



**Politecnico
di Torino**

Master's Degree Program in
Infrastructure and Transport Systems

**Safety measures for driver-cyclist conflicts
at urban intersections: a driving simulation
approach**

Master of Science Thesis

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the effectiveness of geometric treatments at urban intersections in protecting cyclists from motor vehicles executing turning manoeuvres in different environmental lighting conditions. The Corso Vittorio Emanuele II corridor in Turin, Italy, was selected as a case study, focusing on the intersection with Corso Castelfidardo and Corso Inghilterra. The current road layout features shared lanes for vehicles and bicycles, as well as asymmetric geometric solutions on the different sides. The geometric treatments included measures to shorten cyclists' paths and separate them from pedestrians' interactions, thereby avoiding unpredictable and hazardous conflict dynamics.

An experimental investigation was conducted using a fixed-base driving simulator. Drivers' behaviours and vehicle kinematics were evaluated across three critical scenarios involving left-turns and the movement of the ego-vehicle through the intersection, with conflicts occurring with both prudent and aggressive cyclists. The experimental design considered three main independent variables: infrastructure configuration (actual vs. countermeasure), cyclist behaviour (prudent vs. aggressive), and lighting conditions (day vs. night).

Several driving performance and surrogate safety measures (e.g., speed at the conflict point, steering wheel angle, deceleration peak, minimum time-to-collision, deceleration distance) were recorded to observe participants' responses. Linear Mixed Models (LMM) and Generalized Linear Models (GLM) were employed to investigate the effects of the experimental factors.

The statistical analysis showed that the safety treatment significantly improved safety, resulting in safer interactions. In the turning scenarios, the countermeasure decreased the steering wheel angle, suggesting a more linear and less cognitively demanding trajectory. Moreover, the geometrical clarity acted as a "self-explanatory" solution, neutralising the erratic behaviours of drivers observed in the baseline scenario. We observed a gradual braking action of drivers. In the pass through manoeuvre, the presence of a protected bike lane eliminated the need for sudden braking, transforming the potentially hazardous conflicts into safe interactions.

The study also highlighted a paradox concerning cyclists: prudent and hesitant cyclists generated kinematically riskier situations, characterised by critically lower time-to-collisions values and sudden vehicle decelerations, compared to aggressive cyclists who rapidly cleared the conflict zone. Furthermore, nighttime driving emerged as a critical factor, drastically decreasing reaction distances and limiting drivers' ability to anticipate interactions, regardless of the infrastructural layout.

In conclusion, the results strongly support that dedicated lanes and protected cycling infrastructure at intersections should be adopted instead of shared lanes to better mitigate vehicle-cyclist conflicts. Although the physical redesign effectively improved driver behaviour and reduced uncertainty, the research highlights that supplementary measures (e.g., enhanced lighting, Advanced Driver Assistance Systems) are essential to fully mitigate the major risks associated with nighttime conditions.

1. INTRODUCTION

In current cities, the transition to sustainable mobility is a major global priority, in accordance with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDG 11.2) (UNO, 2019) and the strategies proposed in the UN/EU Green Deal (*The European Green Deal - European Commission*, n.d.) reducing dedicated spaces for private vehicles to promote active mobility and public transport, thereby increasing the central role of bicycles, which are evolving from a recreational vehicle to daily commuting transport means. However, this rapid evolution highlighted a major issue: how to safely integrate heterogeneous traffic flows in the urban environment.

Adapting existing infrastructure to accommodate new cycling lanes creates new conflict points, especially at road intersections. According to ISTAT data and European Road Safety Observatory reports, a significant percentage of severe collisions involving cyclists occur at intersections (Decae, 2022) (Istat, 2022). Here, the vulnerability of users such as pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists, and e-mobility riders clashes with high traffic volumes and motor vehicle speeds, leading to frequent conflicts stemming from perceptual errors, failure to give way, and unclear road layouts.

This thesis embraces the “Vision Zero” philosophy, which states that no loss of human life is acceptable in the road transportation system (Fahlquist, 2006). Given this ethical condition, it is evident that a traditional safety approach based solely on retrospective analysis of past collisions is insufficient. Hydén approached this theme through the concept of “Safety pyramid” (Hyden, 1987), illustrating that collisions only represent the tip of the iceberg. To protect the vulnerable road users (VRUs), a proactive approach is needed.

In line with this perspective, driving simulation represents a valuable research tool. It allows analysis of human behaviour in realistic conflict scenarios without physical risk, enabling evaluation of the effectiveness of new design solutions in a preventive phase (Fisher et al., 2011).

1.1 Literature review

The international scientific literature identifies cyclists as among the highest-risk groups in modern transportation networks (Schepers et al., 2017). Indeed, although cycling is promoted for sustainability, the crash rate per kilometre travelled remains significantly higher for cyclists than for motor vehicle drivers. In this regard, a systematic review (Prati et al., 2018) identified infrastructure, environment, and vehicle characteristics as the main contributing factors to cyclist-vehicle collisions. In particular, the research highlights an exponentially increased risk due to the absence of physical separation barriers between cyclists and vehicles, especially at urban intersections, where traffic flows with different characteristics in terms of speed and volume come into conflict. Research shows that the majority of severe collisions occur due to “gap acceptance” errors (i.e., wrong evaluation of the temporal space to cross) or “looked-but-failed-to-see” phenomena, i.e., when the driver looks but does not perceive the cyclist (Räsänen & Summala, 1998). These issues are exacerbated by road infrastructure that fails to properly separate traffic flows or has ambiguous geometry.

In modern road safety research, a sequential, integrated approach is used. The first fundamental step is the analysis of historical crash data. This macroscopic process is necessary to identify the “hot spots” (critical points on the network) and to detect recurring conflict dynamics through cluster analysis. However, relying only on historical analysis may limit the understanding of human behaviour. Crash data are by nature “reactive” (records of only the events that have already occurred), often affected by under-reporting (missing reports for minor events) and poorly detailed regarding pre-crash dynamics (e.g. reaction time, distractions) (Elvik et al., 2009; Lareshyn et al., 2010).

To fill this information gap and analyse the origin of the error before the crash, it is necessary to transition to a microscopic analysis using Surrogate Safety Measures (SSM). This proactive approach is based on the “Safety Pyramid” (Hyden, 1987), which demonstrates a statistical and behavioural continuity between real crashes (the tip of the pyramid) and conflicts or near-misses (the base of the pyramid) and conflicts or near-misses (the base of the pyramid). Studying conflicts – events in which users are on the same collision

trajectory but manage to avoid it at the last instant – makes it possible to gather significantly more data than can be obtained from real collisions. Among the surrogate indices, Time-To-Collision (TTC), defined as the remaining time to collision if the speed and trajectories of vehicles were kept constant (Hayward, 1972), is considered the most reliable metric to quantify the severity of a conflict in a simulated environment (van der Horst & Hogema, 1993).

Studying conflicts between vehicles and bicycles in the real world is complex because of the variability of environmental conditions and the difficulty of capturing precise trajectory data. In this context, driving simulators are essential tools for human factors evaluation, offering an optimal balance between experimental realism and safety. As stated in the reference handbook (Fisher et al., 2011), the main advantage of these tools lies in the controllability and reproducibility of the environment, allowing researchers to manipulate a single variable in the study (e.g., infrastructure geometry, cyclist behaviour) while keeping all other factors constant. This guarantees that every participant drives the exact same scenarios, making the data statistically comparable.

The validity of this tool for studying cyclist-vehicle interaction is well documented in the literature. For instance, experiments have been developed (Bella & Silvestri, 2017) to investigate the effects of different road configurations, such as cross-section width (Bella & Silvestri, 2017) and cycle lane position (Portera et al., 2024).

These studies showed that optimising geometric elements, such as wider lanes or safer positioning, leads to safer interactions with larger lateral spacing and more appropriate trajectories during overtaking manoeuvres.

1.2 Problem statement

A critical issue in current infrastructure design is the frequent discrepancy between the design intent and the actual cyclist behaviour. Some studies on the cyclist kinematics (Stinson & Bhat, 2003) show that cyclists tend to minimise energy consumption, thus preserving momentum. Therefore, they prefer direct, linear trajectories over tortuous deviations or counterintuitive “chicanes”; this preference often results in a regulatory violation. This behaviour creates an

“expectancy violation” in drivers, who fail to anticipate the cyclist’s intrusion, increasing the risk of collision.

This issue is particularly relevant in the urban context of Turin. Previous studies focused on spatial crash analysis (Bassani et al., 2020) have already identified as primary “hot spots” the intersections over the main corridors of the city of Turin for VRU collisions. Specifically, a recent spatio-temporal analysis conducted along Corso Vittorio Emanuele II (Salamina, 2023) highlighted a correlation between infrastructure configuration and collision frequency. The study showed that those segments with a dedicated bike lane (from Piazza Rivoli to Piazza Adriano) are safer than those with shared lanes (from Piazza Adriano to Porta Nuova station).

Even though these macroscopic studies have identified the source of the problem (shared lanes and complex intersections), being based on historical data, they cannot help in evaluating the microscopic dynamics through which the interaction leads to a collision. For instance, it is not clear how the lane's specific geometry might influence the driver's reaction time or the cyclist's visibility when “cutting” the trajectory. The problem of this thesis originates from this gap: the need to investigate beyond statistical crash data, via driving simulations, to assess the behavioural dynamics which define the “as-is” configuration so critical for cyclist safety.

1.3 Thesis objectives

The main objective of the thesis is to investigate the interaction between vehicles and cyclists at the urban intersection of Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, Corso Castelfidardo, and Corso Inghilterra, from the driver’s perspective, using a driving simulator.

Specifically, the driver behaviour was analysed (i) in the current configuration of the intersection (baseline), focusing on the influence of the bike lanes asymmetry and tortuous configurations (chicanes along the path) over the risk perception and reaction time in conflict scenarios, and (ii) on an alternative scenario (countermeasure) based on a geometrical redesign of the intersection, aimed at resolving the ambiguities regarding cyclist traffic flows. Forty-eight

participants drove in these two environments (Real vs Countermeasure), considering lighting conditions (Day vs Night) and cyclist behaviour (Prudent vs Aggressive) as experimental factors. A driving simulation experiment comparing the two scenarios demonstrated the empirical effectiveness of the proposed solutions, as measured by quantitative Safety Surrogate Measures (e.g., TTC, speed management, lateral deviation).

1.4 The ARCADE project

The present research was developed within the framework of the ARCADE project (*Accident Risk reduction of vulnerable road users: an interdisciplinary – multiperspective approach*) funded by the European Union (NextGenerationEU) and the Italian Ministry of University and Research (MUR) through the PRIN 2022 program (Projects of Relevant National Interest).

The primary objective of ARCADE is to develop innovative methodologies to mitigate collision risk involving Vulnerable Road Users (VRUs) in the urban environment. The core philosophy of the project is to overcome the limitations of traditional safety analysis through an interdisciplinary, multiperspective approach. Specifically, it integrates road engineering competence with psychometrics and psychophysiology, thanks to the synergetic collaboration of three research units i.e., (i) *Università degli Studi Roma Tre* (project leader), (ii) *Politecnico di Torino*, and (iii) *Università degli Studi di Padova*.

The methodology adopted in ARCADE is based on the combination of two investigation techniques, i.e., (i) observational analysis and (ii) experimental simulation. The first involves a visual analysis of real conflicts in urban locations identified as Hazardous Road Locations (HRL) to gather information on trajectories and behaviours. The latter is based on reproducing the same scenarios in a virtual environment using a driving simulator, allowing evaluation of the effectiveness of safety countermeasures in a controlled setting without physical risk to users.

2. CASE STUDY

This chapter presents the research methodology, detailing how preliminary crash data were analysed to identify critical VRU collision patterns and subsequently design the simulated driving scenarios.

2.1 Preliminary crash analysis

To obtain a clear overview of the locations of critical sections and conditions, a preliminary crash analysis was conducted. The crash dataset from ISTAT (*Istituto Nazionale di Statistica*) (*Incidenti stradali in Italia*, n.d.) included all collisions with at least one injury, as reported by the traffic police authority in Turin, over an 11-year period (2011-2022). Each row includes a single crash, with information on the nature of the crash, its geographical position, and the people involved.

In previous studies (Salamina, 2023), results highlighted Corso Vittorio Emanuele II as the most hazardous road corridor in Turin for vulnerable road users. Therefore, information on crash geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) was used to filter events that fall within Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, specifically the segment from Piazza Rivoli (excluded) to the intersection with Via Sacchi (included).

2.1.1 Database structure and crash information

In line with the aim of the ARCADE project, we applied these geographic and vehicle-type filters to reduce the entire dataset (32,141 events). The sample was reduced to 141 specific crashes involving VRUs along the corridor.

Given the large volume of information, a feature selection preprocessing step was needed. It represents the process by which relevant variables are identified, involving the removal of irrelevant, redundant, or noisy data (Kumar & Minz, 2014). In this study the main objective is to identify the critical causal factors of collisions.

Therefore, the key feature domains chosen in the database columns are as follows:

- *“data_inc” / “ora”*: these are numerical data necessary to identify the lighting conditions at the time of the collision has happened, and also to establish whether the collisions occurred before or after a modification in the road.
- *“natura_incid”*: numerical value between 01 and 12, it describes the crash type (i.g., 01 = head-on collision, ..., 03 = sideswipe, ..., 05 = collision with pedestrian, etc.).
- *“tipo_a” / “tipo_b” / “tipo_c” / “altri_veicoli_coinvolti”*: numerical value (01 to 23) each one corresponding to a type of vehicle, “a” is generally assigned to the vehicle that caused the collision, “b”, “c” and “altri” to the others vehicles involved. This parameter was significant to individuate whether a VRUs was involved and what type.
- *“inconveniente_a” / “inconveniente_b”*: numerical value from 01 to 97, defining the circumstances of the crash (i.g., 01 = regularly proceeded without turning, ..., 05 = proceeded without respecting the stop sign, etc.).
- *“esito_conducente_a” / “esito_conducente_b” / “esito_conducente_c”*: value among 1, 2, 3 and 4 based on the severity of the involved vehicles’ drivers (from 1 = uninjured, to 4 = dead within 30 days).
- *“nr_pass_morti_m_a” / “nr_pass_morti_f_a” / “nr_pass_feriti_m_a” / “nr_pass_feriti_f_a” / “nr_pass_morti_m_b” / “nr_pass_morti_f_b” / “nr_pass_feriti_m_b” / “nr_pass_feriti_f_b” / “nr_pass_morti_m_c” / “nr_pass_morti_f_c” / “nr_pass_feriti_m_c” / “nr_pass_feriti_f_c” / “morti_m_altri_veicoli” / “morti_f_altri_veicoli” / “feriti_m_altri_veicoli” / “feriti_f_altri_veicoli”*: numbers of injuries (*feriti*) and deaths (*morti*) linked to the vehicles a, b, c, others (*altri*).
- *“nr_pedoni_morti” / “nr_pedoni_feriti”*: numbers of dead and injured pedestrians due to the collision, extremely important to classify a VRUs collision involving a pedestrian other than a specific vehicle type.
- *“x” / “y”*: geographical coordinates (x = longitude , y = latitude).

The analysis of the VRUs involved has shown a prevalence of cyclists and pedestrians with 75 collisions involving bikes (49% of the total VRUs), 63

involving pedestrians (41% of the total VRUs), and 15 involving e-scooters (10% of the total VRUs) (*Figure 2.1*).

Given the dominant role of both cyclists and pedestrians, the following analysis of spatial clusters has focused first on pedestrians and then, more accurately, on cyclists.

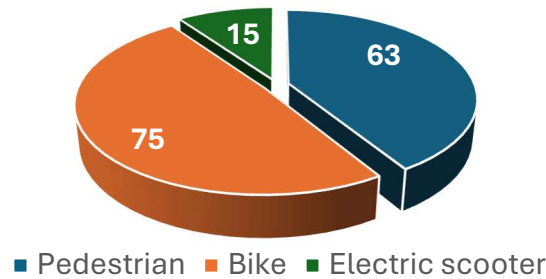


Figure 2.1 : Distribution of VRU categories involved in collisions

2.1.2 Identification of critical hot spots

The clusters were selected to reproduce the scenarios in the simulated environment. The MyMaps website provided by Google helped in visually representing those crashes.

Despite the high density, the cluster analysis of pedestrians' crashes led to their exclusion from the experiments, given the difficulty in faithful replication. The locations of these clusters are listed in *Table 2.1*.

Table 2.1 : Pedestrian clusters descriptions

Cluster	Position	State
Cluster P1	Segment Piazza Rivoli - Racconigi intersection	Excluded
Cluster P2	Piazza Adriano	Excluded
Cluster P3	Segment Corso Vinzaglio - Largo Vittorio	Excluded



Figure 2.2 : Cluster P1



Figure 2.3 : Cluster P2

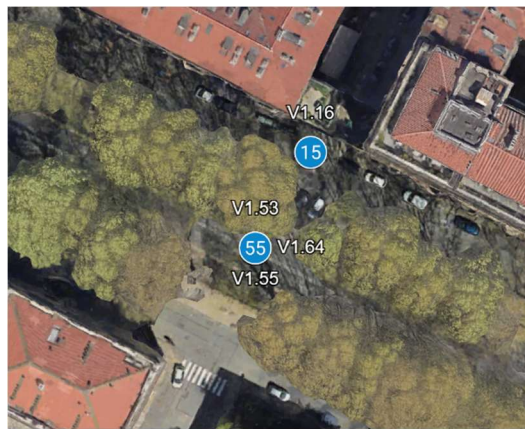


Figure 2.4 : Cluster P3

Cluster P1 (Figure 2.2), was excluded due to geographic inaccuracy. The geolocalisation (latitude/longitude) was imprecise, indicating a generic address rather than accurate GPS coordinates, making faithful scenario representation impossible. The complexity of the environment led to the exclusion of Cluster P2 (Figure 2.3). The intersection is wide and complex, making its replication in the virtual environment excessively challenging and dispersive. The impossibility of reproducing the scenario in the simulated environment, due to a hazardous pedestrian crossing beneath the arcades in Cluster P3 (Figure 2.4), led to its exclusion.

The crash analysis of the bikes identified 4 clusters, of which 2 were selected. The locations of all the initial clusters are reported in Table 2.2.

