## AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES:

## WILLINGNESS TO PAY AND WILLINGNESS TO SHARE

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- Multi-partner project
   focussing on
   Connected and
   Autonomous Vehicles
- Understand barriers and drivers to widespread CAV adoption
- Vehicle trials and social research



## AUTONOMY ON THE HORIZON: ARE WE PREPARED?

- Large-scale shift from human-driven to computer-controlled vehicles would be a defining global change in both transport networks and societies in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century
- Wide range of predictions as-to when this might happen:
  - From 65% of the US fleet AVs in 2050 (Litman, 2014)
  - To 90% of all vehicle trips AV by 2030 (Hars, 2014)
- See also: (Rowe, 2015; Bansal and Kockelman, 2017; Alexander and Gartner, 2014)



## AUTONOMY ON THE HORIZON: ARE WE PREPARED?

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 Industry and press say it will be much sooner even than the academic literature suggests

"November or December of this year, we should be able to go from a parking lot in California to a parking lot in New York, no controls touched at any point during the entire journey."

(Elon Musk, extract from: Greene, 2017)



## AUTONOMY ON THE HORIZON: ARE WE PREPARED?

- Challenge: AV technology is racing ahead academics, policy makers, transport authorities, and citizens all must simply "keep up"?
- Important that there is a debate about how these new technologies influence our societies
- Potential for big benefits:
  - reduced traffic (congestion and vehicles)
  - fewer accidents
  - meaningful travel-time use
- Potential for significant worsening of current networks:
  - worse traffic/congestion
  - reductions in safety
  - risks to privacy and security
  - worsening inequalities





See: Greenblatt and Saxena, 2015; Greenblatt and Shaheen, 2015; DfT, 2016; Litman, 2014; Fagnant and Kockelman, 2015; Trommer *et al.*, 2016; Le Vine *et al.*, 2015; Schoettle and Sivak, 2014, 2015; Bansal and Kockelman, 2017; NHTSA 2013; Davidson and Spinoulas, 2016







## But will we...?





## **ONLINE QUANTITATIVE SURVEY**

- Recruitment via local authority citizen panels
- Focus on:

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- Willingness to use 4 AV options for urban journeys
- Willingness to pay

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### **Sample (n = 730)**

- 36.6% female
- Age: 52.1% 30-59 / 48.9% 60+
- 12% disabled
- 40% concessionary bus pass
- Main mode: 59% car, 13% bus, 12% cycle, 13% walk, 3% other
- 94% licence-holders
- I0% no motor vehicles in household
- 56% degree / 24% A levels or diploma

## STATED PREFERENCE EXPERIMENTS: FOUR AV SCENARIOS

DV-Car	DV-Taxi	Shared-DV	DV-Bus
Personally-owned	• Similar to conventional taxi	Shared-taxi service	• Similar to conventional bus
Similar to conventional car	• Available for private hire	• Small vehicle (6-10 seats) –	• Follows set routes, has set
Private use	• Exclusive use of vehicle	shared with other people	stops, and approximate
Always available	during journey	Public use	
Pay for costs of vehicle	<ul> <li>Summoned or booked via mobile app</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Summoned or booked via mobile app</li> </ul>	• Large vehicle shared with other people
upkeep	Pay for journey	• Pay for journey	Advanced RTI available
			Pay for journey



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	Bus	DV-Car		
Ownership and cost	You pay for the journeys you make using cash, smart cart, or ticketing app	You own it and pay up-front and on-going costs		
Sharing of vehicle	You share with other passengers	You have exclusive use of the vehicle		
Journey Planning	You plan according to the timetable available at bus stops, in printed timetables, and online	The car works out the quickest route		
Calling/booking	No need to call o	or book a vehicle		
Carrying out the journey	You go to a nearby bus stop and ride it to a bus stop near your destination	The car drives you to your destination		
Activity during journey	Talking to passengers, listening to music/radio window, playing	, reading, using phone or laptop, looking out of games, snoozing		
Parking	No parking or parking payment required	The car finds parking and parks itself, but you pay for parking		
Journey time	20 minutes	12 minutes		
Time taken to access vehicle at the beginning and end of the journey	10 minutes	2 minutes		
<b>Journey cost</b> This is based on the average price of a single bus fare for this journey length in Bristol	£1.50	See question below		

Car	DV-Car

Ownership and cost	You own it and pay up-front and on-going costs					
Sharing of vehicle	You have exclusive	e use of the vehicle				
Journey Planning	You work out the route yourself	The car works out the quickest route				
Calling/booking	No need to call	or book a vehicle				
Carrying out the journey	You drive yourself to your destination	The car drives you to your destination				
Activity during journey	Talking to passengers, listening to music/radio, using hands-free	Same as car, plus reading, using phone or laptop, looking out of window, playing games, snoozing				
Parking	You find and pay for parking	The car finds parking and parks itself, but you pay for parking				
Journey time	12 m	inutes				
Time taken to access vehicle at the beginning and end of the journey	5 minutes	2 minutes (this is shorter than for the normal car as you do not have to park)				
Journey cost This is based on what the AA says that it costs to run an average car. It includes all costs: ownership, fuel, tax, and parking	£1.75	See question below				

