Appendix A

Definition of Concepts in the Theoretical Framework of Acceptability

Affective attitude refers to how the individual feels about the intervention and the emotions it triggers in him/her (e.g., stress, joy, anger).

Burden corresponds to the perceived effort required to take part in the intervention, such as learning problems related to the person’s skills, new roles that young people and their parents must adopt, and material resources to be obtained.

Ethicality refers to the match between the intervention and the individual’s values or preferences.

Intervention coherence concerns knowledge and understanding of the implications of the intervention.

Opportunity costs relate to what the individual must give up in terms of benefits and values to receive the intervention. Among other things, this includes the financial cost of the process of obtaining a driver’s license and other factors external to the individual that do or do not prevent him/her from getting involved in the process.

Perceived effectiveness concerns the degree to which the intervention is perceived as likely to achieve its objective, namely obtaining a driver’s license.

Self-efficacy relates to the individual’s self-confidence about possessing the necessary skills to obtain a driver’s license.