



SIXTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

PRIORITY 1.6. Sustainable Development, Global Change and Ecosystem

1.6.2: Sustainable Surface Transport

**506716**

Title	Results of the 2nd Comprehension Test on pictograms conducted in Austria and the Czech Republic
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Summary	The 2nd Comprehension Test was conducted in two countries and performed as a Paper and Pencil Test. 15 variants of 11 referents were retested after the redesign following the recommendations of the 1st Comprehension Test. This test was taken by 307 participants. 7 referents showed improvements due to the redesign.
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1 st CT	1 st Comprehension Test
2 nd CT	2 nd Comprehension Test
CDV	Centrum dopravného výzkumu
CJT	Comprehensibility Judgement Test
CT	Comprehension Test
DUK	Danube University Krems
IIID	International Institute for Information Design
In-Safety	Infrastructure and Safety
ISO (9186)	ISO Standard 9186: "Test methods for judged comprehensibility and for comprehension"
ITS	Intelligent Transport Systems
VC	Vienna Convention On Road Signs and Signals
VMS	Variable Message Sign(s)

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PARTICIPATING BODIES / CREDITS

This test was carried out under the Sixth Framework Programme of the European Commission, within the Project "IN-SAFETY", Activity A2.2 "Pictograms substituting verbal messages on VMS".

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International Institute for Information Design (IIID), Vienna, Austria

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1. INTRODUCTION

The IN-SAFETY Project focuses on the prerequisites for a successful implementation of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) in order to enhance the self-explanatory nature of roads. European drivers have to cope with increasingly complex traffic environments, including vertical and horizontal signing; which is often supported by Telematics. Thus, there is a high need for a self-explanatory road environment at a personalized level which would offer intuitive guidance to the driver and information when this is needed. The information given should be related to the driver's particular needs (route, disabilities, preferences, etc). A self-explanatory road will protect the driver from making errors and will enhance his/her comfort. Due to the fact that information displayed on Variable Message Signs (VMS) is usually shown in the local language, the complexity of information is confusing and leads to driver mistakes and safety risks. The objective of this activity within work package 2 is to increase the self-explaining road environments by presenting a proposal of homogenized and comprehensive pictograms to substitute verbal messages on VMS.

2. METHOD

2.1. Test procedure

The defined stages for the development and testing procedure of pictograms recommended within the final IN-SAFETY proposal are:

- 1) Collection of the information needed concerning the standardization of graphical symbols and the technical requirements of VMS.
- 2) Collection of a set of existing and proposed variants for each referent/meaning.
- 3) Comprehensibility Judgement Test, according to ISO 9186, to eliminate incomprehensible solutions at an early stage: The Comprehensibility Judgement Test was conducted in April 2006, in four European countries, for 33 referents a total of 243 variants were tested by a total of 825 respondents. 56 variants have been taken into account for further testing, several variants were proposed for redesign.¹
- 4) The Comprehension Test (CT), according to ISO 9186, was conducted in three European countries, and performed as a Paper and Pencil Test. 84 variants of 33 referents had been tested and evaluated by 604 participants. 20 of the referents reached the ISO score of 66 % and were recommended for the final proposal.² 11

¹ See: Brugger Ch. (2006): Comprehensibility Judgement Test; Report In-Safety, 506716. 30/04/2006.

² See: Siebenhandl K., Brugger Ch., Simlinger P., Egger S., Hollo P., Weinberger J., Vasek J. (2007): Results of the Comprehension Tests on pictograms conducted in Austria, the Czech Republic and Hungary; Report In-Safety, 506716. 05/01/2007.

variants were proposed for redesign and retesting.

- 5) The outcomes of the 2nd Comprehension Test (2nd CT), the analysis of 11 variants are addressed within this paper.
- 6) Checking comprehensibility of variants under conditions of impaired vision.
- 7) Animated pictograms are to be tested separately. The test results have to be compared to the results of static pictograms.
- 8) Acceptance as a standard graphical symbol, which has been evaluated the most comprehensible and surpasses the criterion of acceptability.

