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Exploring Gender Differences in the Perception of Levels of Automation and Comfort with Autonomous Vehicles

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- Trust and adoption of automated vehicles (AVs) (Choi & Ji, 2015; Lee & Kolodge, 2020)
 - Those with positive attitudes and willingness to adopt AVs live in densely populated areas, are younger, highly educated, and male (Lee et al., 2020; Rahimi et al., 2020; Hohenberger et al., 2016)
 - Gender and geographic differences due to safety, affective reactions and perceived benefits (Pyrialakou et al., 2020; Hudson et al., 2019)
- Do individual differences in the perception of automation influence comfort with AVs?







Differences for gender and perceptions of levels of automation $\chi^2(4) = 19.27$, p < .001

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Women less comfortable (*M* = 1.76, *SD* = .87 than men (*M* = 2.59, *SD* = 1.50) for SAE Level 5, *t*(66) = -.83, *p* = .01



Women living in major metropolitan areas less comfortable with AVs compared to men in major metropolitan areas, t(161) = -4.14, p < .001





- Variation in the types of exposure women and men receive as a group to automated vehicle technologies, leading to different conceptualizations of AVs overall
- Role of trip complexity and influence on comfort
- More inclusive education, outreach and demonstration of currently available automated technology is needed to reach a diverse user population