	Bus	DV-Taxi			
Ownership and cost	You pay for the journeys you make using cash, smart cart, or ticketing app	You pay for the journeys you make via the web or a smartcard			
Sharing	You share with other passengers	You have exclusive use of the vehicle			
Journey Planning	You plan according to the timetable available at bus stops, in printed timetables, and online	The car works out the quickest route			
Calling/booking	No need to call or book a vehicle	You order in real time or pre-book using the web on your smartphone or other device			
Carrying out the journey	You go to a nearby bus stop and ride it to a bus stop near your destination	The car picks you up and drives you to your destination			
Activity during journey	Talking to passengers, listening to music/radio, reading, using phone or laptop, looki window, playing games, snoozing				
Parking	No parking or par	king payment required			
Journey time	20 minutes	12 minutes			
Time taken to access vehicle at the beginning and end of the journey	10 minutes	5 minutes			
Journey cost This is based on the average price of a single bus fore for this journey length in Bristol	£1.50	See question below			

	DV-Taxi
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Car

Ownership and cost	You own it and pay up-front and on-going costs	You pay for the journeys you make via the web or a smartcard				
Sharing	You have exclusive use of the vehicle					
Journey Planning	You work out the route yourself	The car works out the quickest route				
Calling/booking	No need to call or book a vehicle	You order in real time or pre-book using the web on your smartphone or other device				
Carrying out the journey	You drive yourself to your destination	The car picks you up and drives you to your destination				
Activity during journey	Talking to passengers, listening to music/radio, using hands-free	Same as car, plus reading, using phone or laptop, looking out of window, playing games, snoozing				
Parking	You find and pay for parking	No parking or parking payment required				
Journey time	12 г	minutes				
Time taken to access vehicle at the beginning and end of the journey	5 minutes					
Journey cost This is based on what the AA says that it costs to run an overage car. It includes all costs: ownership, fuel, tax, and parking	£1.75 See question below					

Willingness to Use AV scenarios

Reasons for preferring AV or non-AV car

DV scenario	Would use?	Ν	%
DV Cor	Yes	321	47.3
DV-Cal	No	358	52.7
DV Tavi	Yes	309	45.5
DV-TAXI	No	370	54.5
Ohana d DV/	Yes	250	36.8
Shared-DV	No	429	63.2
DV/ Bue	Yes	319	47.0
DV-Bus	No	360	53.0

	Preference						
Reason(s)	Driving (	g myself in a car 58%)	Being driven (42%)				
	Ν	%	Ν	%			
Safety	217	50	129	41			
Control	292	67	22	7			
Convenience	224	51	188	60			
Driving experience	137	31	58	19			
Activities during journey	26	6	166	53			
Other	30	7	37	12			

#### WTP for DV-Car

#### WTP for DV-Taxi



#### WTP for Shared-DV

WTP for DV-Bus



#### Willingness to pay for an AV scenario DV Car DV Taxi Shared DV DV Bus (£/mile) (£/mile) (£/mile) (£/mile) Mean 0.75 1.08 0.73 0.55 0.83 0.58 Median 0.67 0.50 Mode 0.67 0.67 0.67 0.67 Minimum 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 5.33 Maximum 3.33 6.67 3.33 0.53 Std. Deviation 0.83 0.62 0.43 SP experiment values for non-DV modes Non-DV Bus Non-DV Car Non-DV Taxi Shared vehicle Value given for non-AV equivalent 0.59 2.81 $N/A^1$ 0.53 [£/mile]

#### WTP comparison with reference to costs per-mile for non-AV equivalents

<sup>1</sup>Due to the lack of an existing real world shared vehicle system in the study area, it was felt that participants would not have experience of such a system, and so this was not an option provided to people as a non-DV mode for comparison, and so no value for trips by this mode was calculated.

## WILLINGNESS TO PAY TO USE AVS



#### WTP for AV/non-AV with social disposition

	Stater	Statement: "I don't mind interacting with people I don't know"						
	Stre agree	Strongly Neither agree/ agree nor dis		leither agree nor disagree		Disagree/ strongly disagree		
	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%	Sig.	
Would pay more £/mile for AV car than non-AV car	86	67.7	62	54.4	32	44.4	0.00	
Would pay more £/mile for AV taxi than non-AV taxi	9	6.6	7	6.9	2	2.9	0.49	
Would pay more £/mile for AV bus than non-AV bus	65	43.0	42	42.4	24	35.8	0.56	

#### WTU Shared-DV with social disposition

	Statement: "I don't mind interacting with people I don't know"					
-	Strongly agree/ agree N %		rongly Neither e/agree nor dis		Disagree/ strongly disagree	
-			Ν	%	N	%
Would not use Shared-DV	185	59.5	123	59.7	121	74.7
Would use Shared-DV	126	40.5	83	40.3	41	25.3
Total	311	100.0	206	100.0	162	100.0

## CONCLUSIONS (I)

#### Willingness to use AVs

- Under 50% of people in all contexts were willing to use AVs over their current option
- Smallest proportion was for shared AV option (36.8%)

#### Willingness to pay for AVs

- People will pay a >25% premium for and AV car over the cost of a conventional car
- AV taxis will have to be priced much more closely to other modes for them to be competitive
- AV bus might create over 50% surplus for the operators! Improved services or bottom line?
- People will pay a similar amount for shared AV as AV car, so potential to encourage modal shift?



## **CONCLUSIONS (2)**

Willingness to share AVs

- Evident challenge in convincing people to share
- Shared AV option is least popular of all four future scenarios by considerable margin
- Two private modes had higher per-mile WTP than shared modes
  - But shared AV similar WTP to private car, so opportunities here?
- In an AV future, price will be crucial. Shared modes will need to offer substantial cost-saving to offset the "privacy premium" that people are willing to pay
- Initial indication of psychosocial element of AV use in different contexts
  - People with more "open" social disposition significantly more likely to want to use a shared AV or pay for AV in general



## **THANK YOU!**

# Any questions?



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