Consequently, the chosen location was the intersection of Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, Corso Inghilterra, and Corso Castelfidardo (26 crash events in total), focusing on the main reproducible dynamics observed by Cluster B3 (*Figure 2.7*) and Cluster B4 (*Figure 2.8*). Indeed, Cluster B3 has an extremely specific location and homogeneous crash dynamics profile (100% front-side crashes). The triggering factor is the left-turn manoeuvre by private cars (*autovettura privata*) that intersects the cyclist's trajectory. Also, for Cluster B4, the dynamics are 100% front-side crashes, and the critical pattern is mainly driven by the cyclist's behaviour, which, in 4 of 6 cases, did not respect traffic lights or stop signs, creating a conflict with the vehicle.

2.2 Description of the case study

The study area selected for this experimental research is the signalized intersection between Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, Corso Castelfidardo and Corso Inghilterra. This node is one of the most crucial in the Torino road network, serving as a connecting link between the historical city centre, the Porta Susa train station, and the Polytechnic of Turin campus.

From a functional and geometrical point of view, the intersection is located along the monumental road axis of Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, classified as an urban collector road, class E according to Italian standards (Ministero delle infrastrutture e dei trasporti, 2001). The section is organised into multiple carriageways. A central main road with two lanes per direction is dedicated to fast flows, and it is separated from two lateral service roads for local traffic by tree-lined medians and curbs.

However, the primary critical feature, and the main reason for selecting this specific case study, is the configuration of the cycling infrastructure. As shown in *Figure 2.9*, the bike lane layout is characterised by a strong geometric asymmetry. While some bike paths are dedicated and at this intersection, others force cyclists into torturous trajectories or into sudden merges into shared lanes. This layout fails to comply with the principles of a "Self-Explaining Road" (Theeuwes & Godthelp, 1995), the lack of intuitive guidance generates confusion regarding

flow direction and right-of-way, creating the ideal conditions for the conflicts described in the previous section (*Section 1.2*).

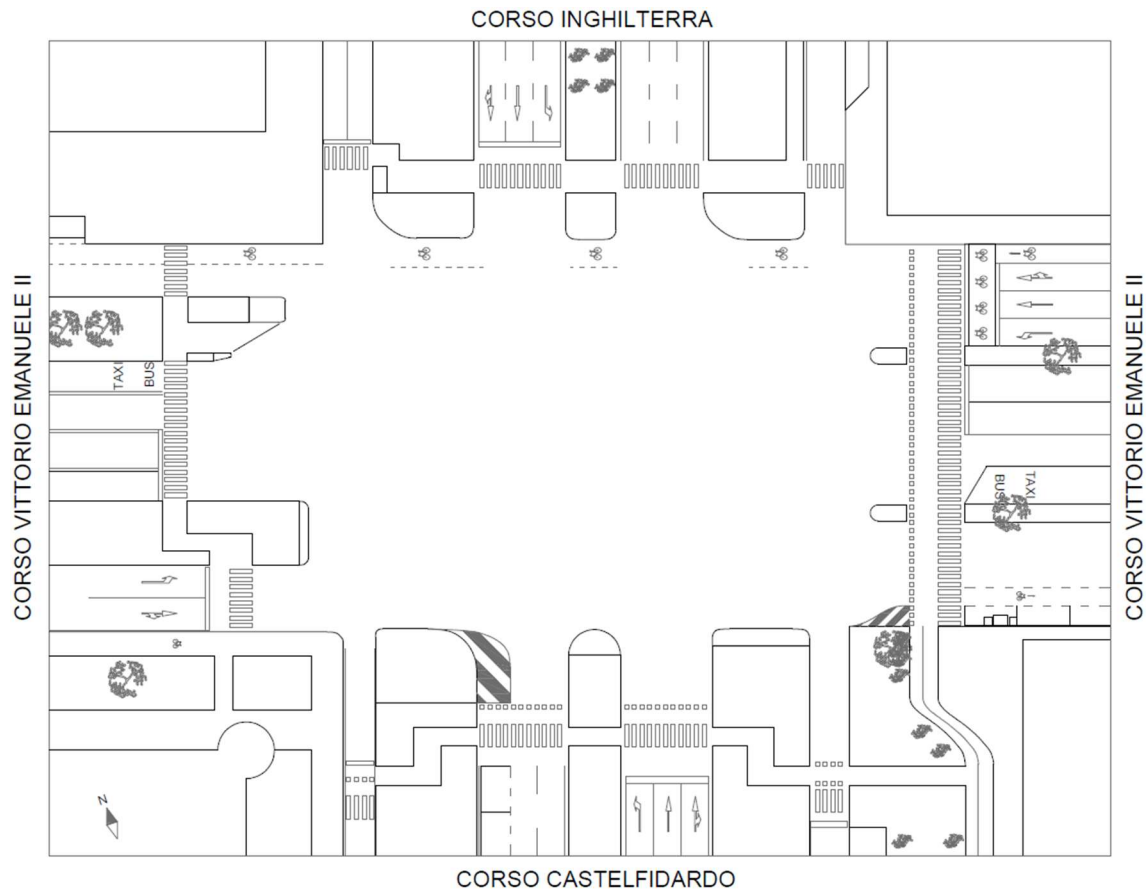


Figure 2.9 : As-built intersection top view

2.3 Driving simulation experiment

2.3.1 Road scenario

The intersection has been reproduced in the simulation environment. The modelling of the virtual environment has been carried out using the software SCANer Studio (AVSimulation). The process of reconstruction has been based on real cartographic data and satellite pictures to replicate the road geometry (i.e. lane width, curvature radii, road markings etc.) and the urban context, which includes buildings and urban characteristics, essential for the realism of the scenario.

To verify reconstruction accuracy, a direct comparison was conducted between the real-site photos and the rendered visuals from SCANeR Studio. As shown in *Figure 2.10* and *Figure 2.11*, the level of detail in the virtual model ensures the same visual and spatial stimuli for the driver as in the real scenario.

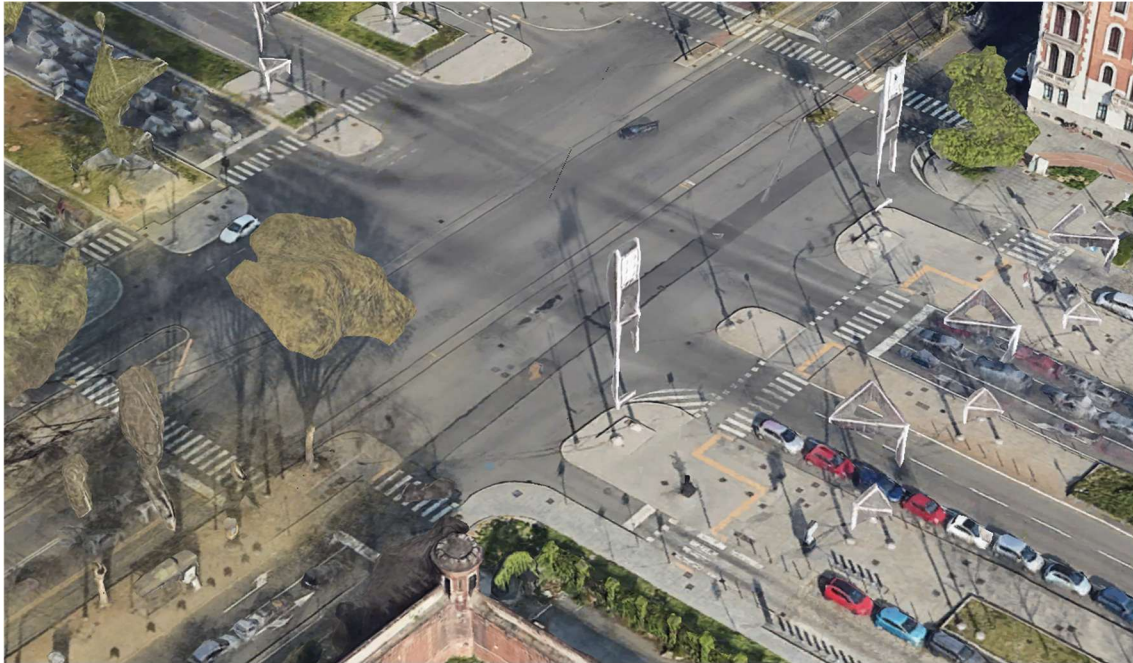


Figure 2.10 : Real view of the studied intersection

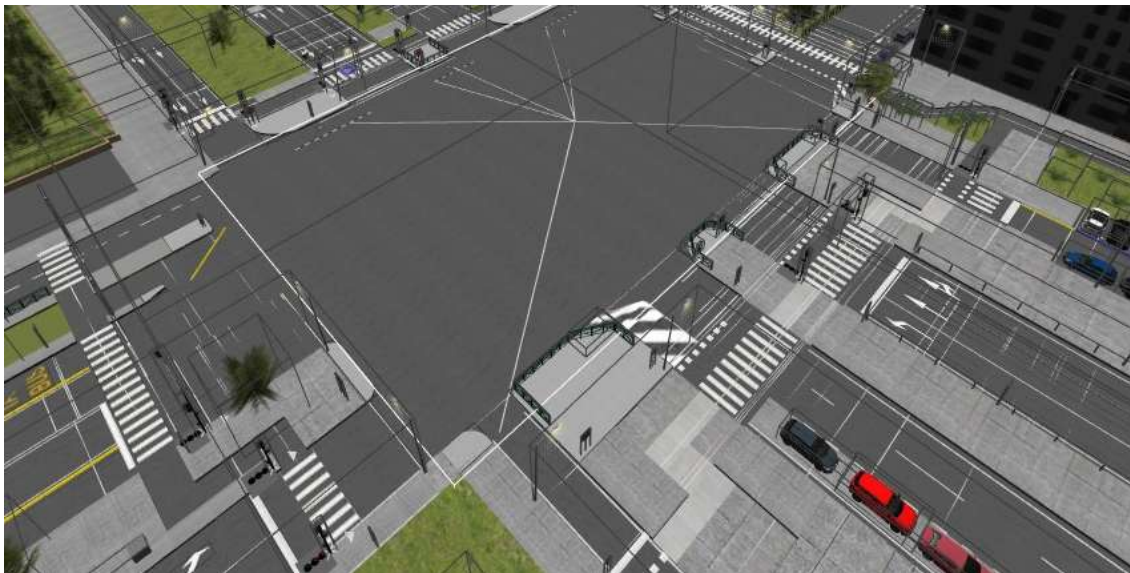


Figure 2.11 : Virtual reconstruction of the studied intersection

Before the finalisation of the model, a field observation was conducted at the intersection to gather data not available from static satellite imagery. The on-site analysis focused on three key elements. First, precise measurements of the traffic light cycles were recorded, registering the red, yellow and green phases

for the different traffic flows. Simultaneously, vehicle behaviour was monitored, with a specific focus on the entry and clearance phases at the intersection, to replicate the traffic environment in the simulation. Finally, the focus of the field observation was the actual behaviour of cyclists entering and clearing these intersection. This observation highlighted that in sections where the bike lane is not linear but features “S-shaped” configurations (chicanes), there is a significant tendency to disregard road markings and maintain a linear trajectory instead.

3. METHOD

3.1 Experimental design

To systematically analyse the different types of conflicts resulting from the clusters, the study was divided into three independent sub-experiments, referred to as “manoeuvres”. Each experiment involved a different group of participants (a between-subjects design for the variable “manoeuvre”, see *Section 3.1.2*), in which a different manoeuvre was performed.

In each manoeuvre, the complexity of the variables was addressed using a 2^3 factorial design (Two-level factorial design), a common statistical method in experiments (Douglas C. Montgomery, 2022). This statistical approach allowed for the evaluation of the effect of three specific safety factors, as better visualized in *Table 3.1*, i.e., (i) intersection design: real (*Figure 3.1*) vs. countermeasure (redesigned, *Figure 3.2*), (ii) cyclist speed behaviour: aggressive (cyclist speed 20km/h) vs. prudent (cyclist speed 8km/h), (iii) lighting condition: day (*Figure 3.3*) vs. night (*Figure 3.4*).

Table 3.1 : Experimental factors (Cat. = categorical; WS = within-subject)

ID	Experimental factors	Levels	Type
Factor A	Infrastructure	2 (Real, Countermeasure)	Cat., WS
Factor B	Cyclist behaviour	2 (Aggressive, Prudent)	Cat., WS
Factor C	Lighting condition	2 (Day, Night)	Cat., WS

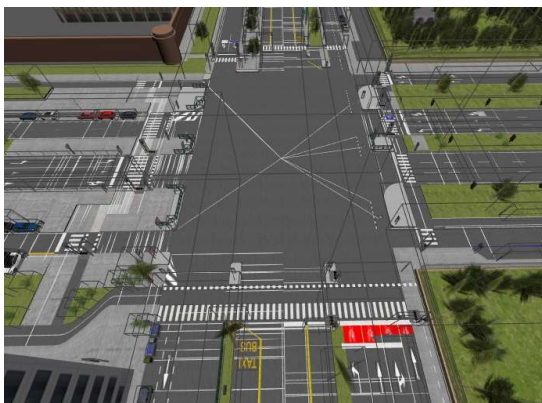


Figure 3.1 : Factor A - Real intersection



Figure 3.2 : Factor A – Redesigned intersection



Figure 3.3 : Factor C - Intersection with day lightning condition

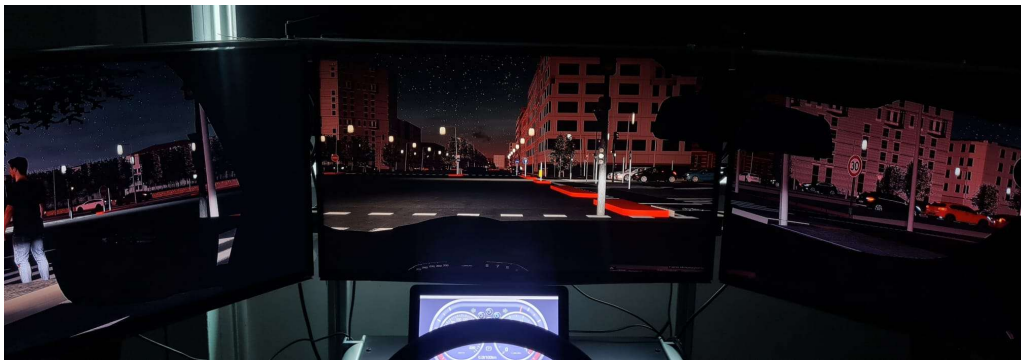


Figure 3.4 : Factor C - Intersection with night lightning condition

The combination of these factors yields 8 possible scenarios (2^3) for each manoeuvre, as shown in *Table 3.2*.

Table 3.2 : Scenarios generated by the combination of factors

Manoeuvre	Factor A	Factor B	Factor C	ID Scenario
1	Real	Aggressive	Day	1.1
			Night	1.2
		Prudent	Day	1.3
			Night	1.4
	Countermeasure	Aggressive	Day	1.5
			Night	1.6
		Prudent	Day	1.7
			Night	1.8
2	Real	Aggressive	Day	2.1
			Night	2.2
		Prudent	Day	2.3
			Night	2.4
	Countermeasure	Aggressive	Day	2.5
			Night	2.6
		Prudent	Day	2.7
			Night	2.8
3	Real	Aggressive	Day	3.1
			Night	3.2
		Prudent	Day	3.3
			Night	3.4
	Countermeasure	Aggressive	Day	3.5
			Night	3.6
		Prudent	Day	3.7
			Night	3.8

However, asking participants to drive 8 repetitive scenarios (in addition to the training) would have been overwhelming and could have induced the so called “Fatigue effect” (Thiffault & Bergeron, 2003), compromising the validity of the behavioural data. To resolve this issue, a “blocking” generation statistic technique was used. The 8 scenarios were divided into 2 blocks, each containing 4 scenarios. The division in the two blocks is not random, it is mathematically balanced out (confounding) (Douglas C. Montgomery, 2022). Each participant has been randomly assigned to one of the two blocks (*Table 3.5*). Because of the orthogonality property of this statistical design, it is possible to estimate the main effects of the factors by analysing the entire sample, even though each driver was exposed to only half of the total scenarios.

Method

Table 3.3 : Blocking generation (w = woman; m = man)

Manoeuvre	Block	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	ID	Participants	
		A:A	B:B	C:C	Scenario		
1	1	1	1	-1	1.2	4w+4m	
		-1	-1	-1	1.8		
		-1	1	1	1.5		
	2	1	1	-1	1	1.3	8w+8m
			1	1	1	1.1	
		1	-1	-1	1.4		
		-1	-1	1	1.7		
	2	1	1	1	-1	2.2	4w+4m
			-1	-1	-1	2.8	
			-1	1	1	2.5	
2		1	1	-1	1	2.3	8w+8m 24w+24m
			1	1	1	2.1	
		1	-1	-1	2.4		
		-1	-1	1	2.7		
3		1	-1	1	-1	2.6	4w+4m
			1	1	-1	3.2	
			-1	-1	-1	3.8	
	2	1	-1	1	1	3.5	8w+8m
			1	-1	1	3.3	
		1	1	1	3.1		
		1	-1	-1	3.4		
	2	1	-1	-1	1	3.7	4w+4m
			-1	1	-1	3.6	

3.1.1 Participants

The experiment was performed in accordance with the Code of Ethics of the World Medical Association (*WMA - The World Medical Association-Declaration of Helsinki*, 2018). Forty-nine participants were involved (*Table 3.6*), sixteen for each manoeuvre, plus one more for manoeuvre 3. The sample was stratified by gender (25 men and 24 women) and divided into two age groups to ensure heterogeneity. Approximately half of the sample were “juniors” (≤ 37 years old), and the rest were “seniors” (≥ 38 years old).

All the drivers had a valid driving license. To each participant, a random sequence was assigned from the blocks previously explained in *Section 2.3.2* and visualised better in *Table 3.5*.

Table 3.4 : Summary of total participants (SD = standard deviation)

Gender	Number of drivers	Age		Driving experience (years)	
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Men (M)	25	38.9	11.6	20.5	11.6
Women (W)	24	37.3	10.9	19.0	11.1

Method

Table 3.5 : Drivers' sequence of experimentation. The numbers reported in the "drive" columns indicate the specific simulated scenario ID (e.g., 1.2 refers to Manoeuvre 1, Scenario 2), showing the exact randomised order presented to each participant to prevent sequence and learning effects. (W = woman, M = man).