The evaluation criteria and methods for testing follow the ISO 9186 “Test methods for judged comprehensibility and for comprehension”³. Details on applying the CT can be found in this standard.

2.2. Comprehension Test Methodology

In the CT, one of the variants is shown in combination with a statement of the general context in which the graphical symbol is expected to be seen. Respondents are asked to note what they think the symbol means and what action they would take in response to it.

The CT for each variant has to be conducted with at least 50 respondents, who are expected to be familiar with the referent. A respondent sees only one variant of a referent.

The analysis of the CT involved three independently working judges, who assigned each response to one of the following seven standard categories:

- Cat.1.: Correct understanding of the symbol is certain
(Estimated probability of correct understanding over 80%)
- Cat.2.: Correct understanding of the symbol is very probable
(Estimated probability of correct understanding between 66 and 80%)
- Cat.3.: Correct understanding of the symbol is probable
(Estimated probability of correct understanding between 50 and 65%)
- Cat.4.: The meaning which is stated is the opposite of that intended
- Cat.5.: Any other response
- Cat.6.: The response given is “Don’t know”

³ ISO, International Standardization Organization (2001): ISO 9186, Graphical symbols – Test methods for judged comprehensibility and for comprehension. Geneva: ISO.

- Cat.7.: No response is given

An overall score for each variant is obtained by weighing and summing the percentages of responses in the different categories. The variant with the highest overall score is the most comprehensible variant.

As there is no further specific score determination within the current ISO Standard, the analysis on the results follows the criteria according to ISO 9186 (first edition 1989)⁴, which provides the following evaluation scheme:

“If the comprehension score for this variant exceeds 66, then this variant may be used to define the standard image content.

Where two variants have the same comprehension score, the most comprehensible variant can be identified by taking the one having the lowest percentage of responses in category 5 (“the response is wrong”).

For critical referents (e.g. safety symbols) the 66 criterion shall be rigorously adhered to.

For less important referents the criterion may be relaxed by including category 3 responses in the cumulative value in order to comply with the 66 criterion”

2.2.1. Preparation of the Test Material

The test material was distributed to the partner institutions via E-mail as MS-Word documents accompanied by a detailed guide for preparation and printing.

There was a total of three series, which had to be sampled into booklets (cp. fig. 1). Each series was coded by a letter (A, B, or C) and contained 5 pictograms. 16 referents were retested within this 2nd CT. The testing partners were instructed to check that only items of one series are in each booklet.

It was recommended that at least 50 test-booklets for each series should be prepared.

⁴ ISO, International Standardization Organization (1989): ISO 9186: First Edition, Procedures for the development and testing of public information symbols. Geneva: ISO.

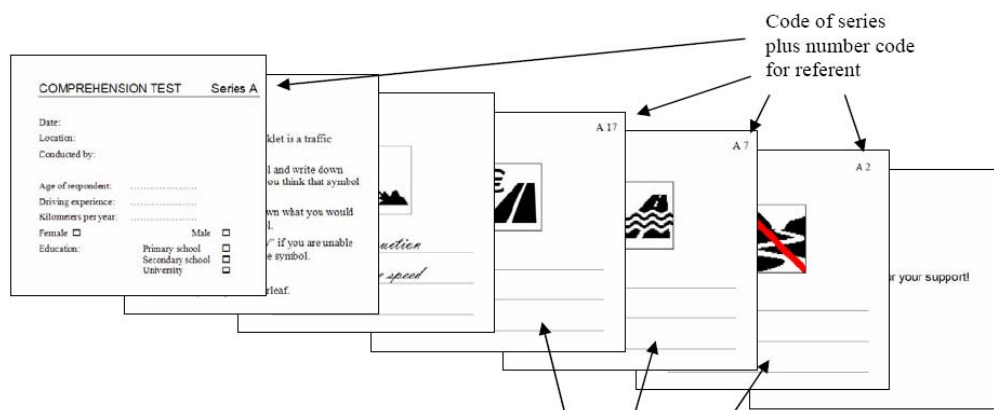


Figure 1: Preparation of the test booklets, source: Brugger, Ch.

