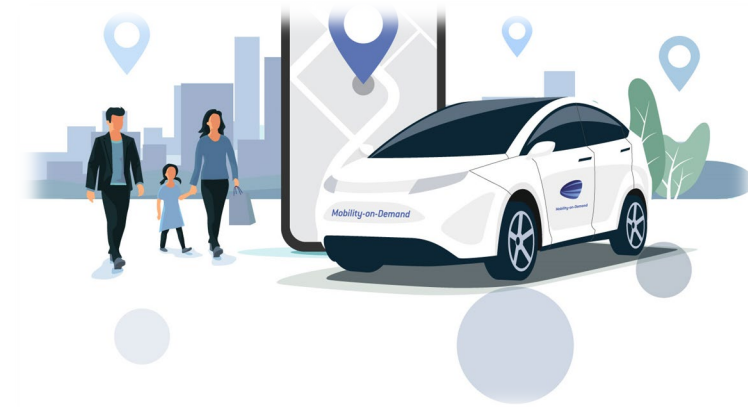
Transportation Transformations

A Gendered Perspective

Ridehailing Services Usage

Last actual ridehailing trips

- Women chose to **share** 1.5 times more than men
- No significant differences on ridehailing **trip purposes**
- While 7% of men said they would **not have made the trip** if ridehailing were not available, 11% of women would not have traveled
- Median **monthly ride-hailing expenditure** for men was \$10 - \$29 in the month prior to the survey, while women median expenditure was \$1 - \$9



Perceptions Towards Ridehailing Services

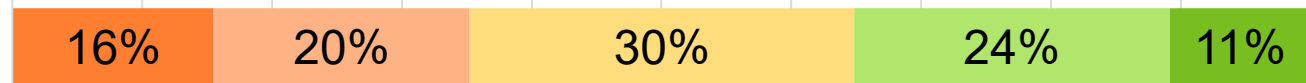
Strongly disagree Somewhat disagree Neutral Somewhat agree Strongly agree

Traveling with a driver I don't know makes me feel uncomfortable.