Gender	Block	1st drive	2nd drive	3rd drive	4th drive
Manoeuvre 1					
W	1	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.3
W	1	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.5
W	1	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.8
W	1	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.2
M	1	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.3
M	1	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.5
M	1	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.8
M	1	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.2
M	2	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.6
M	2	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.7
M	2	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.4
M	2	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.1
W	2	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.6
W	2	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.7
W	2	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.4
W	2	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.1
Manoeuvre 2					
W	1	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.3
W	1	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.5
W	1	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.8
W	1	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2
M	1	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.3
M	1	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.5
M	1	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.8
M	1	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2
M	2	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.6
M	2	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.7
M	2	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.4
M	2	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.1
W	2	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.6
W	2	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.7
W	2	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.4
W	2	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.1
Manoeuvre 3					
W	1	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.3
W	1	3.3	3.2	3.8	3.5
W	1	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.8
W	1	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.2
M	1	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.3
M	1	3.3	3.2	3.8	3.5
M	1	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.8
M	1	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.2
M	2	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.6
M	2	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.7
M	2	3.7	3.6	3.1	3.4
M	2	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.1
W	2	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.6
W	2	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.7
W	2	3.7	3.6	3.1	3.4
W	2	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.1

3.1.2 Manoeuvres definition

The conflicts have been faithfully recreated based on the data from the Clusters (*Section 2.1.2*) and the field observations.

Manoeuvre 1 corresponds to the dynamics observed in Cluster B3 (*Section 2.1.2*), as illustrated in *Figure 3.5*. In this configuration, the participant (ego-vehicle) drives along Corso Castelfidardo towards the intersection, occupying the left lane, then turns left at the traffic light and intersects the main road of Corso Vittorio Emanuele II (Piazza Rivoli direction). The conflict is triggered by a cyclist travelling perpendicular to the ego-vehicle, moving from one roadside to the other along Vittorio Emanuele II towards Porta Nuova train station. The cyclist ignores both the traffic light and the actual chicane bike lane (present in the real configuration) following a straight path to avoid deviations. The critical interaction occurs exactly during the green light phase for the vehicle's turning manoeuvre.

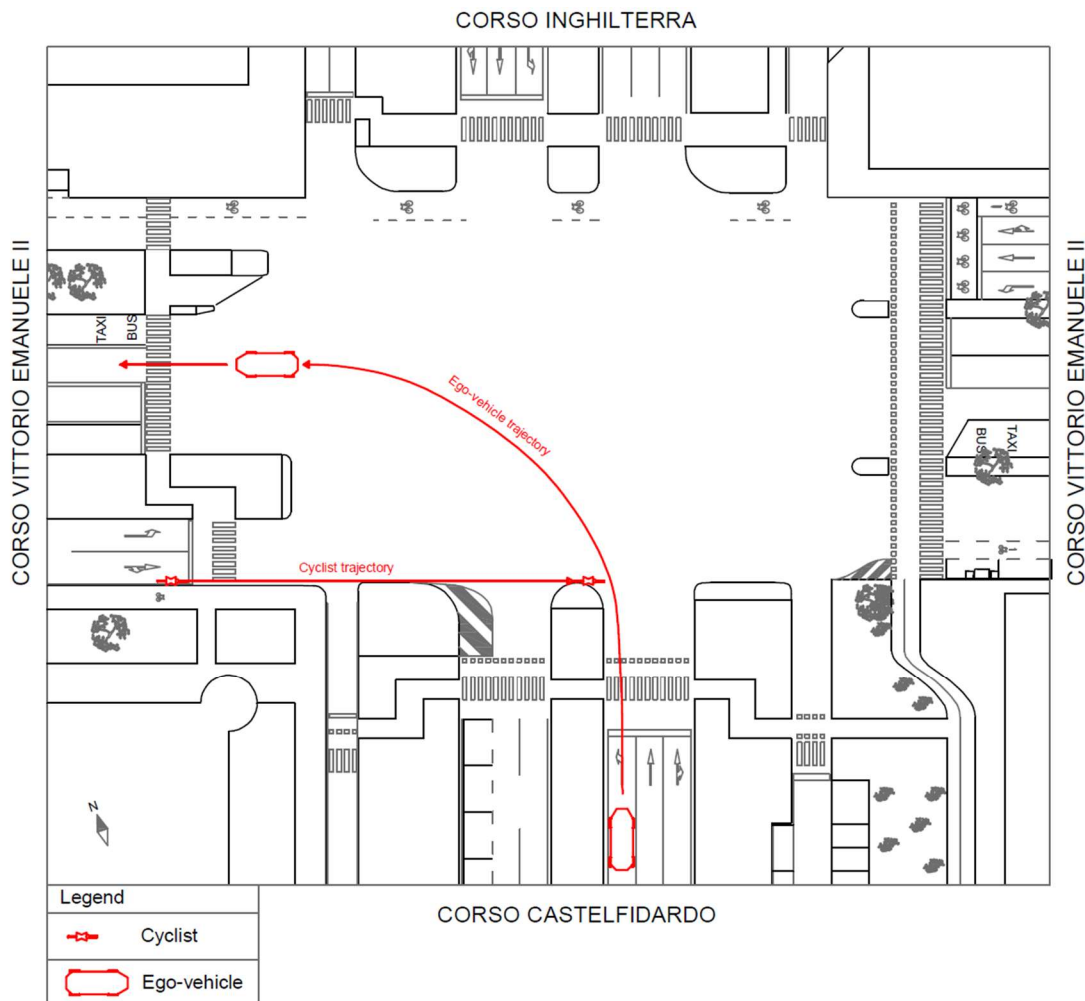


Figure 3.5 : manoeuvre 1 scheme

The second scenario, identified as Manoeuvre 2 (*Figure 3.6*), replicates the left-turn crossing conflict found in Cluster B4 (*Section 2.1.2*). Here, the driver arrives from Corso Inghilterra and intends to turn left into the side road of Corso Vittorio Emanuele II (towards Porta Nuova train station). The green light is short, and the stopping line is set back a few meters from the intersection, often prompting drivers to speed up to reach the side road in time. The conflict arises when a cyclist accelerates from the sidewalk corner, between Vittorio Emanuele II and Corso Castelfidardo, at the bike crossings to reach the other side of the road. The cyclist frequently ignores the red traffic lights, mistakenly thinking the intersection is empty, and crosses into the vehicle's path.

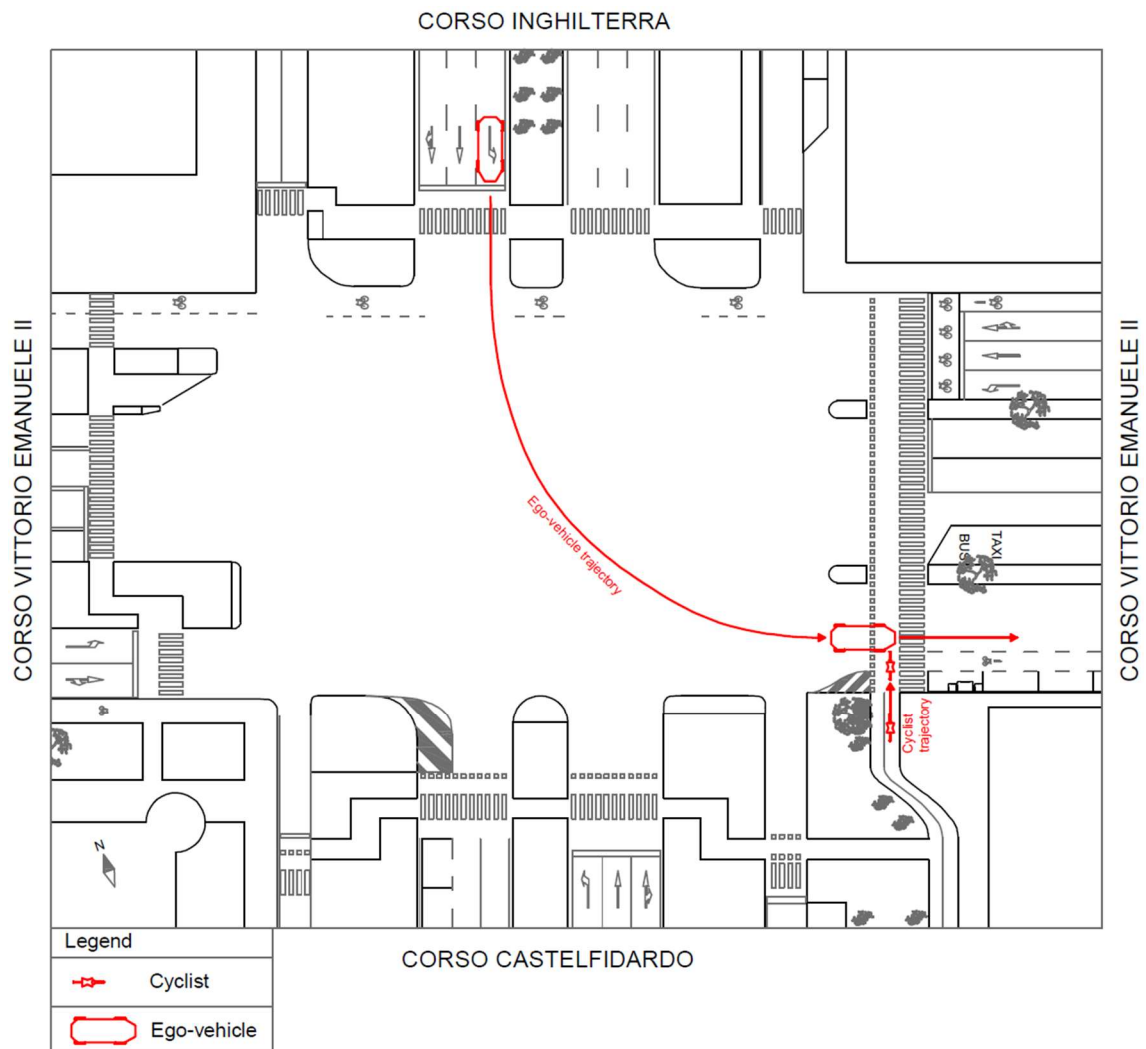


Figure 3.6 : Manoeuvre 2 scheme

Finally, Manoeuvre 3 (*Figure 3.7*) addresses the "Chicane cut" behaviour, also derived from Cluster B4 (*Section 2.1.2*). In this case, the participant is driving along the side road of Corso Vittorio Emanuele II (towards Porta Nuova train station) through a dedicated lane, which then becomes a shared lane after the intersection. The conflict occurs when a cyclist coming from Corso Castelfidardo needs to merge into this shared lane. Instead of following the tortuous chicane, the cyclist decides to cut through the parking lane that divides the bike lane and sidewalk. This results in a sudden entry into the lane directly in front of the vehicle, in a section with no protection.

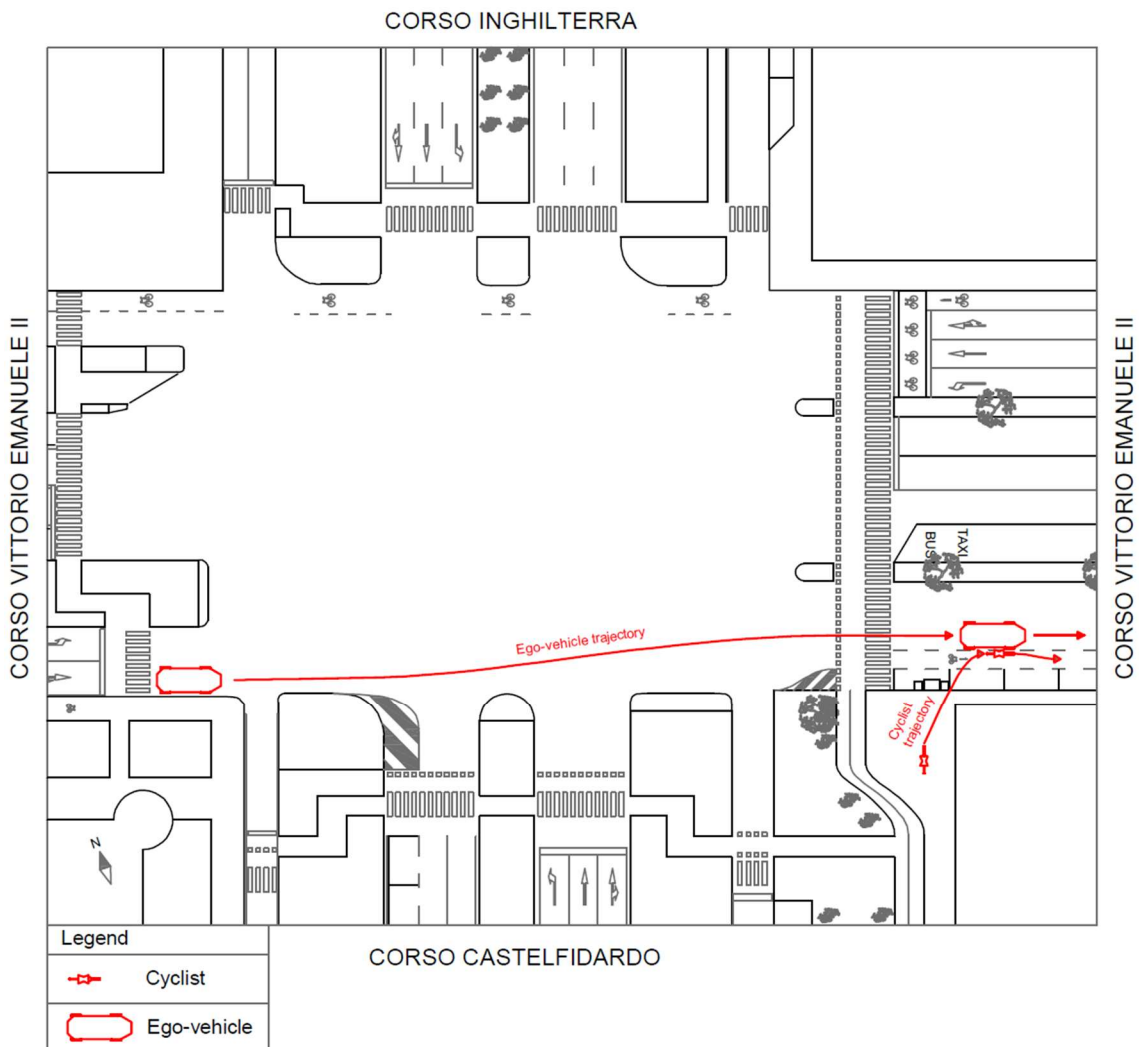


Figure 3.7 : Manoeuvre 3 scheme

3.1.3 Infrastructure configurations (Real vs. Countermeasure)

To evaluate the safety effectiveness of infrastructure, as previously mentioned (*Section 3.1*), two configurations of the intersection have been modelled:

1. Real Scenario (state-of-the-art): a faithful replica of the actual intersection, including all the issues explained in *Section 3.1.2* (*Figure 3.8*).
2. Countermeasure scenario (treatment): a redesigned intersection with a symmetrical approach for the bike lanes all over the intersection (*Figure 3.9*). This includes a dedicated, protected bike crossing lane adjacent to the pedestrian crossing. Those bike crossings are straight and follow the direction of the protected bike lanes on the side roads, avoiding the chicanes and the confusion caused by the asymmetrical layout.



Figure 3.8 : Real scenario

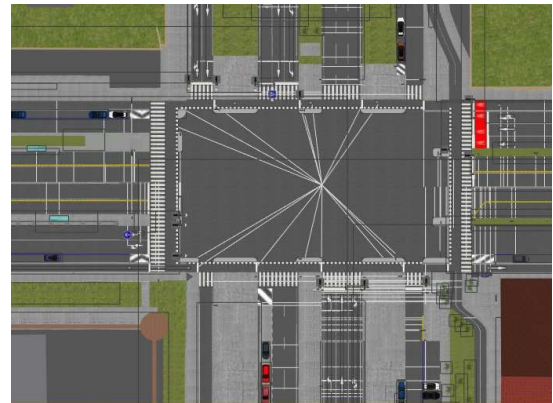


Figure 3.9 : Countermeasure scenario

Although the geometrical treatment is applied to the entire intersection, it operates differently depending on the specific critical manoeuvre. For Manoeuvre 1, as shown in the comparison in *Figure 3.10*, the design eliminates the chicane to ensure symmetry and avoid confusion regarding the correct path to follow. From the driver's point of view, the new signalised bike path provides better focus on the bike crossing at that critical point. Moreover, this design shortens the distance between the stopping line and the critical point, so that the driver will arrive at the same point at a slower speed, since he/she did not have enough space to reach the same speed.

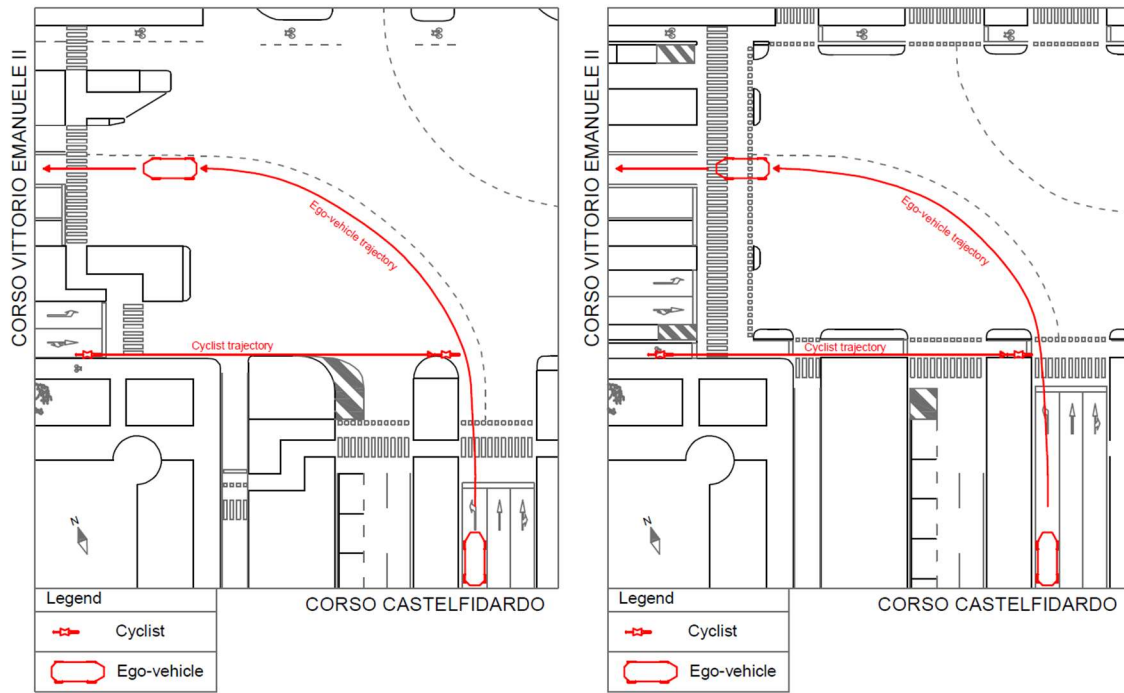


Figure 3.10 : Manoeuvre 1 Real scenario (left picture) vs Countermeasure scenario (right picture)

Regarding Manoeuvre 2 (Figure 3.11), the design similarly includes a shortened distance for the left manoeuvre. Since the traffic light cycle remains unchanged, this results in a reduced “rush feeling” for the driver, who reaches the conflict point at a lower speed. Additionally, the conflict point is better signalled thanks to the introduction of protection curbs.