2.2.2. Referents

The referents were split up into three series in order to ensure reliable testing (cp. table 1)

Table 1: 2nd Comprehension Test: Assignment of Referents to Series

Code	Referent No.	Referent Name	Variants	Series		
				A	B	C
2 nd Comprehension Test _ Paper and Pencil						
1	3.2.2.5	Last exit before bridge	2		B1	C1
2	3.2.2.1	Last exit before toll check point	2	A2		C2
3	2.3.11	Objects/obstacles on the road	1		B3	
4	2.3.2	Accident has happened	1			C4
5	3.3.5	Emergency number	2	A5	B5	
6	3.3.2.2	Park and ride	2		B6	C6
7	4.15	Underground trains depart every 15 minutes	1	A7		
8	3.3.2.4	Ferry boat	1			C8
9	1.2.1.5	Next exit closed	1	A9		
10	1.2.1.1	Road ahead closed	1		B10	
11	4.10	Truck to rail terminal	1	A11		
		Total	15	5	5	5

2.2.3. Testing

Each testing organisation (Danube University Krems (DUK) and Centrum dopravního výzkumu (CDV)) had to conduct the test with at least 50 respondents for each series. The participating institutions were informed that the sample of respondents should resemble the

eventual user population in terms of age, sex, and educational level. Persons with severe visual impairments (no correction possible) were not allowed to take part. The sample should preferably consist of respondents who are expected to be familiar with the referents. Therefore, only participants holding a driving licence were selected. Respondents who had already taken part in the CJT and in the 1st CT were not invited for testing the comprehension of symbols within this 2nd CT.

The test was conducted as a paper and pencil test; participants were given a verbal instruction and received the booklets with five symbols to be judged thereafter. Each booklet also contained a small introduction on the first page:

“We are studying the comprehensibility of symbols used on highways. Please, write down below the shown symbol, what you think the symbol means, and what action you would take in response to it.”

COMPREHENSION TEST Series A

Date: _____
 Location: _____
 Conducted by: _____


Age of respondent: _____
 Driving experience: _____
 Kilometers per year: _____

Female Male
 Education: Primary school
 Secondary school
 University

Instruction

On each page of this booklet is a traffic symbol.
 Study each traffic symbol and write down below the symbol what you think that symbol means.
 If possible, also write down what you would do if you saw this symbol.
 Write down "Don't know" if you are unable to assign a meaning to the symbol.
 An example is given overleaf.

This is an example:



Construction
Reduce speed

Thank you for your support!

Figure 2: Instruction on Performing the Comprehension Test, source: Brugger, Ch.

2.2.4. Participants

Two countries (Austria and the Czech Republic) participated in the 2nd CT. Overall 307 respondents (206 male, 101 female) answered the 2nd CT with 157 participants in Austria, and 150 participants in the Czech Republic.



Only persons holding a driver's licence were invited to the test. Due to the high amount of male participants within the Czech test series, gender equality was not reached. But overall, a similarity of the sample with the driver population in terms of age, educational level, and driving experience was achieved. Detailed sample characteristics are shown in table 2.

Table 2: Sample Characteristics of the 2nd Comprehension Test

	Austria	Czech Republic	Total	Total Values and Means
Respondents				
	157	150	307	
Average Age (in years)	31	44	37	
Gender				
Men	71	135	206	67%
Women	86	15	101	33%
Educational Level				
Primary	22	56	78	25%
Secondary	97	89	186	61%
University	38	5	43	14%
Unknown	0	0	0	0%
Driving Experience				
Average distance travelled/year (km)	15.396,66	37.380,00		26.388,33
Years	12.14	22.29		17.22