Women



Men



Traveling with unfamiliar passengers on shared RH makes me uncomfortable

Women



Men

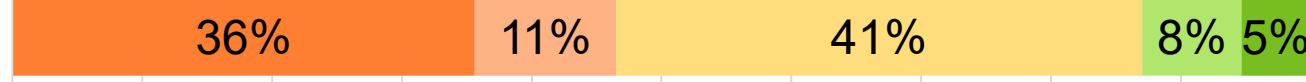


The lack of a child safety seat prevents me from using ridehailing services

Women



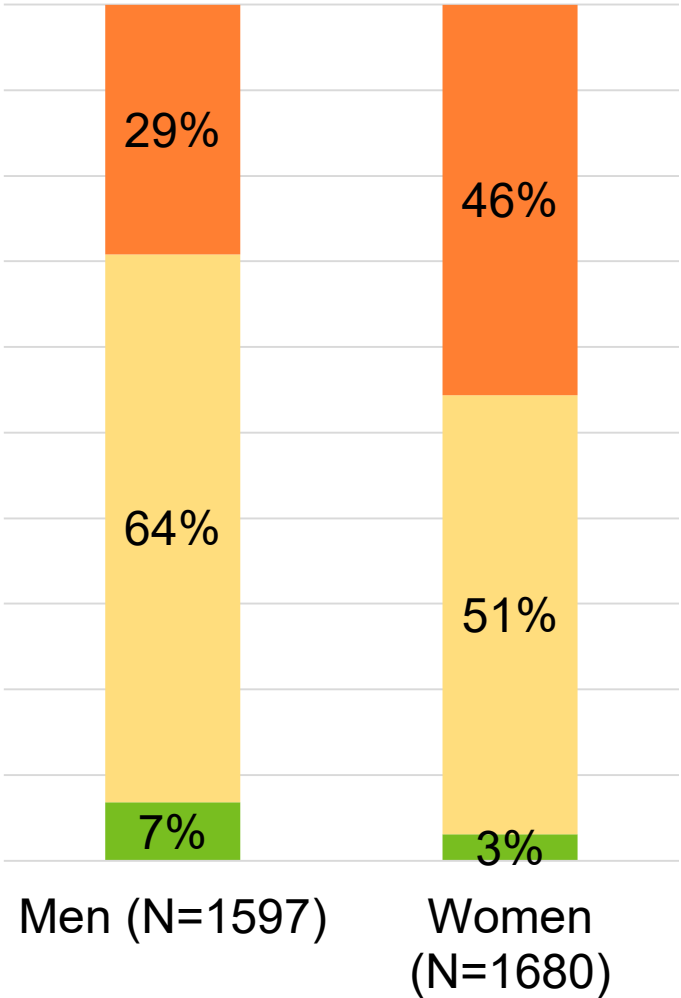
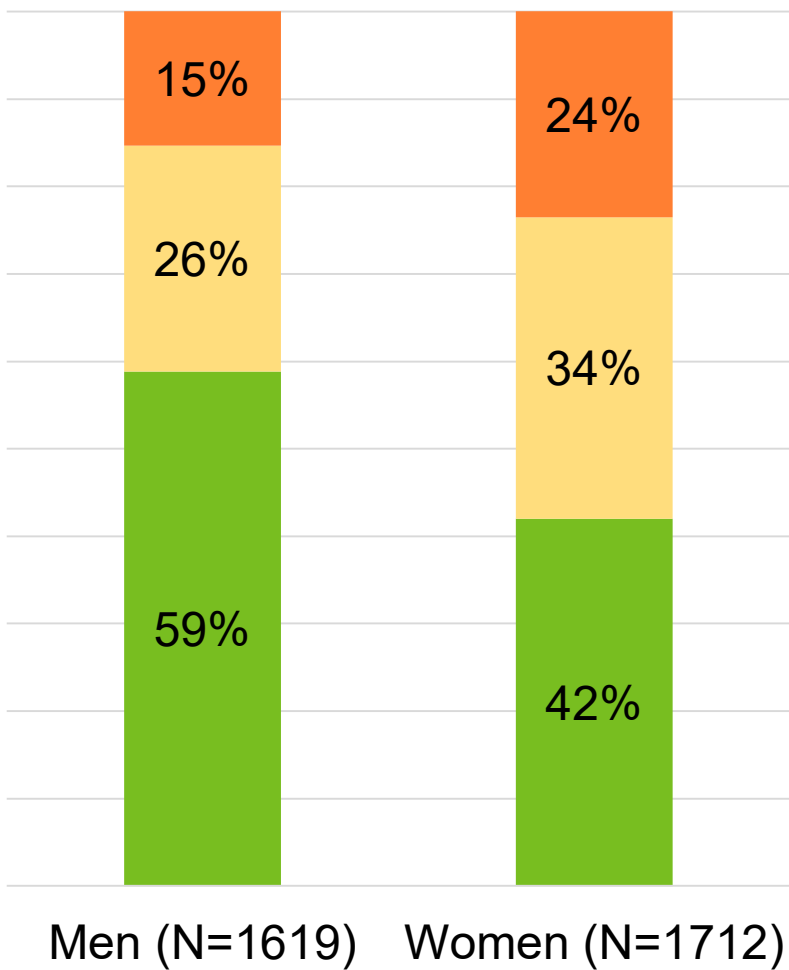
Men



