2020 Honda Accord vs. 2019 Hyundai Sonata

2020 Honda Accord

2019 Hyundai Sonata

	Accord (LX, Sport, EX, EX-L, Sport 2.0T, EX-L 2.0T and Touring 2.0T)	**Sonata** (SE, Eco, SEL, Sport, Limited and Limited 2.0T)
Value	Looking at 2019 figures, the Accord will maintain its value much better; for example, the LX trim's ALG residual values are 55% after 36 months and 39% after 60 months[1]	ALG anticipates the Sonata SE's residual value will be just 44% after 36 months and only 30% after 60 months[1]
	30 city/38 highway/33 combined[2] Accord LX, EX and EX-L trims with the 1.5-liter engine have significant advantages in EPA fuel-economy ratings	**26 city/38 highway/35 combined** The best Sonata 2.4-liter EPA fuel-economy ratings are a lot lower
Exterior	Most Accord trims roll on handsome 17-inch alloys—and the Sport trims and Touring 2.0T all flash aggressive 19-inch rims	Sonata SE and Eco come with 16-inch alloy wheels, and the largest standard Sonata wheel is the 18-incher on the Limited 2.0T
	Every Accord brightens the night with LED low-beam headlights	Only the Sonata Limited trims illuminate with LED headlights
Performance	The Accord 1.5-liter turbocharged engine's peak horsepower is higher (192 hp @ 5500 rpm),[3] and peak torque (192 lb-ft @ 1600–5000 rpm)[3] is greater, starts sooner and lasts longer	The naturally aspirated Hyundai 2.4-liter's horsepower peaks at 185 hp @ 6000 rpm; plus, the torque peak is lower and happens much later (178 lb-ft @ 4000 rpm)
	Accord's 2.0-liter turbocharged 4-cylinder is tops in peak horsepower (252 hp @ 6500 rpm),[4] and it out-torques its rival as well (273 lb-ft @ 1500–4000 rpm)[4]	The Sonata's 2.0T powerplant peaks at 245 hp @ 6000 rpm and 260 lb-ft @ 1350–4000 rpm
	Accord Sport and Sport 2.0T trims offer the precise control of a slick-shifting 6-speed manual transmission	No Sonata can give sporting drivers command of a manual transmission
Comfort & Convenience	**40.4 inches** Rear-seat passengers in the Honda will enjoy an expansive 40.4 inches of legroom	**35.6 inches** 2nd-row riders in Sonata squeeze into 35.6 inches of legroom—4.8 inches less than the Honda
	Every Accord trim provides the convenience of an electric parking brake and automatic brake hold	Sonata SEL and Sport buyers can get similar features—but only as part of a $600 option package
	Every Accord accommodates different ideas of comfort with dual-zone automatic climate control	Sonata SE buyers must keep tweaking the controls of their manual, single-zone climate system

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Safety & Driver-Assistive	The standard Road Departure Mitigation System (RDM)[5] on every Accord makes for greater driving confidence	The Hyundai offers no feature similar to RDM
	Accord drivers can choose from among three rearview camera[6] angles when backing up	Sonata's rear camera has but a single viewing choice
	Honda Sensing® features CMBS,™[7] LKAS[8] and ACC[9] are standard on every Accord trim	Similar features are standard on only the Sonata Limited trims, and require the purchase of a $600 option package on SEL and Sport
	Accord's Traffic Sign Recognition (TSR) enhances driver awareness	Nothing similar to TSR is available on the Hyundai
	Auto high-beam headlights add convenience for every Accord driver	Only the Sonata Limited trims provide a similar benefit

The Verdict: The Accord will provide buyers with a much more satisfying experience than the Sonata. It offers:

- Greater value over the years
- More sophisticated style
- Sportier performance
- Greater roominess and comfort
- Honda Sensing®—the most complete suite of safety and driver-assistive features

HONDA

[1]ALG Residual Value as of 8/2/2019. [2]30 city/38 highway/33 combined mpg rating for LX, EX and EX-L 1.5T trims. 29 city/35 highway/31 combined mpg rating for Sport 1.5T CVT trim. 26 city/35 highway/30 combined mpg rating for Sport 1.5T 6MT trim. 22 city/32 highway/26 combined mpg rating for Sport and Touring 2.0T trims. 23 city/34 highway/27 combined mpg rating for EX-L 2.0T trim. Based on 2020 EPA mileage ratings. Use for comparison purposes only. Your mileage will vary depending on how you drive and maintain your vehicle, driving conditions and other factors. [3]192 hp @ 5500 rpm, 192 lb-ft @ 1600–5000 rpm (SAE net). [4]252 hp @ 5500 rpm, 273 lb-ft @ 1500–4000 rpm (SAE net). [5]Road Departure Mitigation only alerts drivers when lane drift is detected without a turn signal in use and can apply mild steering torque to assist driver in maintaining proper lane position and/or brake pressure to slow the vehicle's departure from a detected lane. RDM may not detect all lane markings or lane departures; accuracy will vary based on weather, speed and road condition. System operation affected by extreme interior heat. Driver remains responsible for safely operating vehicle and avoiding collisions. [6]Always visually confirm that it is safe to drive before backing up; the rearview camera display does not provide complete information about all conditions and objects at the rear of your vehicle. [7]CMBS cannot detect all objects ahead and may not detect a given object; accuracy will vary based on weather, speed and other factors. System operation affected by extreme interior heat. System designed to mitigate crash forces. Driver remains responsible for safely operating vehicle and avoiding collisions. [8]LKAS only assists driver in maintaining proper lane position when lane markings are identified without a turn signal in use and can only apply mild steering torque to assist. LKAS may not detect all lane markings; accuracy will vary based on weather, speed and road condition. System operation affected by extreme interior heat. Driver remains responsible for safely operating vehicle and avoiding collisions. [9]ACC cannot detect all objects ahead and may not detect a given object; accuracy will vary based on weather, speed and other factors. ACC should not be used in heavy traffic, poor weather or on winding roads. ACC only includes a limited braking function. Driver remains responsible for slowing or stopping the vehicle to avoid a collision.