

Title	自動運転 AI へのリスク許容度が責任帰属判断に与える影響の分析
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自動運転 AI へのリスク許容度が責任帰属判断に与える影響の分析

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This study investigated public attitudes toward automated vehicles (AVs) by examining both technology acceptance and responsibility attribution in accident scenarios. An exploratory preliminary survey identified trust in AVs, perceived safety, ease of understanding, and perceived benefits as common factors strongly associated with individual acceptance across Japanese and English samples.

In contrast, self-reported knowledge such as general risk preferences and personal personality and risk attitudes have limited influence, suggesting that acceptance is primarily shaped by technology-specific evaluations. The main survey conceptualized risk tolerance as a higher-order construct and focused on perceived social benefits and perceived social costs. The results showed that higher perceived social benefits were associated with greater social acceptance of AVs and a stronger tendency to attribute accident responsibility to manufacturers and institutional actors rather than to individual users. Similarly, higher perceived social costs were also linked to responsibility attribution toward technological and institutional actors.

Cultural differences were observed in responsibility attribution: responsibility was more strongly concentrated on manufacturers in the English-language sample, whereas it was more evenly distributed among users, manufacturers, and AI systems in the Japanese-language sample. These findings suggest that automated vehicles are perceived as socially consequential technologies and that evaluations of social benefits and costs play a key role in shaping both acceptance and responsibility attribution across cultural contexts.