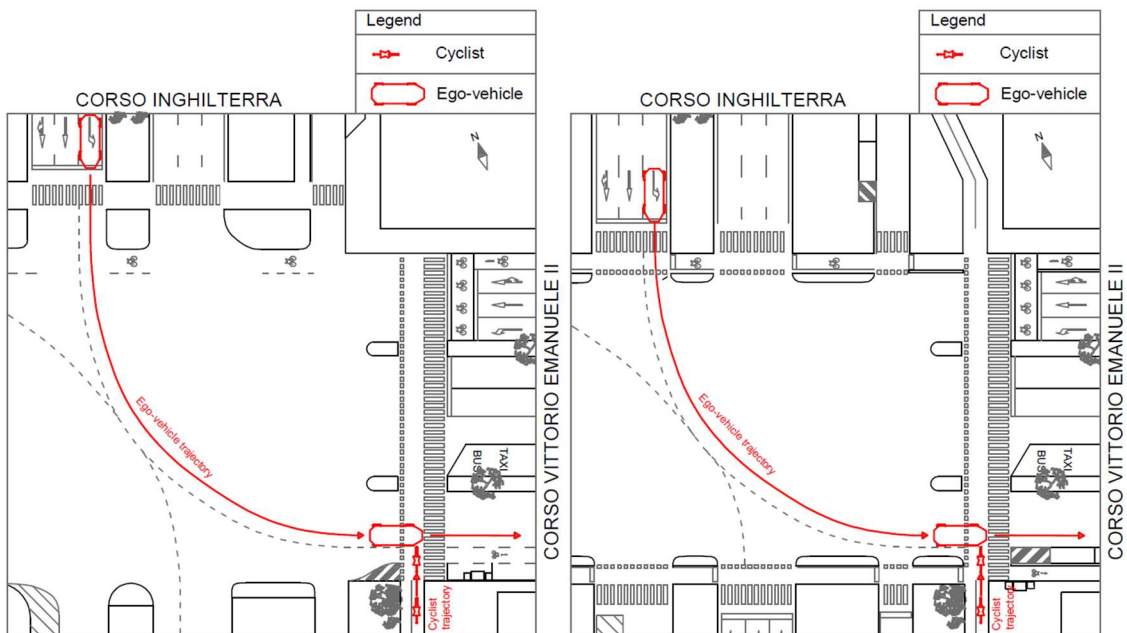


Figure 3.11 : Manoeuvre 2 Real scenario (left picture) vs Countermeasure scenario (right picture)

Finally, for Manoeuvre 3 (Figure 3.12 and Figure 3.13), the main countermeasure involves positioning the dedicated bike lane on the side road before and after the intersection. It provides a straighter path for both bikes and cars, preventing the vehicle from occupying the bike lane. Furthermore, the bike lane is separated from the car lane by the parking lot, which provides greater protection for cyclists.

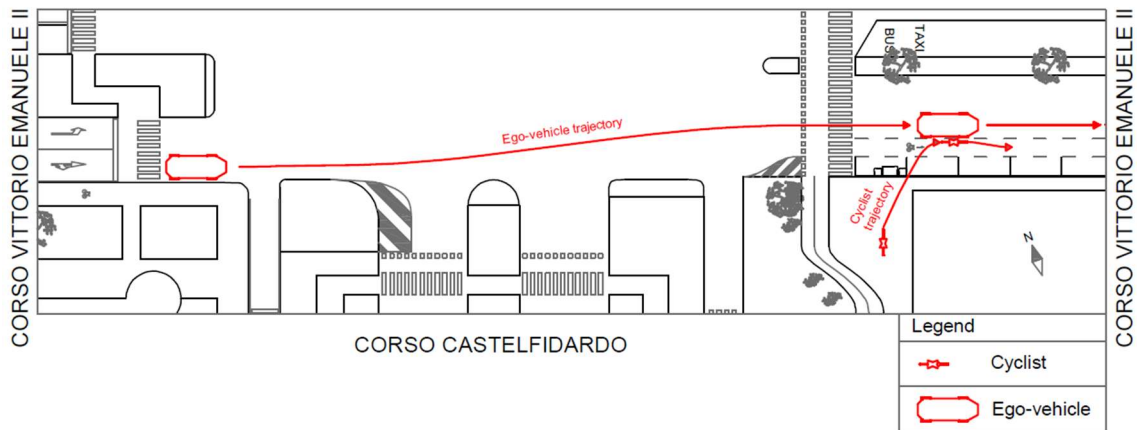


Figure 3.12 : Manoeuvre 3 Real scenario

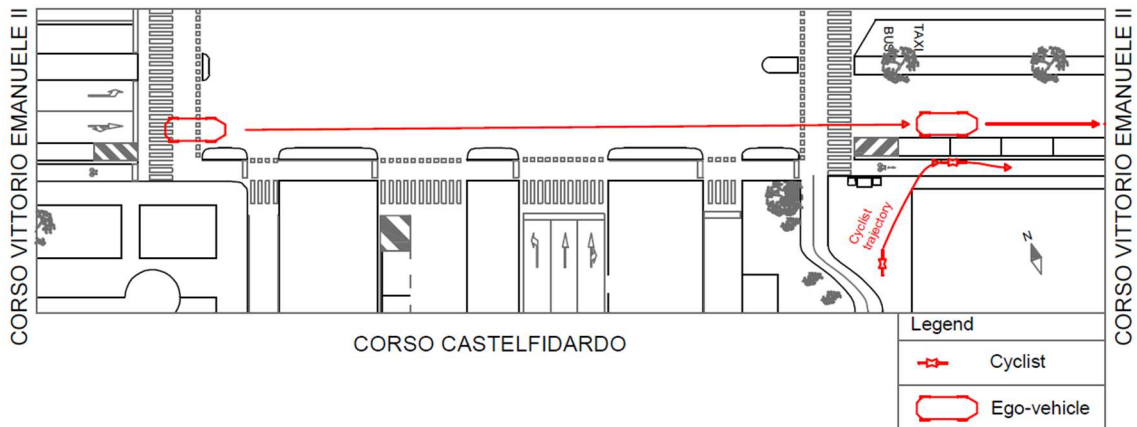


Figure 3.13 : Manoeuvre 3 Countermeasure scenario

3.1.4 Experimental Protocol

Four phases describe the experimental protocol (Figure 3.14).

1. Participant Enrolment (remote): before entering the road safety laboratory, participants were asked to complete a pre-drive questionnaire online, via Microsoft Forms. The specific questions contained in the form are shown in the Attachment B. It included the gathering of the demographic data

(*Attachment B.1*) and three fundamental psychometric questionnaires (*Attachment B.3, B.5, B.7*) to profile the driving behaviour and personality:

- *Manchester Driver Behaviour Questionnaire (MDBQ)*: to evaluate the self-reported tendency of committing errors or willing violations while driving, in order to consider the human contribution to road collisions (Reason et al., 1990). The questionnaire consisted of 27 items, each evaluated using a 6-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (“Never”) to 6 (“Almost always”).
 - *Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS)*: to measure personality traits related to impulsiveness profiles: attentional, motor, and non-planning Impulsivity dimensions (Patton et al., 1995), which could influence reaction to danger. The assessment included 30 items, scored on a 4-point scale ranging from 1 (“Rarely/Never”) to 4 (“Almost always/Always”).
 - *Mind-reading Belief Scale*: included to understand the extent to which drivers expect other road users to intuitively comprehend their intentions or mental states. Participants rated 8 specific statements using a 5-point Likert scale, from 1 (“Strongly disagree”) to 5 (“Strongly agree”).
2. Pre-Simulation Phase (in Lab): once in the laboratory, participants filled out the “*Informed consent and privacy*” form, which can be found in *Attachment A*. After an explanation on how to operate the simulator and the eventuality of motion sickness, they had a training session to familiarise themselves with the steering wheel and brake pedal sensitivity.
 3. Simulation Phase: after a quick explanation of the manoeuvres to carry out, participants drove the four scenarios of their randomly assigned block. At the end of each scenario, the *NASA-TLX* questionnaire (*Attachment C*) (Hart, 1988) was filled out to measure the mental workload perceived during the specific drive: participants rated six dimensions (Mental Demand, Physical Demand, Temporal Demand, Performance, Effort, and Frustration) on a 7-point scale ranging from 1 (“Low”) to 7 (“High”).
 4. Post-Simulation Phase: at the end of the whole experiment session, drivers filled out the *Simulation Sickness Questionnaire (SSQ)* (*Attachment D*) (Kennedy et al., 1993) to rule out the hypothesis of motion

sickness affecting the data. Participants evaluated 16 physical symptoms (e.g., nausea, dizziness, headache) on a 4-point severity scale ("None", "Slight", "Moderate", "Severe").

EXPERIMENTAL PROTOCOL

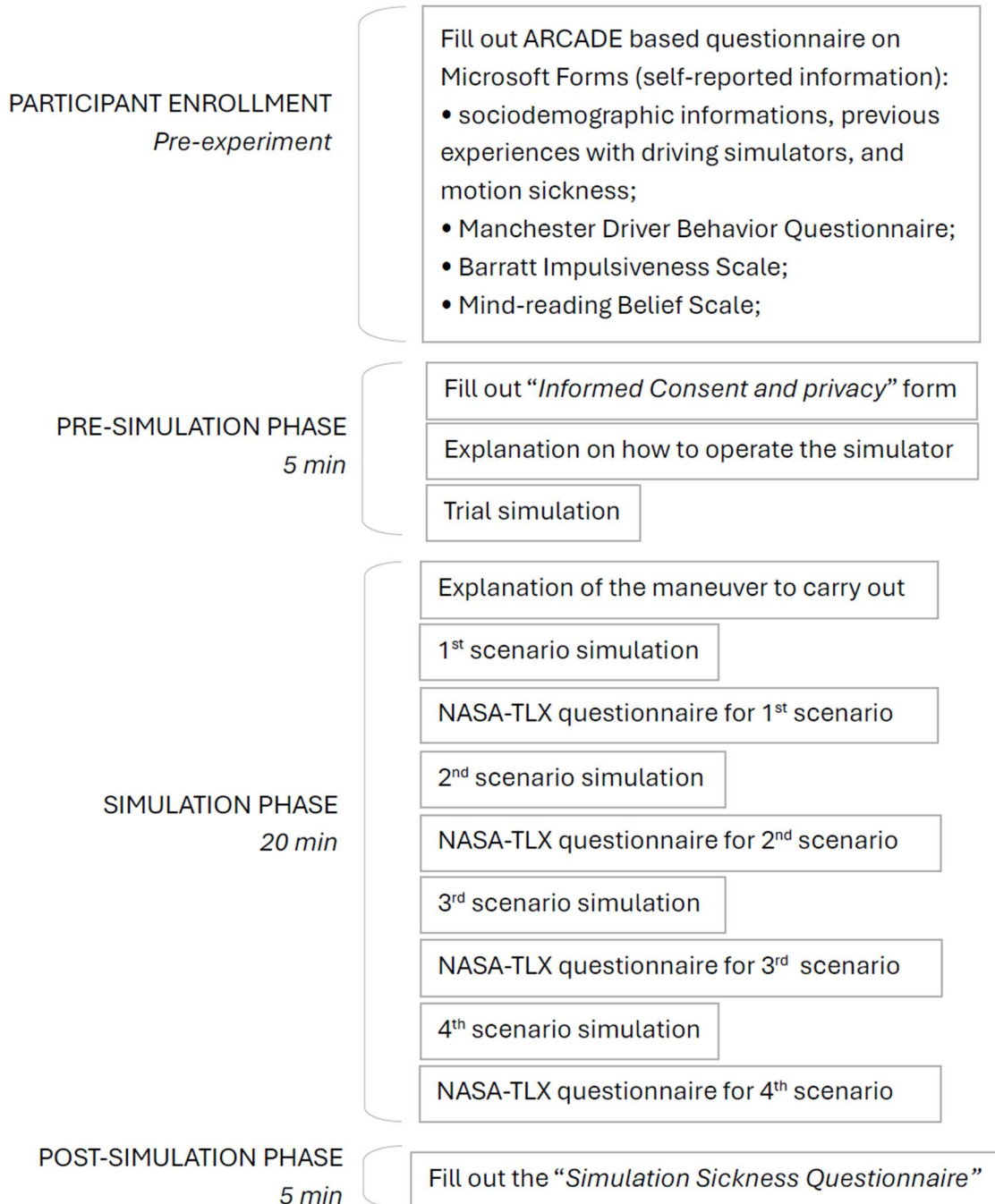


Figure 3.14 : Experimental protocol flowchart

3.1.5 Equipment

The experiment was carried out at the Road Safety Laboratory of the Polytechnic of Turin, using a fixed-base driving simulator supplied by AVSimulation (*Figure 3.15*).



Figure 3.15 : Fixed-base driving simulator at RSDS Lab (Politecnico di Torino)

The workstation faithfully replicates the driving place of a real vehicle to guarantee complete immersion. The user interface consists in:

- steering wheel with force-feedback (Logitech G29), which integrates commands for lights and windshield wipers, needed to recreate tactile sensations;
- a complete pedal set (clutch, brake, throttle) and a seven-speed manual gearbox (six gears plus reverse);
- reclining seat (tilt and horizontally) to better adapt to the participant;
- surround audio system with four speakers to reproduce environmental sounds and engine RPM, increasing sensorial realism.

The scenario is projected on three LCD Samsung screens (32-inch Full HD). The side monitors are inclined 25° relative to the central one. This configuration guarantees a 130° horizontal field of view (FOV), which is essential for the driver to perceive cyclists in the peripheral vision field. A fourth 12-inch screen is used as a dashboard, showing the speedometer, engine speed sensor and warning lights.

The simulation is operated by two units equipped with Intel® Core™ i7-13700K processors, 32 GB of RAM and NVIDIA GeForce RTX 4080 graphic cards. The computing power is divided between a “Visual” computer, exclusively dedicated to graphical rendering, and a “Supervisor” computer, which manages vehicle physics and logic.

In addition to the telemetry data logged by the simulator, an external camera was integrated into the experimental setup. A Sony Handycam HDR-SR1 was positioned to frame the steering wheel and the participant's hands. This additional data source was used to visually capture and validate the specific evasive manoeuvres (i.e., sudden steering or braking) performed by the drivers in response to the conflicts, thereby enabling cross-referencing with the data.

The software used is SCANer Studio (AVSimulation), structured in interconnected modules. The *Terrain* module was used to model road geometry and logic, while the *Scenario* module is used to manage the traffic, both vehicles and VRUs, and triggers. The *Analysis* module operates during experiments and gathers data at 100 Hz to ensure extreme precision.

However, the use of virtual environments inevitably raises the issue of correspondence with the real world. Scientific literature differentiates between “absolute validity” (perfect numerical parameter correspondence, such as speed) and “relative validity” (correspondence of behavioural tendencies). Fundamental studies on the validation (Kaptein et al., 1996) demonstrate that achieving relative validity is sufficient for road safety evaluation. This concept is further confirmed in the field of road design (Bella, 2008), where studies highlight that although drivers may perceive speed slightly differently from reality, they commit the same types of errors and react to infrastructure changes with the same behavioural patterns observed on real roads. Therefore, the simulator is considered a reliable

tool for evaluating the effectiveness of new countermeasures (i.e. new bike lanes) in a preventive phase, before their actual construction.

3.1.6 Observed measures

To quantify safety performance, specific metrics were recorded for each manoeuvre, since the recreated conflicts differ from one another. The analysed variables include:

Manoeuvre 1

In this manoeuvre the main risk is given by the potential side collision during the acceleration of the ego-vehicle:

- minimum-time-to-collision (MTTC), from the time-to-collision (Hayward, 1972) data between ego-vehicle and cyclist. It represents the primary safety index and is calculated as the minimum time until collision if vehicles maintained that instantaneous speed and trajectory;
- speed in the conflict point: speed of the ego-vehicle at the moment of interaction with cyclist;
- steering wheel manoeuvre of the ego-vehicle (amplitude of the steering correction);
- evasive manoeuvre by ego-vehicle categorised as a binary variable (1 = evasive manoeuvre happened; 0 = evasive manoeuvre didn't happen), to gather the instinctive reaction of the driver like Longitudinal (Brake) | Lateral (Steering wheel angle) | Both longitudinal and lateral evasive manoeuvre | No evasive manoeuvre at all. An example of the output for one driver is shown in *Table 3.6*.

Table 3.6 : Example of observations of evasive manoeuvres

NGOSF ID Scenario	Evasive Manoeuvre			
	Longitudinal	Lateral	Both	None
3.3	1	0	0	0
3.2	1	0	0	0
3.8	0	0	0	1
3.5	0	0	0	1

Manoeuvre 2

The analysis here focuses on speed management while approaching the conflict point, given the short green light timing:

- MTTC between the ego-vehicle and the cyclist;
- speed of the ego-vehicle at the conflict point;
- speed management, calculated as the variation of ego-vehicle speed between the maximum speed inside the intersection and the speed at the conflict point;
- ego-vehicle minimum acceleration measured in the segment between the centre of the intersection and the conflict point. To calculate this, two specific virtual sensors (triggers) were placed within the digital environment to delimit the measurement area: the first trigger marks the turning phase at the centre of the intersection, while the second trigger identifies the potential conflict point with the cyclist. The positioning of these triggers for both configurations is shown in *Figures 3.16* and *3.17*.