3. ANSWERS OF THE 2ND COMPREHENSION TEST

3.2.2.5: Last exit before bridge



						
	Variant B			Variant C		
Austria	B			C		
Category	f	%	Score	f	%	Score
Certain	13	31.0	26	7	13.0	11.9
Very probable	16	38.1	24	12	22.2	15.3
Probable	3	7.1	3	5	9.3	4.2
Opp. meaning						
Wrong	5	11.9		14	25.9	
Don't know	5	11.9		16	29.6	
No response						
Total	42	100	53.0	54	100	31.4
Czech Republic	B			C		
Category	f	%	Score	f	%	Score
Certain	8	16	16	6	12	12
Very probable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Probable	41	82	41	29	58	29
Opp. meaning	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wrong	1			12		
Don't know				2		
No response				1		
Total	50	98	57	50	70	41
Overall score	B 55			C 36.2		

Most frequent responses⁵		
	Variant B	Variant C
Category 1	Last exit before bridge	Last exit before bridge
	Highway bridge	Last exit before overpass
	Bridge, last exit	Bridge ahead, exit before
Category 2	Exit possible	Exit near
	Exit in front	Exit possible
Category 3	Possibility for exit	Possible to exit on the right
Category 5	Serpentines ahead	Exit to underpass
	Winding street	Exit to tunnel
	Blind bend	Tunnel closed
	Sharp bend	Exit to underpass
	Right hand bend	Exit to tunnel

Variant B is comprehended best. Answers like “Blind bends” or “Winding street” within category 5 lead to the conclusion that the symbol of the bridge itself is not comprehended. Still, an improvement after redesign by 6.4 points from 48.6 to 55.0 was achieved. As the comprehension rates of the referent cannot be further enhanced by design, and since it is not safety-relevant, variant B can be recommended for application. Announcement of the symbol prior to introduction is recommended to make its meaning public.

⁵ Austrian and Czech testing group

3.2.2.1: Last exit before toll check point

							
	Variant A			Variant C			
Austria	A			C			
Category	f	%	Score	f	%	Score	
Certain	9	19,1	18,8	13	22,4	22,0	
Very probable	10	21,3	15,6	17	29,3	21,6	
Probable	1	2,1	1,0	4	6,9	3,4	
Opp. meaning	4	8,5	-8,3	8	13,8	-13,6	
Wrong	17	36,2		12	20,7		
Don't know	6	12,8		4	6,9		
No response							
Total	47	100	27,6	58	100	33,5	
Czech							
Republic	A			C			
Category	f	%	Score	f	%	Score	
Certain	29	58	58	31	62	62	
Very probable	2	4	3		0	0	
Probable	7	14	7	11	22	11	
Opp. meaning		0	0		0	0	
Wrong	7			6			
Don't know	4			1			
No response	1						
Total	50	76	68	49	84	73	

Overall score	A	47,8	C	53,25
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Most frequent responses⁶		
	Variant A	Variant C
Category 1	Last exit before toll road	Last exit before toll road
	Toll road ahead - last exit	Toll road ahead
Category 2	Exchange office, supermarket or toll road ahead	Toll station ahead
	International highway exit	Toll road
Category 3	Information about exit	Exit to the right
	Exit will follow, toll station ahead	
Category 4	Toll road begins after next exit	Exit leads to toll road
	Exit leads to toll road	After exit toll station
Category 5	Exchange office ahead	Bank or ATM
	Exit	Highway exit
	Last exit before EURO ZONE	Exchange office, bank
	Highway exit	EURO board
	EURO highway	

Both variants did not reach the score of 66. Most answers focus on toll station or toll road ahead, whereas the meaning of “last exit before” seems not to be comprehended.

Both tested variants did not perform well in comparison to the variants tested within the 1st CT, where Variant D was comprehended best, reaching a score of 79.8. This variant uses in combination with the pictogram the verbal indication of “toll / tol / tull / peage / peaje / maut / m yto / útdíj”, which leads to the assumption that the verbal indication of “toll” might be a prerequisite for correct understanding.