Men N=1619, Women N=1703



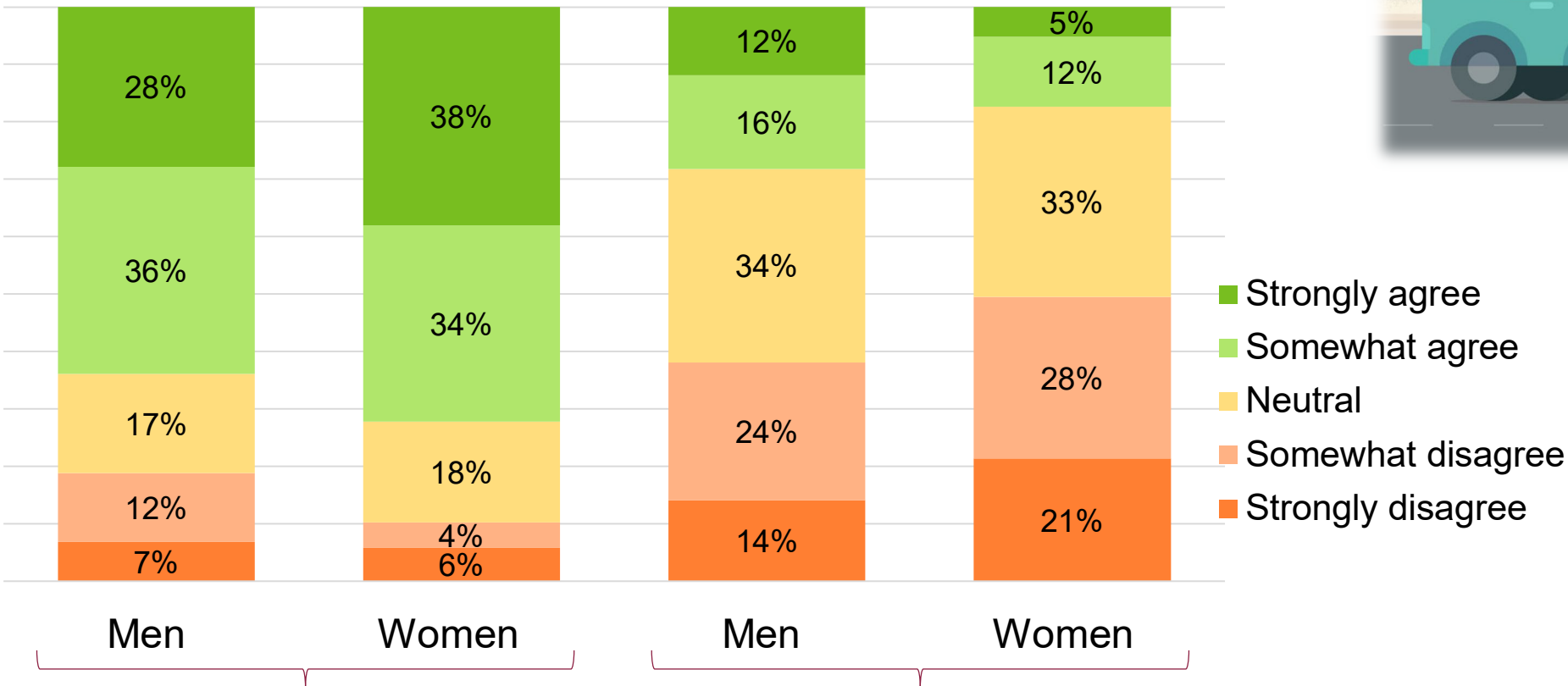
Willingness to Ride and Buy AVs



Autonomous Vehicles: Safety Perceptions



Picture: Redshift Autodesk



I am **concerned** about the potential failure of AV sensors, equipment, technology, or programs.

AVs would make me feel **safer** on the street as a pedestrian or as a cyclist.

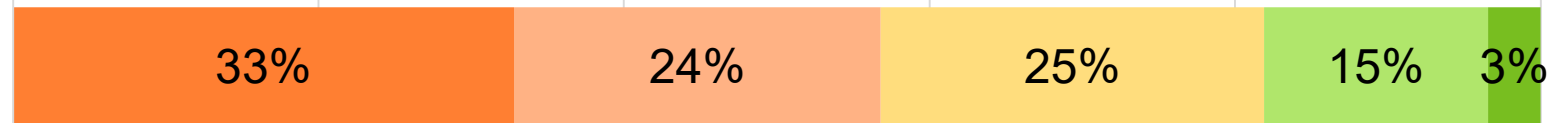
- Women are more concerned about autonomous vehicle failure
- Men view pedestrian/ bicyclist safety improvement potential of AVs more favorably.