Figure 3.16 : Real scenario with triggers for manoeuvre 2

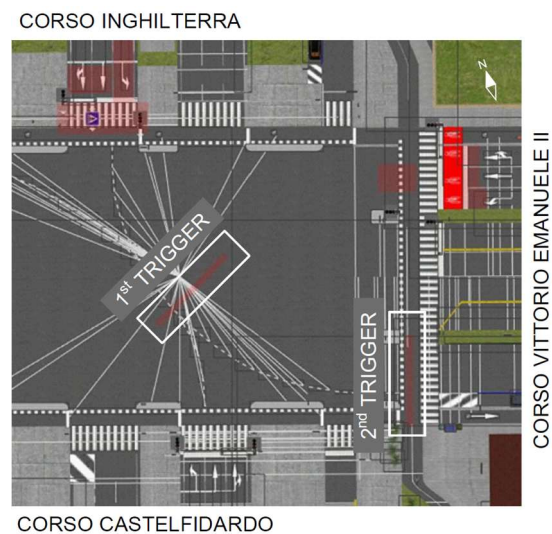


Figure 3.17 : Countermeasure scenario with triggers for manoeuvre 2

- deceleration of the ego-vehicle at the conflict point to assess the “surprise effect”;
- spatial gap between point of ego-vehicle maximum speed and the conflict point;

- evasive manoeuvre by ego-vehicle categorised as a binary variable: Longitudinal | Lateral | Both | None.

Manoeuvre 3

Being a conflict given by a sudden entry from an unexpected location, observations focus on quick reflexes:

- MTTC minimum between the ego-vehicle and the cyclist;
- speed of the ego-vehicle at the conflict point;
- variation of the ego-vehicle speed calculated between the intersection entry and the conflict point. As with the previous manoeuvre, the measurement area is delimited by two triggers: the first detects the vehicle entering the intersection, while the second is placed exactly at the conflict point where the cyclist cuts into the lane. The specific positioning of these sensors is illustrated in *Figure 3.18* and *Figure 3.19*;

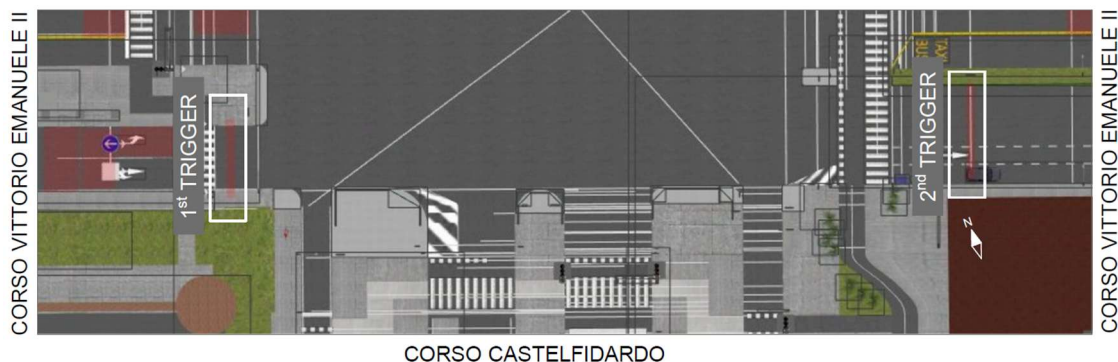


Figure 3.18 : Real scenario with triggers for manoeuvre 3

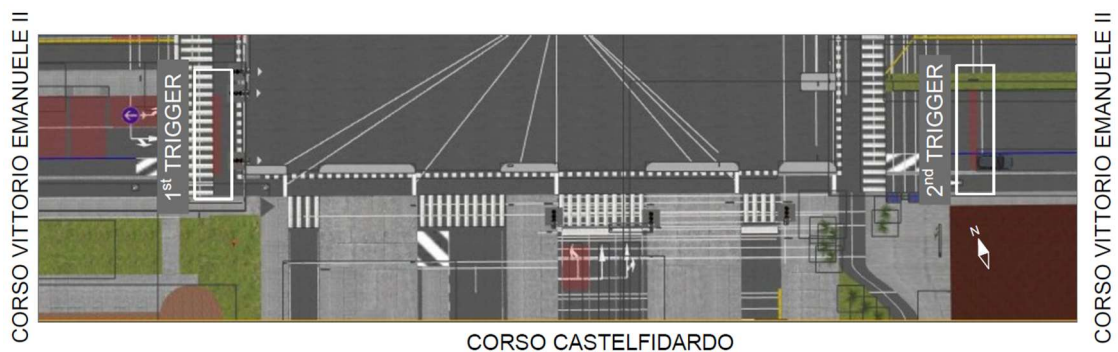


Figure 3.19 : Countermeasure scenario with triggers for manoeuvre 3

- ego-vehicle deceleration peak in the conflict point;
- spatial gap between the point of the ego-vehicle's maximum speed and the conflict point;

- evasive manoeuvre by ego-vehicle categorised as a binary variable: Longitudinal | Lateral | Both | None.

3.2 Data analysis and modelling

3.2.1 Psychometric data analysis

To comprehensively outline the drivers' profiles and evaluate their cognitive states during the simulation, descriptive statistics and reliability analyses were conducted on data collected via psychometric questionnaires.

For the Manchester Driver Behaviour Questionnaire (MDBQ), the original 6-point scale responses were recoded into a continuous 0-5 scale (from 0 = "Never" to 5 = "Almost always") to facilitate data interpretation. According to the original theoretical framework (Reason et al., 1990), the 27 items were aggregated into two macro-categories: "Errors" (comprising unintentional mistakes and cognitive lapses, 16 items) and "Violations" (comprising deliberate deviations from safe practices, 11 items).

Similarly, for the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS), responses were collected on a 4-point scale (1 = "Rarely/Never" to 4 = "Almost always/Always"). Prior to aggregation, appropriate reverse scoring was applied to specific items to ensure directional consistency. According to the original theoretical framework (Patton et al., 1995), the 30 items were grouped into three second-order factors: Attentional Impulsiveness (8 items), Motor Impulsiveness (11 items), and Nonplanning Impulsiveness (11 items).

Finally, the Mind-Reading Belief Scale was administered to assess drivers' beliefs about intention understanding. Participants rated 8 specific statements using a 5-point Likert scale (e.g., from 0 = "Strongly disagree" to 4 = "Strongly agree"). Following the specific scoring guidelines, reverse-scoring was applied to half of the items (items 5, 6, 7, and 8). The items were then averaged to compute two distinct subscales: the "Self" dimension, assessing the perceived personal ability to read others' intentions, and the "Self & Other" dimension, evaluating beliefs regarding the general legibility of human behaviour and interactions.

To ensure the psychometric reliability of the MDBQ and BIS scales within the selected sample, internal consistency was evaluated using Cronbach's Alpha (α) for both the total sample and the individual experimental groups for each manoeuvre. Following standard statistical guidelines (Tavakol & Dennick, 2011), an α value greater than 0.70 was considered acceptable, while values above 0.80 and 0.90 indicated good and excellent internal consistency, respectively.

Concerning the post-scenario evaluations, the NASA-TLX scores were processed using the Raw-TLX (RTLX) approach (Hart, 1988). The final workload score for each participant in each scenario was calculated as the arithmetic mean of the six subscales, yielding a global perceived mental workload score ranging from 1 (Low) to 7 (High).

3.2.2 Kinematic data modelling

The statistical analysis of the data has been conducted using the open-source software Jamovi (version 2.3.28), based on the R language (The Jamovi project, 2024). The analytical strategy was driven by the *Within-Subject* nature of the experimental design, which exposed each participant to all combinations of scenarios. This configuration generates a hierarchical data structure in which observations from the same participant are correlated rather than independent. To manage this dependency and isolate individual variability, the Linear Mixed-Effects Model (LMM) approach was selected. It is vastly consolidated in the road safety field, as demonstrated by recent research highlighting its robustness in handling simulation data with repeated measurements (Lioi et al., 2022).

From a mathematical perspective, the model distinguishes between the population average response (Fixed Effects) and the specific variations among individual participants (Random Effects). The general equation used for the continuous variables is shown in *Equation (1)*:

$$Y_{ijkl} = (\beta_0 + u_{0i}) + \beta_1 I_j + \beta_2 L_k + \beta_3 C_l + \beta_{int}(Interaction) + \epsilon_{ijkl} \quad (1)$$

where,

- Y_{ijkl} : value of the observed dependent variable (e.g. speed, MTTC, etc.);
- β_0 : fixed intercept (global average);

- u_{0i} : random intercept for participant ($1|ParticipantID$). This term captures the specific “baseline” of each driver, allowing for the estimation of treatments considering subjective variability (Field et al., 2013);
- $\beta_{1..3}$: coefficients related to the experimental controlled factors (Fixed Effects), specifically Infrastructure (I_j), Lighting (L_k) and Cyclist behaviour (C_l);
- β_{int} : terms related to the first-level interactions (two-way) between main factors;
- ϵ_{ijkl} : residual error, assumed with normal distribution.

Although the LMM was the primary analytical approach, General Linear Models (GLM) were employed as a fallback strategy in specific cases where LMMs resulted in a singular fit. This condition occurs when the variance of the random effects is estimated to be zero (or near zero), indicating that inter-individual variability is negligible relative to the residual variance. In such instances, removing the random effect allows for a more robust estimation of the fixed effects (Bates et al., 2015).

The final configuration of the model is the result of an optimisation process based on backward elimination. Starting from a “saturated” model with all the variables and interactions, the terms have been iteratively removed with the aim of minimising the Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC). According to (Schwarz, 1978), the best model has the lowest BIC possible. Indeed, this index indicates the model's precision without unnecessary complexity, selecting the equation that describes the phenomena with the fewest variables.

The statistical significance was evaluated by setting the error rate at 0.05. Finally, for the significant interactions, a post hoc analysis was conducted using pairwise comparisons, applying Holm's correction to control for multiple testing. Holm's correction was applied to compensate the error given by multiple tests.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the results obtained from the driving simulation experiments are presented. As already described in the methodology (*Section 2.4*), the statistical analysis was primarily performed using Linear Mixed-Effects Model (LMMs), to evaluate the impact of the experimental factors on driver behaviour. However, where the random variance proved negligible (singular fit), standard General Linear Models (GLM) were applied to ensure model convergence. In the latter case specific statistical approaches are detailed within each subsection.

Furthermore, prior to the main kinematic analysis, participants' subjective well-being was assessed using the *Simulation Sickness Questionnaire (SSQ)*. As detailed in *Attachment D.1*, the experimental protocol did not induce any severe simulator sickness. The majority of responses indicated no physical discomfort, with only a few instances of slight or moderate symptoms. Crucially, none of the participants experienced symptoms severe enough to cause significant distress or lead to dropout from the experiment. This outcome guarantees the complete immersion of the subjects in the virtual environment and ensures the absolute validity of the collected driving data.

4.1 Sample Profiling: Self-reported Driving Behaviour

A preliminary analysis of the pre-experiment questionnaires was conducted to outline participants' driving profiles.

The internal consistency of the Manchester Driver Behaviour Questionnaire (MDBQ) resulted in excellent across all sub-samples (Cronbach's $\alpha > 0.87$), confirming the reliability of the instrument. Overall, the total sample ($N = 49$) exhibited a cautious, compliant self-reported driving style. The average score for unintentional "Errors" was extremely low ($M = 0.77$, $SD = 0.84$), as was the score for intentional "Violations" ($M = 1.05$, $SD = 1.11$), considering the 0-to-5 evaluation scale.

When breaking down the results by the three assigned driving manoeuvres, as shown in *Table 4.1*, the behavioural profiles remained highly consistent, indicating that the samples were well balanced.

Results and discussion

Table 4.1 : Self-reported driving behaviour (MDBQ) scores across experimental groups. (SD = standard deviation). Note: Scores range from 0 (Never) to 5 (Almost always)

Experimental Group	N	Errors: Mean (SD)	Violations: Mean (SD)
Manoeuvre 1	16	0.71 (0.76)	1.01 (1.11)
Manoeuvre 2	16	0.72 (0.80)	0.96 (1.04)
Manoeuvre 3	17	0.85 (0.92)	1.12 (1.17)

This substantial homogeneity among the three subgroups ensures that any significant difference observed in the simulated kinematic responses can be reliably attributed to the infrastructural layout and the specific scenario variables, rather than to underlying predispositions to risky driving behaviour among the participants.

Similarly, the analysis of the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS) confirmed a balanced distribution of personality traits among the subgroups. The internal consistency was reliable across all subsamples (Cronbach's $\alpha > 0.71$) and in the total sample ($\alpha = 0.76$). Overall, participants exhibited low levels of impulsiveness across all three dimensions, with mean scores generally hovering around 2 (2 = Sometimes) on the 1-to-4 scale. As detailed in *Table 4.2*, no remarkable deviations were observed across the three driving manoeuvre groups regarding Attentional, Motor, and Non-planning impulsiveness.

Table 4.2 : Self-reported impulsiveness (BIS) scores across experimental groups. (SD = standard deviation). Note: Scores range from 1 (Never/Rarely) to 4 (Almost always/Always)

Experimental Group	N	Attentional: Mean (SD)	Motor: Mean (SD)	Non-planning: Mean (SD)
Manoeuvre 1	16	1.96 (0.87)	1.77 (0.80)	2.19 (0.93)
Manoeuvre 2	16	1.91 (0.91)	1.71 (0.76)	2.11 (0.84)
Manoeuvre 3	17	1.98 (0.92)	1.80 (0.84)	2.02 (0.84)

Finally, the Mind-Reading Belief Scale was analysed to assess drivers' expectations about the predictability of other road users' intentions. As shown in *Table 4.3*, the scores for both the "Self" dimension (perceived ability to read others' intentions) and the "Self & Other" dimension (beliefs on the general legibility of human behaviour) indicated a moderate level of confidence, with mean values hovering around the midpoint of the evaluation scale. The

distribution of these scores was highly uniform across the three manoeuvre groups.

Table 4.3 : Self-reported mind-reading belief scores across experimental groups. (SD = standard deviation). Note: Scores range from 0 (Strongly disagree) to 4 (Strongly agree)

Experimental Group	N	Self: Mean (SD)	Self&Others: Mean (SD)
Manoeuvre 1	16	2.11 (0.95)	1.86 (0.97)
Manoeuvre 2	16	2.20 (1.03)	1.67 (1.08)
Manoeuvre 3	17	2.22 (0.96)	1.47 (1.01)

This combined evidence from the psychometric questionnaires (MDBQ, BIS, and Mind-Reading) solidifies the premise of the study: any significant kinematic differences observed during the simulations can be reliably attributed to the infrastructural layout and the specific scenario variables, rather than to underlying predispositions to aggressive, aberrant, or impulsive driving among the participants.

4.2 Kinematic results

Before analysing the specific critical interactions, a preliminary check of general driving behaviour was conducted to verify that participants' speeds were consistent with the simulated urban environment. The mean speeds observed in the scenarios are reported in *Table 4.4*, and were found to be consistent with the expected urban limits across different manoeuvres, confirming the validity of the simulation immersion.

Consequently, the detailed analysis is structured according to the three specific critical manoeuvres identified. In the analysis, the statistical significance of the Fixed Effects (infrastructure, lighting, cyclist behaviour) and their interactions is reported for each dependent variable (e.g., speed, MTTC, peak deceleration). Statistical significance is assumed for p -value < 0.05. Where significant interactions were found, post-hoc pairwise comparisons (with Bonferroni correction) have been reported to describe the direction and magnitude of the observed effects.

Table 4.4 : Mean Speed for each scenario (SD = standard deviation)

Driving scenarios	Speed (km/h)	
	Mean	SD
1.1	11.67	0.89
1.2	11.78	0.40
1.3	11.96	0.52
1.4	11.69	0.55
1.5	11.70	0.60
1.6	12.20	0.98
1.7	12.11	0.27
1.8	11.79	0.67
2.1	10.27	0.34
2.2	10.30	0.70
2.3	10.16	0.94
2.4	10.04	0.47
2.5	10.50	0.81
2.6	10.10	0.56
2.7	10.25	0.46
2.8	9.58	1.87
3.1	22.88	3.15
3.2	22.88	2.23
3.3	24.15	2.61
3.4	22.65	4.00
3.5	22.85	1.99
3.6	22.16	3.00
3.7	23.31	4.10
3.8	22.15	0.95

4.2.1 Manoeuvre 1

This section presents the results related to the first critical manoeuvre, explained in *Section 3.1.2*, characterised by the ego-vehicle's left-turn manoeuvre, while the cyclist crosses the road perpendicular to the vehicle's path, ignoring the red light.

Before detailing the inferential analysis performed with LMMs and GLM, *Table 4.5* provides a summary of the descriptive statistics for the main dependent variables considered in this manoeuvre. As a preliminary observation, the raw data suggest a general trend in which the Countermeasure (CM) configuration is associated with lower values for both speed and steering wheel angle than the Real scenario, while the temporal margins (TTC) appear similar. These tendencies are statistically verified in the following subsections.

Table 4.5 : Mean and standard deviation of measured variables in Manoeuvre 1 according to infrastructure configuration (cp = conflict point)

Variable	Infrastructure	Mean (Standard Deviation)
Speed at cp (km/h)	Countermeasure (CM)	22.7 (4.96)
	Real (R)	26.0 (4.11)
TTCmin (s)	Countermeasure (CM)	0.53 (0.13)
	Real (R)	0.54 (0.11)
Steering Wheel (°)	Countermeasure (CM)	65 (25.9)
	Real (R)	94.7 (18.4)

Speed at conflict point (S_{cp})

The analysis of the instantaneous speed measured at the potential conflict point, highlighted a clear influence of the infrastructure configuration. Firstly, inspection of the model residuals (Shapiro-Wilk Test: $W = 0.97$, $p = .202$) confirmed the assumption of normality, validating the use of the LMM model for this dataset.

Following the backward elimination procedure, the final model included only the main effects (infrastructure, lighting, cyclist behaviour), as no significant interactions were found among the experimental factors. The infrastructure configuration emerged as the only statistically significant predictor ($F_{1,45.0} = 10.49$, $p = .002$). Specifically, the analysis of the estimated coefficients indicates that drivers maintained higher speeds in the Real scenario than in the Countermeasure. As shown in *Figure 4.1*, the redesigned intersection reduced the speed by approximately 3.44 km/h (Estimate: 3.35, SE: 1.03) compared to the baseline condition.