⁶ both Austria and Czech Republic

2.3.11: Objects/Obstacles on the road


			
	Variant B		
Austria	B		
Category	f	%	Score
Certain	28	66,7	56
Very probable	0	0	
Probable	3	7,1	3
Opp. meaning			
Wrong	9	21,4	
Don't know	2	4,8	
No response			
Total	42	100	59,0
Czech Republic	B		
Category	f	%	Score
Certain	35	70	70
Very probable		0	0
Probable	3	6	3
Opp. meaning		0	0
Wrong	7		
Don't know	5		
No response			
Total	50	76	73

Overall score	B	66
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Most frequent responses	
	Variant B
Category 1	Obstacles on the road
	Obstacle
Category 3	Damaged road surface
	Stones on the road
Category 5	Accident ahead
	Unconsolidated verge
	Road surface slippery
	Danger, falling stones

This variant was tested within the 1st Comprehension Test (CT) and was afterwards redesigned, due to the low ISO Scores (Variant A: 14,2 - Variant B: 26,8 - Variant C: 3,5). Variant B was improved by design to increase its score from 26.8 (CT) to 66. Within this test the pictogram was comprehended well, the picture content is approved.

2.3.2: Accident has happened



				
	Variant C			
Austria	C			
Category	f	%	Score	
Certain	24	46,2	46,2	
Very probable	7	13,5	10,1	
Probable	3	5,7	2,9	
Opp. meaning	0			
Wrong	16			
Don't know	2			
No response				
Total	52		59,1	
Czech				
Republic				
Category	f	%	Score	
Certain	18	36	36	
Very probable	23	46	34,5	
Probable	1	2	1	
Opp. meaning	0	0	0	
Wrong	8			
Don't know	0			
No response	0			
Total	50		71,5	

Overall score	C	65,3
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Most frequent responses	
	Variant C
Category 1	Accident happened
	Accident ahead
	Accident on the road
	Point of traffic accident
	Accident happened
Category 2	Attention, high accident frequency
	Accident, overturned car
	Accident stage
	Frequent accidents in this stage
	Attention, high accident frequency
Category 3	Dangerous bend
	Unsafe shoulder
Category 5	Danger of skidding
	Attention side wind
	Slippery road
	Side winds
	Danger of turning over the car

The performance of this pictogram was improved by design and increased its score from 52.7 (CT) to 65.3 (2nd CT).



3.3.5: Emergency Number

						
	Variant A			Variant B		
Austria	A			B		
Category	f	%	Score	f	%	Score
Certain	29	60,4	60,4	32	65,3	64
Very probable						
Probable	18	37,5	18,8	15	30,6	15,0
Opp. meaning						
Wrong	0	0		2	4,1	
Don't know	1	2,1				
No response						
Total	48	100	79,2	49	100	79
Czech Republic	A			B		
Category	f	%	Score	f	%	Score
Certain	41	82	82	42	84	84
Very probable	1	2	1,5		0	0
Probable	6	12	6	8	16	8
Opp. Meaning		0	0		0	0
Wrong	2					
Don't know						
No response						
Total	50	96	89,5	50	100	92
Overall score	A 76,5			B 79		

Most frequent responses		
	Variant A	Variant B
Category 1	Emergency call number	SOS Number, Help
	Call for Help + Number	Emergency call
	First Aid -Emergency. Call	
Category 2	Emergency telephone box	Telephone for emergency calls
Category 3	Highway telephone box	Call for Help, telephone available
	Telephone box	
	Problems-operator will help	

The ISO Scores of both variants were improved through the redesign. Within the 1st CT, variant A reached a score of 51.2 and variant B 25.6 which was increased to 76.5 and 79.0 (2nd CT). The referent is comprehended better within this test series, as the indication of SOS and the emergency number was added. Variant B is proposed for application.