Ridehailing Services and Autonomous Vehicles

Strongly disagree Somewhat disagree Neutral Somewhat agree Strongly agree

I would use **shared AV** ridehailing with unfamiliar passengers

Women

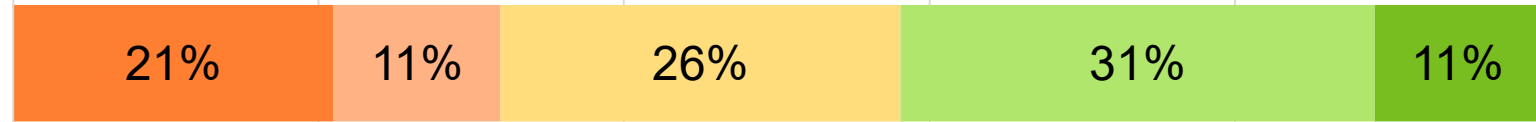


Men



I would use **private AV** ridehailing alone with familiar passengers

Women



Men

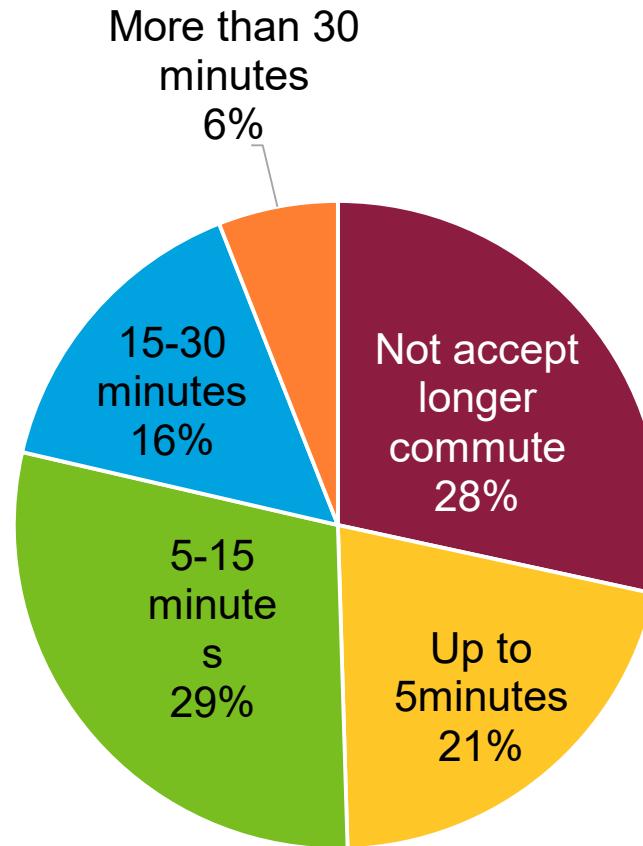


Men N=1632, Women N=1711

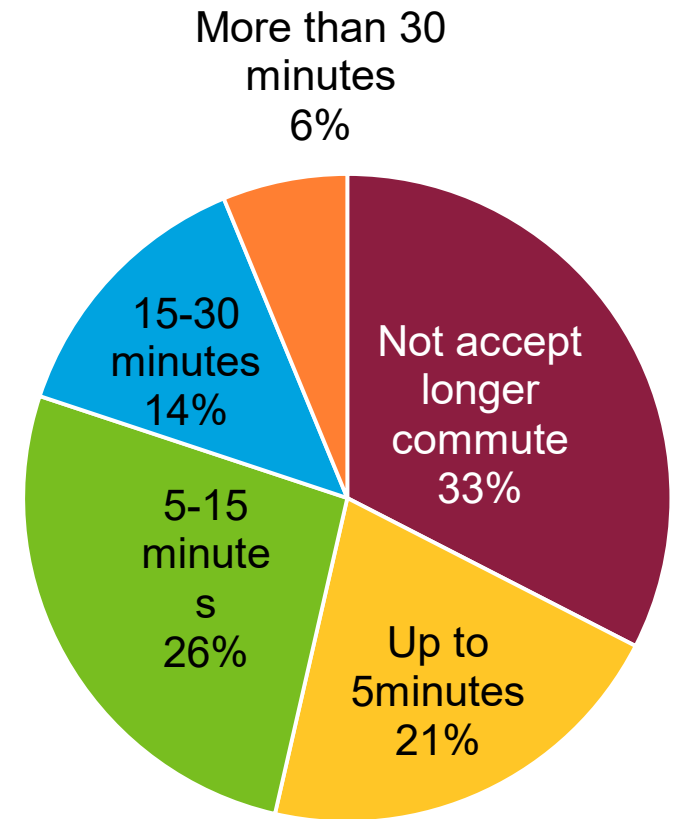
Autonomous Vehicles: Changes in Commute

How much longer would respondents accept their **ONE WAY COMMUTE** to be once AVs become available?