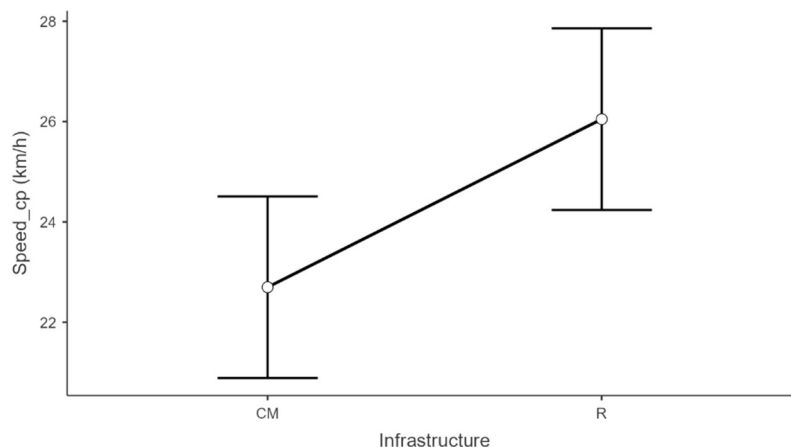


Figure 4.1 : Estimated marginal means of the conflict point speed according to the infrastructure configuration (CM = countermeasure, R = real), Error bars represent 95% Confidence Intervals.

On the contrary, neither the lighting conditions ($p = .524$) nor the cyclist behaviour ($p = .377$) showed a significant impact on the adopted speed. This suggests that, in this scenario, geometric perception of the intersection prevailed over environmental visibility or the cyclist's speed in determining the ego-vehicle's approach speed.

Table 4.6 reports the complete summary of the Linear Mixed-Effects Model for the speed variable. As indicated by the Conditional R^2 (0.294), the model explains approximately 29% of the variance in the data, with the random effects (ParticipantID) accounting for a substantial portion of the variability (ICC = 0.192).

Table 4.6 : Speed at conflict point Manoeuvre 1: Linear mixed-effect model summary. Note: * for $p < .05$, ** for $p < .01$ and *** for $p < .001$. Symbol "-" means not statistically significant

Variables	Effect	Estimate (significance) Speed (km/h)
Fixed Effects		
Intercept		24.38 (***)
Infrastructure	Real – Countermeasure	3.350 (**)
Cyclist Behaviour	Prudent – Aggressive	1.065 (-)
Lighting condition	Night – Day	-0.766 (-)
Random effects		
Participant ID	Variance	4.06
	ICC	0.192
Summary statistics		
	Marginal R^2	0.127
	Conditional R^2	0.294
	Drivers	16
	Observations	64

Minimum Time to Collision (MTTC)

The margin of temporal safety has been analysed, in terms of minimum-time-to-collision (MTTC). Assumption verification indicated a slight deviation from normality in the residuals (Shapiro-Wilk test: $W = 0.95$, $p = .007$). Nevertheless, given the robustness of LMMs and the visual inspection of the Q-Q plot, a parametric analysis has been carried out (Schielzeth et al., 2020).

In contrast to the speed variable, the variance analysis did not reveal any statistically significant effects, neither for the main factors nor for their interactions. Specifically, the infrastructure configuration did not influence the margin of minimum collision ($F_{1,54.0} = 0.02, p = .892$), indicating that TTC values remained the same between Real and Countermeasure infrastructure (estimated mean approximately 0.54 s). In the same way, no significant difference emerged between the cyclists' behaviour ($p = .127$) nor the lighting conditions ($p = .185$).

This result, together with the speed reduction, suggests a compensation mechanism: even though the countermeasure induces drivers to slow down, the temporal safety margin with respect to cyclists' behaviour remains the same, indicating that drivers tend to regulate their behaviour to maintain a stable perceived risk, regardless of the road configuration.

Steering Wheel Angle

The steering wheel angle has been used to evaluate the vehicle's lateral behaviour during the turn. With this variable, the first analysis using an LMM resulted in a singular fit, necessitating the use of the Generalised Linear Model (GLM) approach. The preliminary verifications on the model residuals (Shapiro-Wilk: $W = 0.98, p = .398$) confirmed the assumption of normality.

Similar to what has been observed for speed at the conflict point, the only determining factor is the infrastructure configuration ($F_{1,60.0} = 27.00, p < .001$). The analysis of the estimated parameters showed a substantial difference between the two scenarios: in the real configuration, drivers achieved a much higher steering wheel angle than in the countermeasure case. As highlighted in *Figure 4.2*, the mean steering angle in the baseline scenario was about 29.7° higher (Estimate: 29.7, SE: 5.71) compared to the redesigned scenario. This suggests that the countermeasure, which induced lower speeds, allowed drivers to approach the curve with a less aggressive turn.

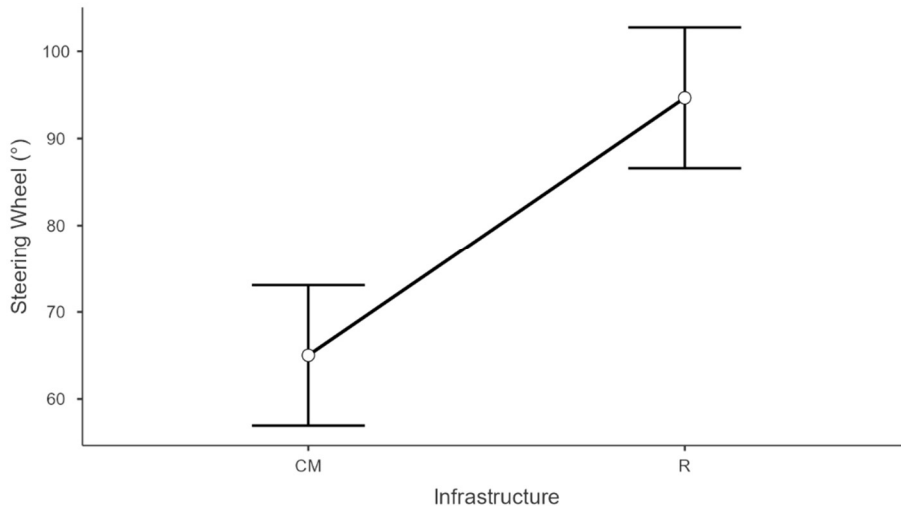


Figure 4.2 : Estimated marginal means of the steering wheel angle according to the infrastructure configuration (CM = countermeasure, R = real), Error bars represent 95% Confidence Intervals.

No significant effects related to cyclist behaviour ($p = .938$) or the lighting condition ($p = .835$) were detected, confirming that the kinematics of the turning manoeuvre are mainly influenced by the road geometry.

The summary of the statistical model for the steering wheel angle is presented in *Table 4.7*. The high significance of the infrastructure effect is confirmed, while the interaction between infrastructure and cyclist behaviour did not reach statistical significance, as detailed in the table.

Table 4.7 : Steering Wheel Angle Manoeuvre 1: General linear model summary. Note: * for $p < .05$, ** for $p < .01$ and *** for $p < .001$. Symbol “-” means not statistically significant

Variables	Effect	Estimate (significance) Steering Angle (°)
Fixed Effects		
Intercept		79.84 (***)
Infrastructure	Real – Countermeasure	29.65 (***)
Cyclist Behaviour	Prudent – Aggressive	-0.52 (-)
Lighting condition	Night – Day	-1.38 (-)
Summary statistics		
R ²		0.311
Adjusted R ²		0.277
F-statistic		9.03
Drivers		16
Observations		64

4.2.2 Manoeuvre 2

The second critical manoeuvre sees the ego-vehicle turning left, and at the end of the turn interacting with the cyclist who's crossing, ignoring the red light, as already described in *Section 3.1.2*. As in the previous section, the analysis begins with a panoramic view of the descriptive statistics for the five dependent variables selected to characterise driver behaviour in this specific context.

As summarised in *Table 4.8*, the preliminary observations of the raw data showed a different trend from Manoeuvre 1. Specifically, the mean speed at the conflict point appears to be the same in both infrastructure configurations, suggesting that, for this manoeuvre, the road geometry does not directly influence the approaching speed. However, differences can be detected in the dynamics of deceleration (DecPeak) and speed variation ($S_{\max}-S_{\text{conflict}}$). Those tendencies will be statistically verified in the following paragraphs using LMM models.

Table 4.8 : Mean and standard deviation of measured variables in Manoeuvre 2 according to infrastructure configuration (cp = conflict point)

Variable	Infrastructure	Mean (Standard Deviation)
TTCmin (s)	Countermeasure (CM)	0.80 (0.28)
	Real (R)	0.77 (0.39)
D _{max} - D _{cp} (m)	Countermeasure (CM)	15.7 (16.9)
	Real (R)	16.0 (16.2)
S _{max} - S _{conflict} (km/h)	Countermeasure (CM)	2.64 (4.17)
	Real (R)	3.29 (5.7)
Speed at cp (km/h)	Countermeasure (CM)	23.2 (5.71)
	Real (R)	23.7 (5.13)
DecPeak at cp (m/s ²)	Countermeasure (CM)	0.13 (1.59)
	Real (R)	0.48 (1.52)

Minimum Time to Collision (MTTC)

The analysis of the temporal safety margin (MTTC) revealed dynamics that differed from those of speed. First, validation of the assumption revealed a deviation from normality in the residuals (Shapiro-Wilk test: $W = 0.905$, $p < .001$). However, the visual inspection of Q-Q plot highlights that this deviation is limited to the ends of the distribution, allowing the validation of the model given its intrinsic robustness (Schielzeth et al., 2020).

The results of the analysis indicated that the infrastructure configuration does not significantly affect the TTC ($F_{1,45.0} = 0.04, p = .837$). TTC values remained the same between the real and the countermeasure design.

The determining factor in this scenario is the cyclist's behaviour, which showed an elevated statistical significance ($F_{1,39.3} = 16.96, p < .001$). As shown in *Figure 4.3*, the temporal safety margin decreases substantially when a driver interacts with an aggressive cyclist rather than a prudent one. Specifically, the analysis of estimated coefficients indicates that an aggressive cyclist reduces the TTC by 0.24 seconds (Estimate: -0.24, SE: 0.06) relative to the prudent condition, lowering the variable from 0.91 s to 0.67 s.

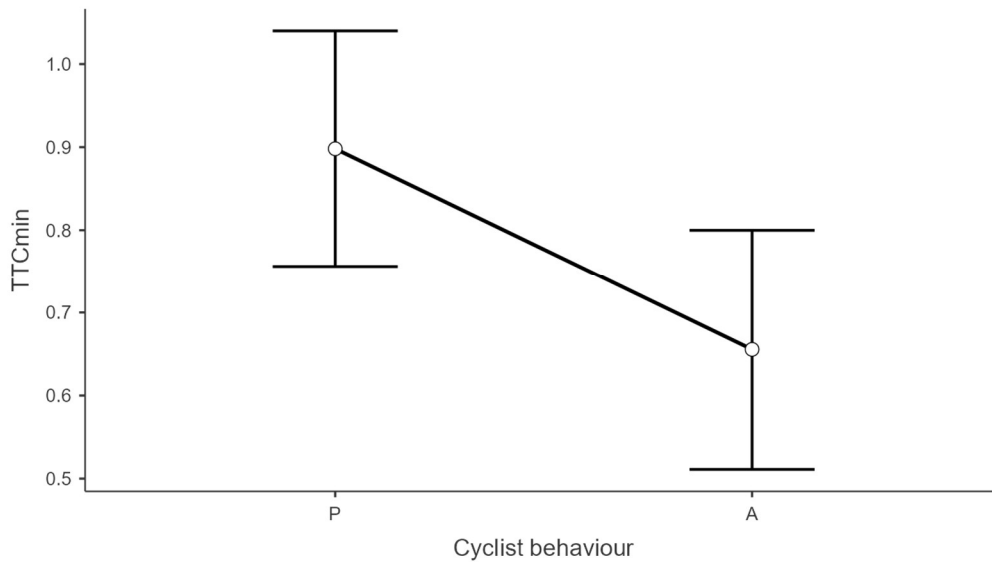


Figure 4.3 : Estimated marginal means of the MTTC according to the cyclist behaviour (P = prudent, A = aggressive), Error bars represent 95% Confidence Intervals.

Table 4.9 reports the complete summary of the model. The Conditional R^2 of 0.544 indicates that the model explains more than 50% of the variance, with a strong contribution from inter-individual variability (ICC = 0.477).

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Table 4.9 : MTTC Manoeuvre 2: Linear mixed-effect model summary Note: * for $p < .05$, ** for $p < .01$ and *** for $p < .001$. Symbol “-” means not statistically significant.

Variables	Effect	Estimate (significance) MTTC (s)
Fixed Effects		
Intercept		0.777 (***)
Infrastructure	Countermeasure – Real	0.012 (-)
Cyclist Behaviour	Aggressive – Prudent	-0.243 (***)
Lighting condition	Night – Day	0.013 (-)
Random effects		
Participant ID	Variance	0.049
	ICC	0.477
Summary statistics		
	Marginal R ²	0.129
	Conditional R ²	0.545
	Drivers	16
	Observations	64

No significant effect resulted for the lighting conditions ($p = .828$). These results suggest that the collision risk is almost entirely caused by the VRU's kinematics (the cyclist) and that geometric variation is insufficient to mitigate the risk when the cyclist's behaviour is aggressive.

Distance of beginning of deceleration ($D_{Smax}-D_{CP}$)

To better understand drivers' anticipation strategies, the distance from the conflict point to the start of the deceleration phase (i.e., the maximum speed in the intersection) has also been analysed. Also, for this variable, the residuals validation showed a deviation from normality (Shapiro-Wilk test: $W = 0.936$, $p = .002$). Nevertheless, the visual coherency of Q-Q plot in the middle section supports the validation of the LMM analysis (Schielzeth et al., 2020).

The mixed model results indicate that none of the experimental factors has a significant influence on the starting point of the slowing down manoeuvre. No statistical differences have been reported between the two infrastructure configurations ($F_{1,44.9} = 0.02$, $p = .882$), nor for cyclist behaviour ($p = .231$) or lighting conditions ($p = .578$).

The model intercept estimates the mean distance to the beginning of deceleration at about 15.7 meters from the conflict point. This result suggests that the initiation of this manoeuvre is primarily driven by visual perception of the intersection itself, rather than by the specific configuration or perceived level of risk.

Variation of speed (S_{\max} - S_{CP})

In addition to the braking distance, the magnitude of deceleration has also been analysed, calculated as the difference between the maximum speed during the crossing of the intersection and the speed at the conflict point. The analysis of residuals showed a non-normal distribution (Shapiro-Wilk test: $W = 0.732$, $p < .001$). However, the LMM has been interpreted, considering the robustness of the main effects and that the p -value observed are largely above the limit of significance.

Consistent with observations for the slowing-down distance, the speed reduction was also not significantly influenced by the experimental factors. The infrastructure did not show effects ($F_{1,44.9} = 0.417$, $p = .522$), as well as the cyclist behaviour ($p = .137$) and lighting conditions ($p = .221$).

These results indicate that drivers tend to decrease the speed in a “standard” way (an average reduction between 2.6 and 3.3 km/h, as shown in *Table 4.5*) during the turning manoeuvre, independently of the infrastructure or the cyclist speed. Consequently, the significant variation in safety margins (MTTC) observed in the previous section cannot be attributed to a speed adaptation by the driver. Instead, it appears that drivers adopt a geometry-dependent velocity profile, leaving the fluctuation in collision risk to be determined primarily by the cyclist's approach kinematics.

Speed at conflict point (S_{CP})

For this specific variable, the preliminary LMM analysis indicated a singular fit, suggesting negligible variance attributable to the random effect (Participant ID). Consequently, a standard Generalised Linear Model (GLM) was performed to assess the influence of the fixed factors. The verification of assumptions

confirmed the normality of residuals (Shapiro-Wilk test: $W = 0.98$, $p = .456$), validating the use of the model.

Results reported in *Table 4.10*, confirmed that the infrastructure configuration does not have any impact on the driver speed ($F_{1,60} = 0.036$, $p = .850$), with almost identical means between real and countermeasure scenarios.

However, unlike Manoeuvre 1, the cyclist behaviour has a statistically significant effect ($F_{1,60} = 4.237$, $p = .044$). As shown in *Figure 4.4*, drivers maintained a significantly higher average speed when interacting with the aggressive cyclist than with the prudent one. Analysis of the estimated coefficients showed an increasing velocity of approximately 2.73 km/h (Estimate: 2.73, SE: 1.33) in aggressive conditions. This suggests that the driver tends to be more prudent with a slower cyclist, who is more to approach the intersection, while rapid interaction with the faster cyclist induces the driver to clear the intersection as quickly as possible, leaving insufficient time to modulate speed.

*Table 4.10 : Speed_cp Manoeuvre 2: General linear model summary. Note: * for $p < .05$, ** for $p < .01$ and *** for $p < .001$. Symbol “-” means not statistically significant*

Variables	Effect	Estimate (significance) Speed_cp (km/h)
Fixed Effects		
Intercept		23.56 (***)
Infrastructure	Countermeasure – Real	-0.251 (-)
Cyclist Behaviour	Aggressive – Prudent	2.731 (*)
Infra * Cyclist	Interaction	2.927 (-)
Summary statistics		
R ²		0.085
Adjusted R ²		0.039
F-statistic		1.86
Drivers		16
Observations		64

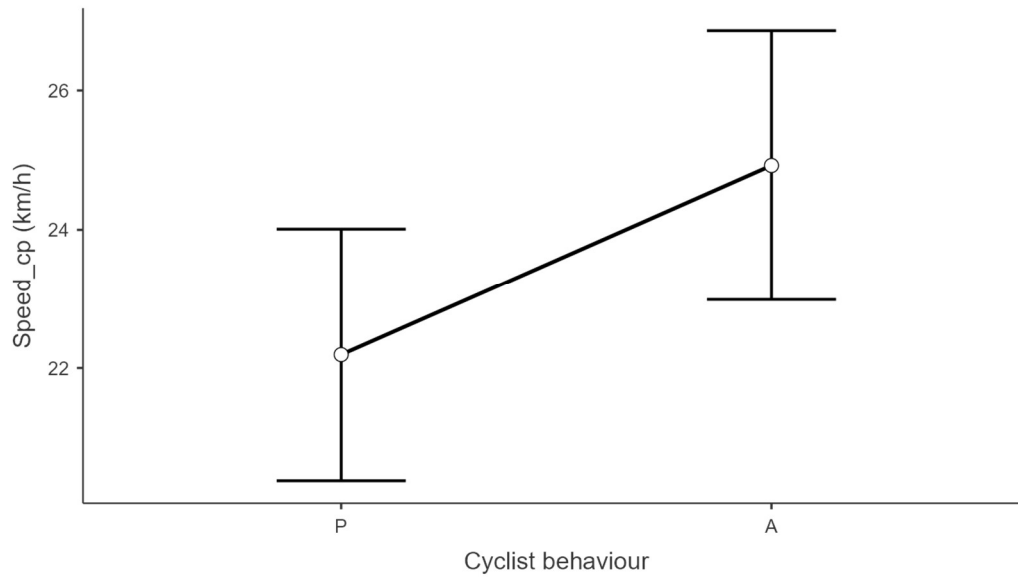


Figure 4.4 : Estimated marginal means of the *Speed_cp* according to the cyclist behaviour (P = prudent, A = aggressive), Error bars represent 95% Confidence Intervals.