3.3.2.2: Park and Ride

						
	Variant B			Variant C		
Austria	B			C		
Category	f	%	Score	f	%	Score
Certain	44	91.7	88	56	100	94.9
Very probable						
Probable	1	2.1	1			
Opp. meaning						
Wrong	1	2.1				
Don't know	2	4.2				
No response						
Total	48	100	89	56	100	94.9
Czech	B			C		
Republic	B			C		
Category	f	%	Score	f	%	Score
Certain	8	16	16	16	32	32
Very probable		0	0	18	36	27
Probable	7	14	7	5	10	5
Opp. meaning		0	0		0	0
Wrong	11			7		
Don't know	22			4		
No response	2					
Total	50	30	23	50	78	64

Overall score	B	56	C	79,45
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Most frequent responses		
	Variant B	Variant C
Category 1	Park and Ride	Park and Ride
Category 2	Parking place in vicinity of train station	Parking place medical centre, railway station
	Train and Parking Space, to change here	Train station and parking place
Category 3	Change here for train	Parking place, possible to ride a train
	Train arriving	Parking place and train depot
	Parking allowed	Parking place
Category 5	Parking place including restaurant	Train depot
	Parking place with repair service	Railway crossing
		Train stop


Both variants are well known and highly comprehended among the Austrian participants, whereas in Czech Republic only variant C achieved good results. The reason might be that the concept of variant C adheres to the Vienna Convention⁷ example, while variant B has never been introduced in Czech Republic.

In comparison to the 1st CT variants, where referents depicting "P + Train" scored considerably well, a redesign of variant A allowed for an increased score from 78,3 (Variant A, CT) to 79,45 (Variant C, 2nd CT). Nevertheless, the referent given in the Vienna Convention (Annex 1, Section E, Sign E, 14b), which was tested within the 1st CT, scored best (83,7 Variant D, 1st CT) among all tested variants, despite the fact that the term "METRO" is not used in all European countries.

Having in mind that "P+R" is not commonly used in Europe, the design concept following the Vienna Convention (P + symbol / name of transport) is suitable for drivers unfamiliar with "P+R" as well as for those used to it.

⁷ United Nations; Economic and Social Council; Economic Commission for Europe; Inland Transport Committee (1968): "Vienna Convention: Convention on Road Signs and Signals", Vienna.

4.15: Underground train departs every 15 minutes

				
	Variant A			
Austria	A			
Category	f	%	Score	
Certain	17	35,4	35,4	
Very probable				
Probable	11	22,9	11,5	
Opp. meaning				
Wrong	12	25,0		
Don't know	8	16,7		
No response				
Total	48	100	46,9	
Czech				
Republic	A			
Category	f	%	Score	
Certain	19	38	38	
Very probable	2	4	3	
Probable	4	8	4	
Opp. meaning		0	0	
Wrong	13			
Don't know	11			
No response				
Total	49	50	45	


Overall score	A	45,95
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Most frequent responses	
	Variant A
Category 1	Train departs every 15 minutes
	Train is going through every 15 minutes
Category 2	Train departs in 15 minutes
	Next train arrives in 15 minutes
Category 5	15 minutes to drive to railway crossing
	Railway crossing in 15 min.
	Waiting time for train to pass
	Train station, train delayed
	Truck railway transport

The element representing a more generic rail-based transport mode proved to be less effective than the variants tested in the 1st CT, where Variant D scored 53,7.

The answers relate more to a kind of information on rail based transport, like “train station ahead”, “railway crossing every 15 minutes”. To specifically identify underground transport, variant D of 1st CT could be approved. Since it is not safety relevant 53,7 are sufficient.