Men (N=1155)



Women (N=1060)



Autonomous Vehicles: Travel Behavior Impacts

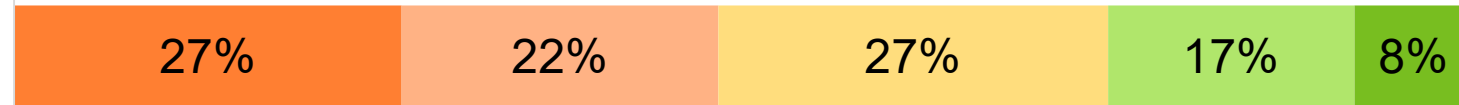
Very unlikely Somewhat unlikely Neutral Somewhat likely Very likely

Likelihood of making
additional trips once
AVs become available

Women (N=1708)

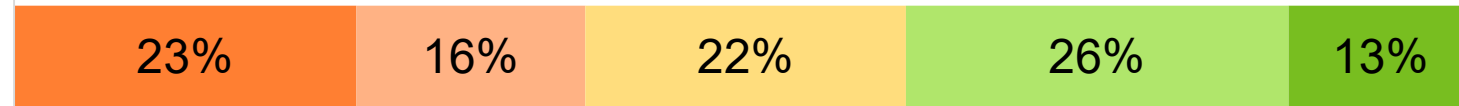


Men (N=1626)

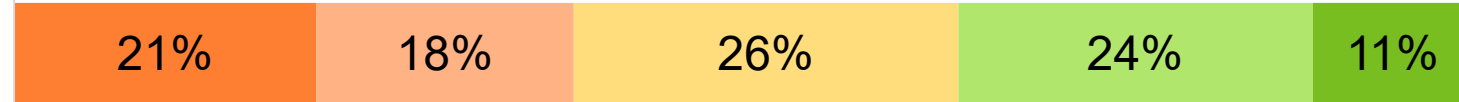


Likelihood of making
more trips after dark
once AVs become
available

Women (N=1706)

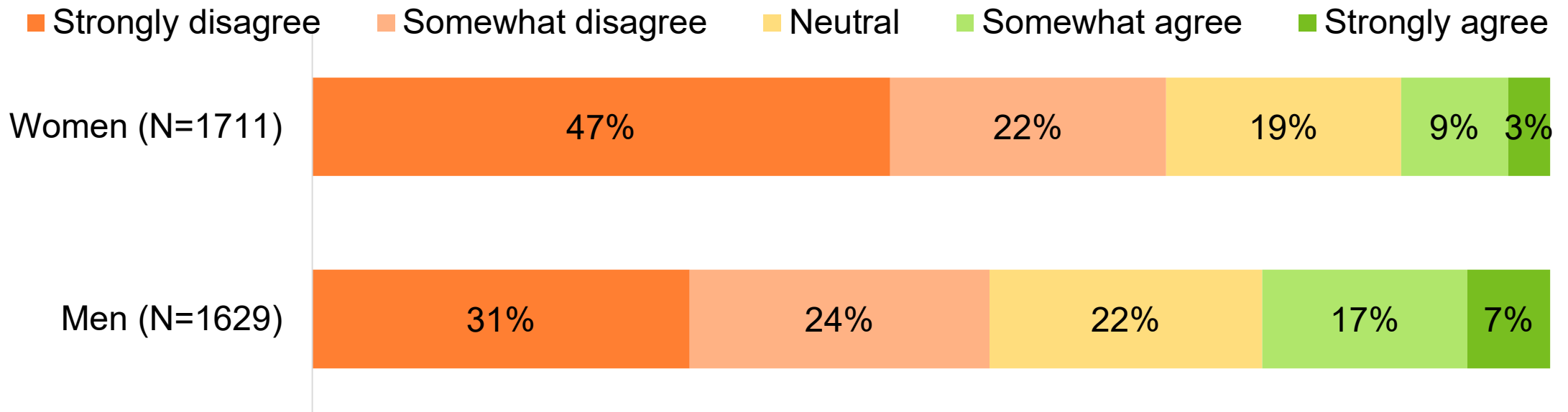


Men (N=1621)



Autonomous Vehicles: Expected Use

I would feel comfortable having an AV pick-up/drop-off children without adult supervision.



Key Takeaways



We found:

- Women indicate they are less willing to share and more wary of unproven technology.
- But in reality, even though women's usage of ride-hailing services is slightly less than men overall, **their level of sharing is 1.5 times greater!**
- Women express a lower level of willingness/interest to ride or buy autonomous vehicles and share rides in an AV ride-hailing setting.
Is the presence of a human driver important/reassuring?

We recommend:

- Develop safety protocols and targeted campaigns for enhancing women's experience with shared and automated transport services.
- Special services such as female-only services may enhance shared/automated mobility adoption among women.
- More research to untangle stated intentions versus actual behaviors



Thank you!

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