Deceleration peak (Dec_{peak})

Similarly to the speed variable, the LMM analysis for the deceleration peak resulted in a singular fit, therefore, the GLM was used. It is worth to point out that the assumption verifications revealed a violation of the normality of residuals (Shapiro-Wilk test: $W = 0.755$, $p < .001$). This is likely due to the nature of this specific value, giving that in several cases the braking was nearly absent.

The results in *Table 4.11* indicate that the global model explains approximately 12% of the variance ($R^2 = 0.119$) and does not reach the overall statistical significance ($p = .109$). While the main effects of Infrastructure ($p = .376$) and cyclist behaviour ($p = .106$) did not reach statistical significance individually, a significant interaction effect between infrastructure and cyclist behaviour was detected ($F_{1, 59} = 4.28$, $p = .043$).

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*Table 4.11 : Dec_peak Manoeuvre 2: General linear model summary. Note: * for $p < .05$, ** for $p < .01$ and *** for $p < .001$. Symbol “-” means not statistically significant*

Variables	Effect	Estimate (significance) DecPeak (m/s ²)
Fixed Effects		
Intercept		0.308 (-)
Infrastructure	Countermeasure – Real	-0.388 (-)
Cyclist Behaviour	Aggressive – Prudent	-0.623 (-)
Light	Night – Day	-0.044 (-)
Infra * Cyclist	Interaction	1.571 (*)
Summary statistics		
R ²		0.119
Adjusted R ²		0.059
F-statistic		1.98
Drivers		16
Observations		64

To investigate the nature of this interaction, a post-hoc analysis was conducted (*Table 4.12*). Although the pairwise comparisons with Holm’s correction did not reach the conventional statistical significance threshold ($p < .05$), the analysis of the mean differences reveals a trend that explains the global interaction. In the real scenario, the difference in deceleration between the prudent and aggressive cyclist is high (mean difference = 1.41 m/s², $p = .063$), suggesting a strong behavioural adaptation (braking for the prudent, not braking for the aggressive). Conversely, in the countermeasure scenario, this difference is negligible (mean difference = -0.16 m/s², $p = 1.000$), indicating a stable driving behaviour regardless of the cyclist's attitude.

*Table 4.12 : Post-Hoc comparisons for the interaction Infrastructure*Cyclist behaviour in Manoeuvre 2 with variable DecPeak_cp. Note: p-values adjusted using Holm’s correction*

Post Hoc comparison: Infrastructure*Cyclist behaviour					
Comparison	Comparison	Difference	SE	t	p _{holm}
Real – Prudent	Real – Aggressive	1.409	0.534	2.641	0.063
Real – Prudent	Countermeasure – Prudent	1.124	0.519	2.165	0.172
Real – Prudent	Countermeasure – Aggressive	0.962	0.553	1.739	0.349
Real – Aggressive	Countermeasure – Prudent	-0.285	0.519	-0.55	1.000
Real – Aggressive	Countermeasure – Aggressive	-0.447	0.553	-0.809	1.000
Countermeasure – Prudent	Countermeasure – Aggressive	-0.162	0.54	-0.3	1.000

This dichotomy, visually confirmed in *Figure 4.5*, suggests that the redesigned infrastructure succeeds in stabilizing driver behaviour, neutralizing the dangerous variability observed in the baseline scenario.

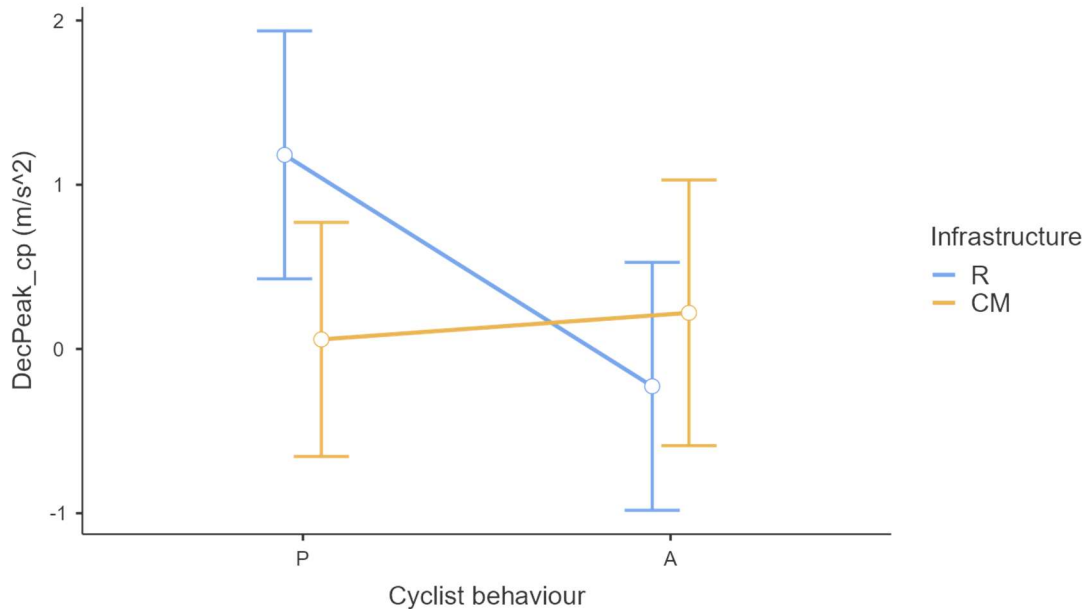


Figure 4.5 : Interaction effect between Infrastructure configuration (R = real, CM = countermeasure) and Cyclist behaviour (P = prudent, A = aggressive) on DecPeak_cp. Error bars represent 95% Confidence Intervals

4.2.3 Manoeuvre 3

Last manoeuvre analysed (Manoeuvre 3) reproduce the “chicane cut” described in *Section 3.1.2*. In this situation, the participant on the side road, and a cyclist, ignoring the chicane configuration, cuts the trajectory through the parking lane, entering the lane suddenly just at the side of the ego-vehicle. *Table 4.13* summarises the descriptive statistics of the kinematic variables gained for this longitudinal interaction.

Table 4.13 : Mean and standard deviation of measured variables in Manoeuvre 3 according to infrastructure configuration (cp = conflict point)

Variable	Infrastructure	Mean (Standard Deviation)
Speed at cp (km/h)	Countermeasure (CM)	37.9 (8.56)
	Real (R)	32.7 (10.7)
TTCmin (s)	Countermeasure (CM)	1.17 (1.01)
	Real (R)	1.17 (1.10)
DecPeak at cp (m/s ²)	Countermeasure (CM)	-0.40 (1.55)
	Real (R)	-1.76 (3.04)
Dsmax - Dcp (m)	Countermeasure (CM)	48.7 (32.2)
	Real (R)	39.6 (28.8)

The analysis of the average values reported in *Table 4.9*, suggests a largely different dynamic than the previous two manoeuvres. In the baseline configuration (R), drivers reacted with a large deceleration (mean -1.76 m/s²) and a relatively low speed at the conflict point (32.7 km/h), indicating a defensive reaction to an event perceived as sudden or dangerous. On the contrary, in the redesigned scenario (CM), the peak deceleration was negligible (-0.40 m/s²) and the mean speed was higher (37.9 km/h). This pattern shows that the redesign of the infrastructure could have made the cyclist's entry smoother and more predictable, allowing the driver to better manage the event.

Speed at conflict point (S_{CP})

The statistical analysis has been conducted using LMM. The assumption verification resulted positive (Shapiro-Wilk test: $W = 0.99$, $p = .828$) and the visual inspection on the Q-Q plot confirmed the normality of the distribution of residuals, this guarantees the full reliability of results.

From the fixed effects analysis (*Table 4.14*) emerged a significant impact of the infrastructure configuration ($F_{1,47.0} = 6.84$, $p = .012$). Coherently with the descriptive statistics (*Table 4.13*), and as showed in *Figure 4.6*, in the countermeasure scenarios drivers maintained an average speed vastly higher compared to the real scenarios. The analysis of the estimated coefficients indicates an increasing of approximately 4.95 km/h (Estimate: 4.95, SE: 1.89) in the redesigned intersection. This result, together with the reduction of deceleration peak (*Table 4.13*), supports the hypothesis that the countermeasure

mitigates the surprise effect of the cyclist entering the lane, allowing the participant for a smoother driving, without sudden braking.

Table 4.14 : Speed_cp Manoeuvre 3: Linear mixed-effect model summary. Note: * for $p < .05$, ** for $p < .01$ and *** for $p < .001$. Symbol “-” means not statistically significant

Variables	Effect	Estimate (significance) Speed at cp (km/h)
Fixed Effects		
Intercept		35.33 (***)
Infrastructure	Countermeasure – Real	4.95 (*)
Light	Night – Day	1.22 (-)
Cyclist Behaviour	Aggressive – Prudent	1.62 (-)
Light * Cyclist	Interaction	9.35 (*)
Random effects		
Participant ID	Variance	30.1
	ICC	0.333
Summary statistics		
	Marginal R ²	0.129
	Conditional R ²	0.418
	Drivers	17
	Observations	68

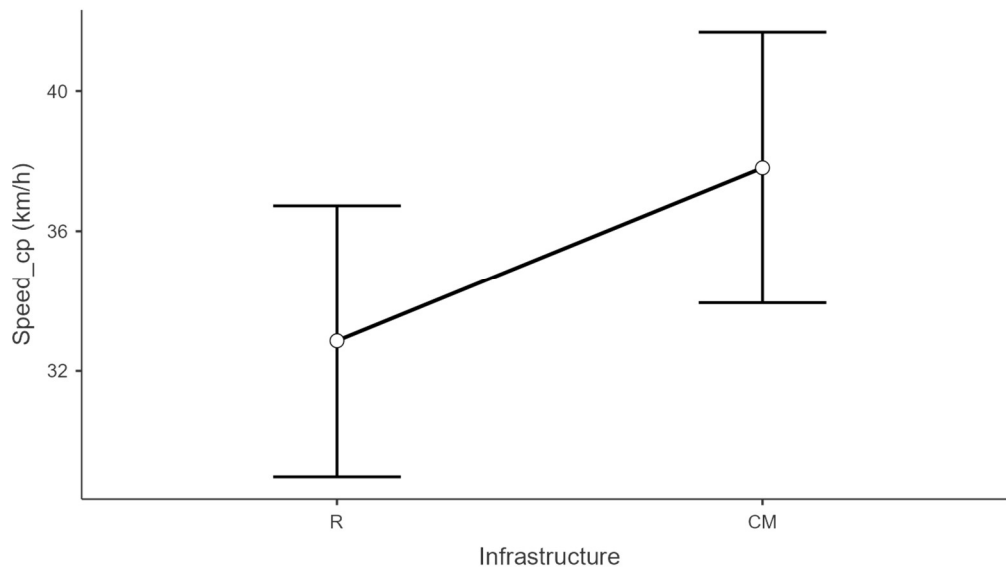


Figure 4.6 : Estimated marginal means of the Speed_cp according to the infrastructure configuration (R = real, CM = countermeasure), Error bars represent 95% Confidence Intervals

Furthermore, it was reported a significant interaction between the lighting and the cyclist behaviour ($F_{1,41.0} = 6.09$, $p = .017$). The interaction plot in *Figure 4.7* shows how the lighting conditions modulate the driver reaction towards the cyclist behaviour. During the day there is a tendency to maintain a higher speed with the prudent cyclist compared to the aggressive one. While at nighttime the trend is quite opposite, indeed the mean velocity increase a lot interacting with the aggressive cyclist, and decreases with the prudent one.

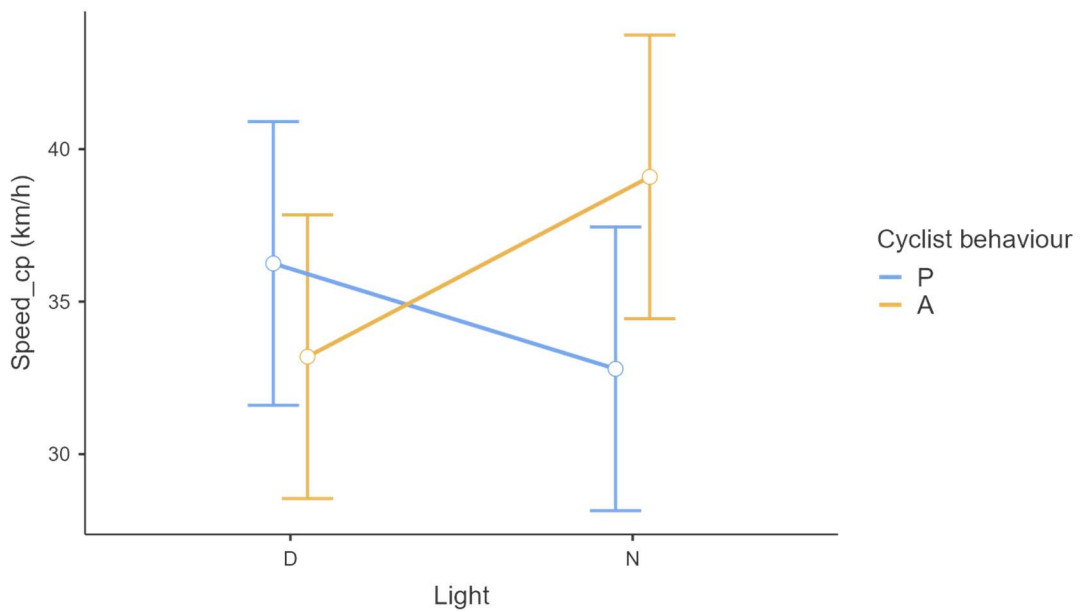


Figure 4.7 : Interaction effect between Lighting conditions (D = day, N = night) and Cyclist behaviour (P = prudent, A = aggressive) on Speed_cp. Error bars represent 95% Confidence Intervals

In *Table 4.15*, a post hoc analysis is reported to further investigate those differences. The pairwise comparison with Holm's correction did not reach the statistical significance (all comparisons with $p > .05$). This result indicates that the interaction emerged in the global model it was not determined by a single difference between two conditions, but by a whole rotation of responses pattern ("cross-over effect"), a phenomenon in which the global test validity on the interaction overpowers those of single pairwise comparison (Maxwell et al., 2017).

Table 4.15 : Post-Hoc comparisons for the interaction Cyclist behaviour*Light in Manoeuvre 3 with variable Speed_cp. Note: p-values adjusted using Holm's correction

Post Hoc comparison: Cyclist behaviour*Light					
Comparison		Difference	SE	t	p _{holm}
Prudent – Day	Prudent – Night	3.46	2.68	1.291	.812
Prudent – Day	Aggressive – Day	3.06	2.68	1.142	.812
Prudent – Day	Aggressive – Night	-2.84	2.67	-1.061	.812
Prudent – Night	Aggressive – Day	-0.40	2.67	-0.149	.882
Prudent – Night	Aggressive – Night	-6.29	2.68	-2.352	.138
Aggressive – Day	Aggressive – Night	-5.90	2.68	-2.203	.163

Qualitatively speaking, data suggest that in nighttime conditions, the combination of low visibility and the aggressiveness of cyclists induce drivers to a “runaway” condition (higher speed), opposite to the prudent cyclist condition.

Minimum Time to Collision (MTTC)

The analysis of the temporal safety margin, quantified as MTTC, was conducted using the LMM. It must be noted that the assumption check on residuals highlighted a deviation from normality (Shapiro-Wilk test: $W = 0.87$, $p < .001$). Nevertheless, the analysis has been conducted cautiously, given the robustness of the model and the magnitude of the observed effects (Schielzeth et al., 2020).

As summarized in Table 4.16, neither the infrastructure configuration ($p = .987$) nor the lighting conditions ($p = .624$) showed a significant effect on the safety margin. This indicates that even though the countermeasure changes the driving strategy (smoother, with less braking), it does not alter the objective temporal risk level relative to the real scenario.

Results and discussion

Table 4.16 : MTTC Manoeuvre 3: Linear mixed-effect model summary. Note: * for $p < .05$, ** for $p < .01$ and *** for $p < .001$. Symbol “-” means not statistically significant

Variables	Effect	Estimate (significance) TTCmin (s)
Fixed Effects		
Intercept		1.173 (***)
Infrastructure	Countermeasure – Real	-0.003 (-)
Light	Night – Day	-0.100 (-)
Cyclist Behaviour	Aggressive – Prudent	0.957 (***)
Random effects		
Participant ID	Variance	0.195
	ICC	0.217
Summary statistics		
	Marginal R ²	0.207
	Conditional R ²	0.379
	Drivers	17
	Observations	68

On the contrary, the cyclist behaviour was a highly significant predictor ($F_{1,48.0} = 22.06, p < .001$). The results showed a very interesting effect, indeed, as shown in *Figure 4.8*, the estimated means indicated a significantly lower MTTC for the slower-cyclist interaction than for the faster one.