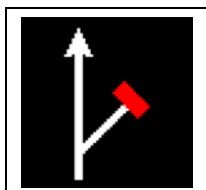
3.3.2.4: Ferry Boat

			
Variant C			
Austria		C	
Category	f	%	Score
Certain	52	89,7	88,1
Very probable	2	3,4	2,5
Probable	2	3,4	1,7
Opp. meaning			
Wrong	2	3,4	
Don't know			
No response			
Total	58	100	92,4
Czech			
Republic		C	
Category	f	%	Score
Certain	49	98	98
Very probable		0	0
Probable		0	0
Opp. meaning		0	0
Wrong			
Don't know	1		
No response			
Total	50	98	98

Overall score	C 95,2
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Most frequent responses	
	Variant C
Category 1	Ferry, Ferry boat, car-ferry
Category 2	Way to ferry
Category 3	Attention, way out of ferry
Category 4	-
Category 5	Bridge, aquaplaning

This more simplified variant of ferry scored at 95,2, with insignificant difference to the best performing Variant B of 1st CT (96,4). Both are approved. In general it is recommended to employ Variant C, since it is more simplified, archaic and bears fewer detailed elements.

1.2.1.5: Next exit closed**Variant A**

Austria		A	
Category	f	%	Score
Certain	4	8	8
Very probable	34	68	51
Probable	14	8	4
Opp. meaning	0	0	0
Wrong	6		
Don't know	2		
No response			
Total	50		63
Czech Republic			
Category	f	%	Score
Certain	11	22	22
Very probable	32	64	48
Probable	0	0	0
Opp. meaning	0	0	0
Wrong	6		
Don't know	1		
No response			
Total	50		70

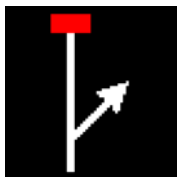
Overall score	A	66,5
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Most frequent responses	
	Variant A
Category 1	Next exit closed
	Closed exit to the right
	Exit closed
	Next exit closed
Category 2	Street on the right is ending
Category 3	Blind alley
	Junction is blind alley
	Dead end street on the right
	Dead end street, driving through forbidden
Category 4	-
Category 5	Emergency escape exit to the right
	Speed bump
	Crossing with dead end street
	Stopping distance
	Street is diverted here

This variant, as well as the next variant “Road ahead closed” did not perform well in Austria, whereas the Czech participants comprehended the pictograms better. The reason might be that both variants were never introduced in Austria in this form.

It is recommended to approve variant A for “Next exit closed”, tested within the 1st CT, which scored 74.

1.2.1.1: Road ahead closed

				
	Variant B			
Austria	B			
Category	f	%	Score	
Certain	13	26,5	26,0	
Very probable	20	40,8	30,0	
Probable	2	4,1	2,0	
Opp. meaning	1	2,0	-2	
Wrong	5	10,2		
Don't know	8	16,3		
No response				
Total	49	100	56,0	
Czech				
Republic	B			
Category	f	%	Score	
Certain	23	46	46	
Very probable	23	46	34,5	
Probable	1	2	1	
Opp. meaning		0	0	
Wrong	3			
Don't know				
No response				
Total	50	94	81,5	

Overall score	B 63,25
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Most frequent responses	
	Variant B
Category 1	End of the road
	Road ahead closed, take next exit to the right
	Take diversion on the right side, road closed
Category 2	Blind alley ahead, take diversion on the right side
	Dead end ahead, take next exit
Category 3	Obstacle on the road ahead
Category 4	I have to go on the street ahead
Category 5	Emergency braking stage
	Obstacle on the road ahead
	Emergency zone

This variant has not scored as high as variant C of 1st CT (83,4), which is proposed for approval.

This variant, as well as the variant "Next exit is closed" did not perform well in Austria, whereas the Czech participants comprehended the pictograms better. The reason might be that both variants have never been introduced in Austria in this form.

