

# eSafetyChallenge 2011 Car users' acceptance of eSafety technologies



IMK GmbH

May 2011

www.i-m-k.de





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#### RACC Safety Challenge

# 1. Background and methodological design **Background and objectives**

- In 2009 a study on car users' acceptance for certain eSafety technologies was carried out through five European countries (France, Germany, Italy, Poland, UK) to support the eSafetyChallenge main event in Vallelunga (Italy).
- Two years later another consumer survey was realised with comparable objectives but on a larger scale. The present consumer survey should serve as an update for the results of 2009 and as documentation support for the eSafetyChallenge main event in Teesdorf (Austria).
- The study should look mainly into personal ratings of car selection criteria and awareness of certain eSaftey technologies. Results should be shown for different sub target groups (age groups, gender, carrying a child and experience with dangerous situations in road traffic).
- The study was focused on the following six technologies:





# **1. Background and methodological design** Study design

The study was planned and conducted as an online survey with the goal to achieve 500 opinions of consumers per country.

Target group	<ul> <li>Consumers who drive a car</li> <li>Must be involved in the decision making process when buying a car</li> <li>Planning to buy a new car until the end of the year 2012</li> <li>Selected countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy,</li> </ul>
Method	<ul> <li>Netherlands, Poland, Spain, and UK</li> <li>Computer assisted web interviews (CAWI) us</li> <li>Total N=5,000 interviews, n=500 interviews e</li> <li>Questionnaire in 8 languages</li> <li>Duration of questionnaire approx. t=10 minut</li> <li>Data analysed with statistical software SPSS</li> </ul>
Timing	<ul> <li>Overall project period cw 46 (2010) to cw 17</li> <li>Conducting interviews between cw 10 and communication</li> </ul>



# **1. Background and methodological design** Statistical overview

Sub target groups have been quoted to compare them on a similar base: Four age groups each with 25%, gender and the item carrying children\* each with 50:50.

	Realised	Realised Age groups					nder	Carrying children*	
	interviews (N)	18-24	25-34	35-49	50+	male	female	yes	no
Total	5,011	1,243	1,258	1,256	1,254	2,503	2,508	2,503	2,508
Germany	500	125	126	124	125	250	250	254	246
France	500	125	125	125	125	250	250	250	250
Italy	502	126	126	125	125	251	251	258	244
UK	501	125	126	125	125	251	250	252	249
Poland	502	125	125	125	127	250	252	252	250
Austria	500	125	125	126	124	250	250	250	250
Belgium	501	119	128	128	126	251	250	248	253
Czech Republic	500	125	125	125	125	250	250	253	247
The Netherlands	502	122	126	127	127	248	254	246	256
Spain	503	126	126	126	125	252	251	251	252

\*Usually, do you carry a child or children of the age from 0 till 18 years on your vehicle?



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#### Sources of information





#### Awareness of eSafety systems





#### Awareness of eSafety systems





#### Rating of importance of eSafety systems











#### Key messages

- 1. Safety has the highest importance of all car selection criteria but for younger consumers it is much lower than for older
- 2. Awareness of each tested eSafety system increased since 2009
- 3. Willingness to pay extra for eSafety systems increased since 2009
- 4. Big differences of consumer awareness by systems and countries
- 5. Awareness of eSafety systems for women much lower than for men
- 6. People with experience in a dangerous road traffic situation show higher levels of awareness
- 7. eSafety systems with highest importance are Electronic Stability Control and Advanced Emergency Braking, lowest importance for Speed Alert and Lane Support Systems
- 8. People who experienced a dangerous situation in road traffic rate the importance of eSafety systems higher
- 9. Consumers want the manufacturers to ensure that they drive a safe car and/but the car dealers on-site are considered to be the one informing the consumers at first (besides the main source of information internet)





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# **3. Results3.2 Information and purchasing decision**





#### 3.2 Information and purchasing decision



Where do you get information from when buying a new car? (multiple answers possible)

	total	age			gender		carrying children		been in a dangerous traffic situation		
		18-24	25-34	35-49	50+	male	female	yes	no	yes	no
internet	79%	84%	85%	79%	70%	82%	76%	79%	80%	81%	71%
car dealers	68%	64%	66%	68%	73%	69%	67%	69%	67%	68%	67%
family and friends	51%	66%	59%	43%	37%	43%	60%	52%	50%	52%	50%
print media	41%	42%	41%	41%	40%	45%	37%	42%	40%	44%	28%
television	29%	34%	32%	29%	22%	30%	27%	31%	26%	31%	21%
automobile clubs and other organisations	16%	19%	18%	15%	12%	17%	14%	18%	13%	16%	13%
others	5%	4%	5%	6%	6%	6%	4%	5%	6%	6%	3%
I don't inform myself before	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Don't know/no answer	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%



# **3. Results3.2 Information and purchasing decision**





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### 3. Results

### 3.2 Information and purchasing decision

where do you get mormation nom when buying a new car? (multiple answers possible)											
	total	age			gender		carrying children		been in a dangerous traffic situation		
		18-24	25-34	35-49	50+	male	female	yes	no	yes	no
car dealers on-site	78%	77%	77%	80%	78%	78%	78%	79%	77%	78%	79%
internet	73%	78%	82%	76%	58%	75%	72%	72%	75%	79%	68%
family and friends	53%	59%	56%	47%	50%	45%	60%	55%	50%	60%	45%
print media	34%	36%	35%	33%	34%	38%	31%	33%	35%	34%	34%
television	27%	33%	30%	26%	21%	26%	29%	35%	20%	42%	19%
automobile clubs and other organisations	11%	17%	11%	13%	3%	12%	10%	15%	8%	19%	6%
others	7%	7%	7%	7%	5%	8%	5%	6%	7%	6%	5%
l don't inform myself before	0%			1%		0%			0%		1%
Don't know/no answer	0%		1%				0%	0%		1%	

Where do you got information from when huving a n





#### 3.2 Information and purchasing decision





#### 3.2 Information and purchasing decision







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### 3. Results





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### 3.3 eSafety technologies









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### 3.4 Comparison of eSafety technologies



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### 3.4 Comparison of eSafety technologies



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