4.10: Truck to rail terminal

				
	Variant A			
Austria	A			
Category	f	%	Score	
Certain	24	52,2	50	
Very probable	1	2,2	1,6	
Probable	1	2,2	1	
Opp. meaning				
Wrong	18	39,1		
Don't know	2	4,3		
No response				
Total	46	100	52,6	
Czech Republic	A			
Category	f	%	Score	
Certain	33	66	66	
Very probable	7	14	10,5	
Probable		0	0	
Opp. meaning		0	0	
Wrong	7			
Don't know	3			
No response				
Total	50	80	76,5	
Overall score	A		64,55	

Most frequent responses	
	Variant A
Category 1	Truck railway transport
Category 2	Freight transport on the railways
	Information on possibility for cargo transport (not for the whole truck)
Category 3	Car train, commercial transport
Category 4	-
Category 5	Trucking, freight vehicle on the road, Heavy truck on the road, keep distance, overweight cargo transport

This referent scored well (64,55), and because it is not safety-relevant it is proposed for approval.

4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the 1st CT a total of 11 referents (in 15 variants) had been redesigned and retested within the 2nd CT. As shown in table 3 in total 6 variants have been improved by the redesign⁸.

Table 3: Performance of Variants

Code	Referent No.	Referent Name	Variants	Series			ISO Score			Suggestions
				A	B	C	A	B	C	
2 nd Comprehension Test										
1	3.2.2.5	Last exit before bridge	2		B1	C1		55	36,2	Variant B recommended (not safety relevant), has to be learned
2	3.2.2.1	Last exit before toll check point	2	A2		C2	47,8		53,25	1 st CT, Variant D: 79,8% recommended
3	2.3.1.1	Objects/obstacles on the road	1		B3			66		Variant B recommended
4	2.3.2	Accident has happened	1			C4			65,3	Improvement was reached
5	3.3.5	Emergency number	2	A5	B5		76,5	79		Variant B recommended
6	3.3.2.2	Park and ride	2		B6	C6		56	79,45	Variant C recommended (VC)
7	4.1.5	Underground trains depart every 15 min.	1	A7			45,95			1 st CT, Variant D: 53,7% recommended
8	3.3.2.4	Ferry boat	1			C8			95,2	Variant C recommended + 1 st CT Variant B: 96,4%
9	1.2.1.5	Next exit closed	1	A9			66,5			1 st CT Var. A: 74% recommended
10	1.2.1.1	Road ahead closed	1		B10			63,25		1 st CT Var. C 83,4% recommended
11	4.1.0	Truck to rail terminal	1	A11			64,55			Variant A recommended, not safety relevant
		Total	15	5	5	5				

The variants of Nr. 2 “Last exit before toll check point” (3.2.2.1.) and Nr. 7 “Underground train departs every 15 minutes” (4.1.5.), Nr. 9 “Next exit closed” (1.2.1.5.) and Nr. 10 “Road ahead closed” (1.2.1.1.) have been redesigned, but didn’t reach a better score in comparison to the 1st CT series:

For the meaning of “Last exit before toll check point” two variants were tested, both did not perform sufficiently well in comparison with the variants tested within the 1st CT, where variant D was comprehended best, reaching a score of 79,8. This variant uses additionally the verbal indication of “PEAGE / MAUT /TOLL”, which leads to the assumption that the verbal indication of "TOLL" is essential for understanding.

The referent of “Road ahead closed” received a score of 63,25 within the 2nd CT, which was

⁸ Marked “grey” within the table

not as high as variant C of 1st CT (83,4). Therefore variant C (Road ahead closed) is proposed for approval.

“Underground train depart every 15 minutes” represented a more generic rail-based transport mode after the redesign. This variant proved to be less effective as the variants tested in the 1st CT, where variant D scored 53,7.

It is recommended to approve the variants of the 1st CT for these four variants.

The performance of “Last exit before bridge” (3.2.2.5.) improved its score after the redesign by 6,4 points from 48,6 (1st CT) to 55 (2nd CT). As the pictogram cannot be further improved by design, and due to the fact that its meaning is not safety relevant, the score is sufficient for recommendation.

The pictogram for referent “Truck to rail terminal” (4.1.0) scored 64,55, which is lower than the suggested 66 of ISO Score. As this referent is not safety relevant, the pictogram is recommended for approval.

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