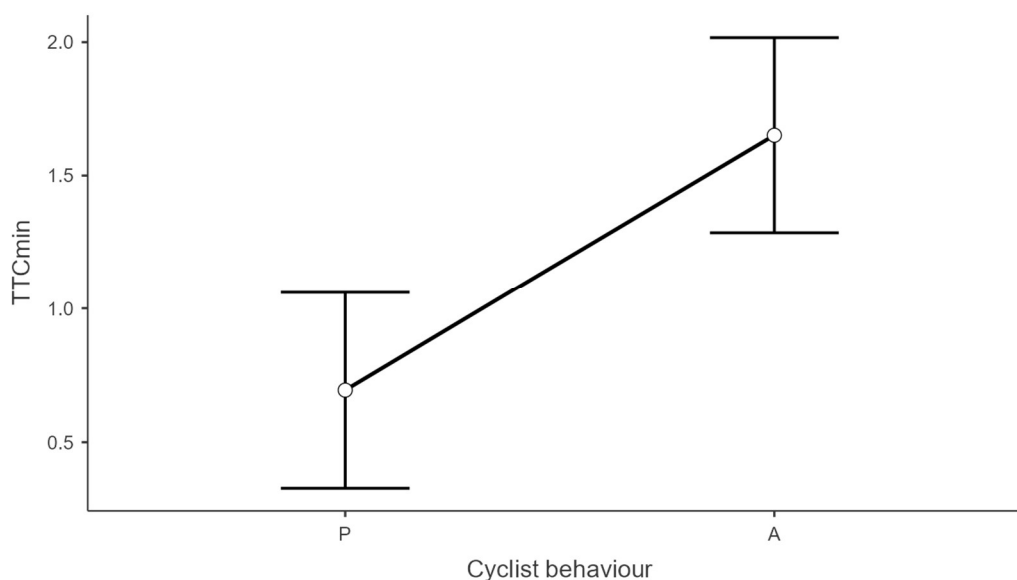


Figure 4.8 : Estimated marginal means of the MTTC according to the cyclist behaviour (P = prudent, A = aggressive), Error bars represent 95% Confidence Intervals

This counterintuitive result is perfectly consistent with the dynamics observed in the previous section involving the speed variable. The aggressive cyclist makes a rapid manoeuvre, the driver maintains a constant speed, and reaches the conflict point when the cyclist has already cleared the spot, resulting in a larger TTC. Vice versa, the prudent cyclist is uncertain; however, with a sudden braking manoeuvre (high DecPeak), the vehicle tends to be closer to the vulnerable user, resulting in a critically low MTTC.

Deceleration peak (Dec_{peak})

The deceleration peak analysis was conducted with the LMM. The assumption check showed a deviation from normality in the residuals (Shapiro-Wilk test: $W = 0.94$, $p = .002$). However, a visual inspection of the Q-Q plot suggested that this deviation was not critical (Schielzeth et al., 2020), thereby allowing interpretation of the results.

The omnibus tests (*Table 4.17*) revealed significant effects for both the infrastructure configuration ($F_{1,47.0} = 8.15$, $p = .006$) and the lighting conditions ($F_{1,47.0} = 8.06$, $p = .007$). However, those effects must be interpreted in light of the significant interaction between the two ($F_{1,41.0} = 4.40$, $p = .041$).

*Table 4.17 : DecPeak_cp Manoeuvre 3: Linear mixed-effect model summary. Note: * for $p < .05$, ** for $p < .01$ and *** for $p < .001$. Symbol “-” means not statistically significant*

Variables	Effect	Estimate (significance) DecPeak (m/s ²)
Fixed Effects		
Intercept		-1.079 (*)
Infrastructure	Countermeasure – Real	1.354 (**)
Light	Night – Day	1.354 (**)
Cyclist Behaviour	Aggressive – Prudent	-0.571 (-)
Light * Infra	Interaction	0.955 (*)
Random effects		
Participant ID	Variance	1.33
	ICC	0.256
Summary statistics		
	Marginal R ²	0.199
	Conditional R ²	0.404
	Drivers	17
	Observations	68

As clearly illustrated in *Figure 4.9*, the effectiveness of the countermeasure in reducing sudden braking manoeuvres depends strongly on the time of day.

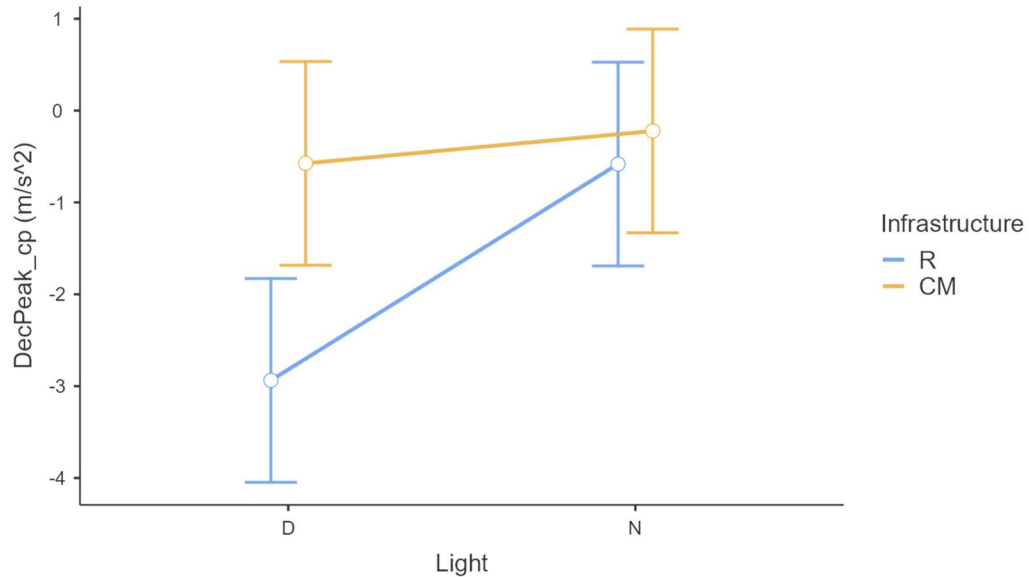


Figure 4.9 : Interaction effect between Lighting conditions (*D* = day, *N* = night) and Infrastructure configuration (*R* =real, *CM* = countermeasure) on *DecPeak_cp*. Error bars represent 95% Confidence Intervals

During daylight, there were two very different approaches between the real configuration, in which drivers reacted with a decisive deceleration (mean approximately -1.8 m/s^2), and in the redesigned one, in which the deceleration is nearly zero. Also, the post-hoc analysis in *Table 4.18* confirmed the significance of the difference ($p = .005$). Under nighttime conditions, the differences between the two configurations disappear ($p = 1.00$), and in both cases, the deceleration is close to zero.

Furthermore, it is interesting to note that the cyclist behaviour did not reach statistical significance ($p = .238$), suggesting that in this specific manoeuvre, the reaction was mainly driven by visibility and intersection geometry, rather than the cyclist's speed.

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Table 4.18 : Post-Hoc comparisons for the interaction Infrastructure*Light in Manoeuvre 3 with variable DecPeak_cp. Note: p-values adjusted using Holm's correction

Post Hoc comparison: Infrastructure*Light					
Comparison		Difference	SE	t	p _{holm}
Real – Day	Real – Night	-2.355	0.675	-3.490	.005
Real – Day	Countermeasure – Day	-2.363	0.675	-3.501	.005
Real – Day	Countermeasure – Night	-2.716	0.674	-3.027	.001
Real – Night	Countermeasure – Day	-0.008	0.674	-0.012	1.000
Real – Night	Countermeasure – Night	-0.360	0.675	-0.534	1.000
Countermeasure – Day	Countermeasure – Night	-0.352	0.675	-0.522	1.000

Distance of beginning of deceleration ($D_{Smax-Dcp}$)

To analyse the spatial distance between the point of maximum speed in the intersection and the conflict point, a Linear Mixed Model (LMM) was employed. The Shapiro-Wilk test confirmed the normality of the residuals' distribution ($W = 0.98$, $p = .306$), supporting the reliability of the results.

Consistent with the descriptive statistics, the infrastructure configuration did not show a statistically significant effect ($F_{1,47} = 1.93$, $p = .117$). Instead, a marginally significant effect was observed for cyclist behaviour ($F_{1,47.0} = 3.86$, $p = .055$). The analysis has also highlighted a clear tendency towards an interaction between lighting conditions and cyclist behaviour ($F_{1,47.0} = 3.63$, $p = .063$) (Table 4.19).

Table 4.19 : $D_{Smax-Dcp}$ Manoeuvre 3: Linear mixed-effect model summary. Note: * for $p < .05$, ** for $p < .01$ and *** for $p < .001$. Symbol “-” means not statistically significant

Variables	Effect	Estimate (significance) $D_{Smax-Dcp}$ (m)
Fixed Effects		
Intercept		44.15 (***)
Infrastructure	Countermeasure – Real	9.86 (-)
Light	Night – Day	-3.35 (-)
Cyclist Behaviour	Aggressive – Prudent	-13.91 (-)
Cyclist * Infra	Interaction	-27.05 (-)
Random effects		
Participant ID	Variance	19.8
	ICC	0.023
Summary statistics		
	Marginal R^2	0.120
	Conditional R^2	0.140
	Drivers	17
	Observations	68

As illustrated in *Figure 4.10*, this tendency indicates that environmental conditions modulate the reaction distance. In daylight conditions, the distance is maintained at a stable level regardless of the VRU's speed. On the contrary, at night, a wide divergence is observed: when facing the prudent cyclist, drivers tend to anticipate the reaction (due to prolonged observation of the slow obstacle), whereas when facing the aggressive one, the distance drastically decreases. This confirms that the rapidity of the event, combined with low visibility, forces the driver to react much closer to the point of conflict.

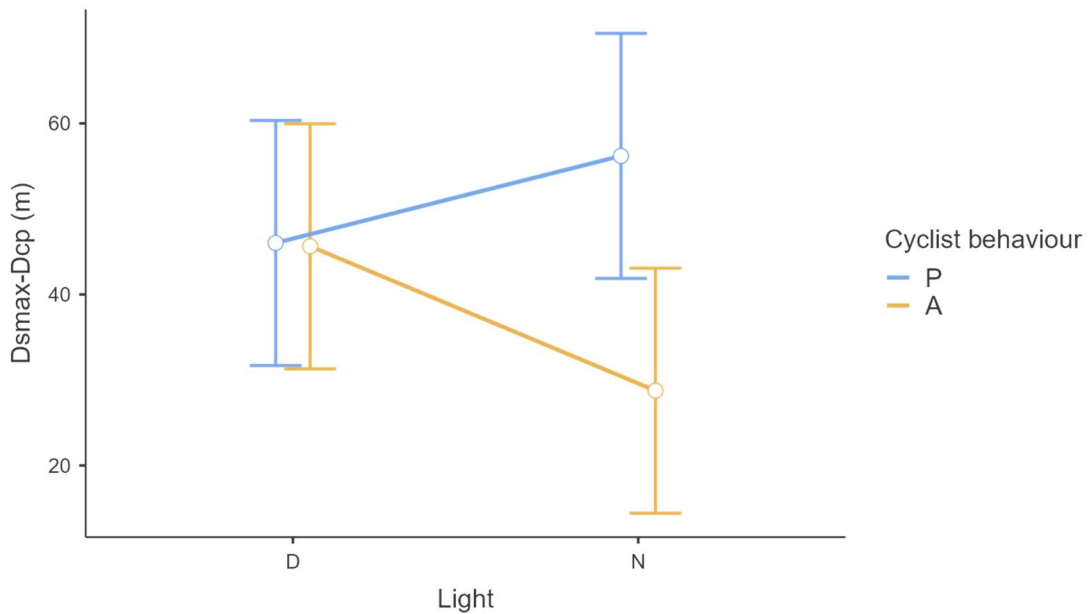


Figure 4.10 : Interaction effect between Lighting conditions (D = day, N = night) and Cyclist behaviour (P = prudent, A = aggressive) on Dsmax-Dcp. Error bars represent 95% Confidence Intervals

4.5 Perceived Mental Workload (NASA-TLX)

To complement the kinematic results, a dedicated analysis of the NASA-TLX questionnaires was conducted to evaluate drivers' perceived mental workload across the experimental conditions. The scores were aggregated by manoeuvre and experimental factors, as summarised in *Table 4.20*.

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Table 4.20 : Mean perceived mental workload (RTLX) across experimental factors. (SD = standard deviation). Note: Scores range from 1 = Low Workload to 7 = High Workload

Experimental factor	Condition	Manoeuvre 1: Mean (SD)	Manoeuvre 2: Mean (SD)	Manoeuvre 3: Mean (SD)
Infrastructure	Real	2.33 (0.96)	2.68 (1.03)	2.54 (0.84)
	Countermeasure	2.37 (1.11)	2.69 (1.12)	2.06 (0.87)
Lighting	Day	2.20 (0.95)	2.53 (0.98)	2.23 (0.86)
	Night	2.51 (1.10)	2.84 (1.14)	2.38 (0.91)
Cyclist behaviour	Prudent Cyclist	2.23 (1.06)	2.70 (1.08)	2.12 (0.78)
	Aggressive Cyclist	2.42 (1.01)	2.68 (1.07)	2.41 (0.93)

Overall, the absolute workload scores were generally low (ranging between 2.06 and 2.84 on a 1-to-7 scale). This confirms that the simulated driving task was well-calibrated and realistic and did not induce excessive or unnatural cognitive strain in the participants.

Regarding the infrastructural layout, distinct trends emerged depending on the interaction type. For the turning interactions (Manoeuvre 1 and 2), the introduction of the Countermeasure did not alter the mental workload compared to the Real baseline scenarios. The geometric redesign improved kinematic safety without requiring additional cognitive effort from the driver. Most notably, in the complex longitudinal interaction (Manoeuvre 3), the presence of dedicated cycling infrastructure (Countermeasure) drastically reduced cognitive demand ($M = 2.06$) compared to the shared-lane configuration ($M = 2.54$). This finding strongly indicates that the physical separation of traffic flows not only mitigates crash risks but also significantly relieves driver stress and uncertainty.

Across all manoeuvres, nighttime driving emerged as a highly demanding condition, systematically increasing mental workload due to degraded visibility and the consequent need for heightened vigilance. Finally, aggressive cyclist behaviours generated slightly higher workload scores, particularly in Manoeuvres 1 and 3, likely due to the sudden nature of the interactions, which demanded faster perception-reaction times.

5. CONCLUSIONS

This experimental study investigated the safety of cyclists in the urban environment. The thesis analysed vehicle-cyclist interactions along Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, focusing on the intersection with Corso Castelfidardo and Corso Inghilterra as part of the larger ARCADE research project.

Currently, the road configuration consists of a shared lane for cyclists and vehicles along the side roads of Corso Vittorio Emanuele II. Nevertheless, the criticality analysis was not limited to the shared lane; it also revealed that the current intersection design poses significant risks. Specifically, the asymmetry of the bike lane within the intersection generates confusion in regarding the road layout for both cyclists and drivers. Furthermore, the chicane configurations, which were theoretically designed to slow down traffic flows, are frequently ignored by cyclists, creating dangerous and unpredicted interactions dynamics.

An experimental investigation was conducted using a driving simulator to evaluate the effectiveness of an infrastructure redesign (a safety countermeasure) based on flow separation and geometric layout changes. The study analysed drivers' behaviour in three critical manoeuvres, two of which involved left turns (at intersections with Corso Castelfidardo and Corso Inghilterra) and one featuring a complex longitudinal interaction (on the side road of Corso Vittorio Emanuele II).

5.1 Effects of infrastructure and cyclist behaviour on driver reactions

The results demonstrated that driver behaviour in response to a potential conflict is strongly influenced by the clarity of the road geometry and the predictability of the event.

In both the two left-turning manoeuvres (Manoeuvre 1 and Manoeuvre 2), the intersection geometry proved to be the predominant factor in the driver's response. In Manoeuvre 1, turning from Corso Castelfidardo into the main road of Vittorio Emanuele II, the elimination of geometric ambiguity resulted in a significant reduction in the steering wheel angle, indicating a smoother and more controlled manoeuvre. In Manoeuvre 2, turning from Corso Inghilterra to the side

road of Vittorio Emanuele II, the introduction of protection curbs and the clear definition of the conflict point demonstrated a “stabilising” effect. Indeed, while in the baseline scenarios drivers exhibited erratic behaviour dependent on the cyclist’s aggressiveness (e.g., sudden braking or maintaining speed), in the redesigned scenarios the braking response was uniform. This shows that an intersection designed in accordance with the “self-explaining road” principle (Theeuwes & Godthelp, 1995) can prevent improper road-user operations by guiding them towards proper behaviour through its geometric layout.

In Manoeuvre 3, the findings highlighted the relevance of visibility and lane separation. When the countermeasure was applied, the dedicated cyclist lane helped drivers handle interactions more effectively. While speeds were generally higher than in real-world cases, the dedicated infrastructure nearly eliminated emergency braking, turning a potentially risky conflict into a smooth and safe interaction.

However, an apparently unclear outcome was observed: the prudent cyclist, who moves slowly and hesitantly, showed lower minimum-time-to-collision values, indicating a riskier kinematic situation than the more aggressive cyclist. This finding can be explained by the role of kinematics in driver decision-making. As demonstrated by Silvano et al., (2016), the cyclist’s kinematic profile, specifically speed and distance to the conflict point, is the primary determinant of the vehicle’s behaviour. When a cyclist crosses slowly and hesitantly, they prolong their exposure time within the conflict area and fail to provide clear, predictable kinematic cues. This ambiguity increases the driver’s cognitive workload and delays the reaction time. Consequently, the braking response is initiated later, paradoxically resulting in more critical kinematic encounters (lower MTTC and higher decelerations) than in fast, assertive crossings, where the interaction is resolved rapidly.

Moreover, it was confirmed that driving was critical. Under low-visibility conditions, the data showed a clear trend toward a drastic reduction in slowing-down distances during rapid events, suggesting that darkness severely limited drivers’ ability to plan for the interaction in advance, regardless of the infrastructural layout. This behaviour aligns with the road safety literature (Wood et al., 2017), which emphasises that low-light conditions significantly degrade a

driver's ability to perceive speed and distance, leading to delayed reaction times and more abrupt braking.

5.2 Implications

Based on these results, clear indications emerge for the optimal redesign of urban road infrastructures.

The research highlighted the need to move beyond the “shared lane” approach on major traffic arteries such as Corso Vittorio Emanuele II. The adoption of dedicated bike lanes protects cyclists, and improves drivers' performance by reducing uncertainty in interactions.

Furthermore, the redesign highlighted the strategic importance of the placement of the intersection stop line. By moving the line closer to the intersection, and thus to the conflict point, the physical space available to accelerate upon a green light is reduced. This forces drivers to enter the conflict zone at a slower speed, providing a greater safety margin for reaction in case of an emergency.

At intersections, it is fundamental to guarantee symmetrical and predictable trajectories. The current chicane configuration proved ineffective, being geometrically uncomfortable and inducing cyclists to cut the trajectory and proceed on a straighter, faster path. This behaviour violates the driver's expectations, who expect the cyclist to follow the chicane, resulting in the VRU occupying an unexpected conflict point with no protection. A linear and protected layout, such as the proposed countermeasure, aligns the cyclist's actual behaviour with that expected from the driver, drastically decreasing the risk of collision.

Nonetheless, given that geometric infrastructure redesign alone cannot fully mitigate the risks associated with nighttime conditions, it is necessary to integrate physical redesign with adaptive or enhanced lighting systems at conflict points. Moreover, the implementation of ADAS (Advanced Driver Assistance Systems), could serve as a decisive integration to help drivers anticipate potential conflicts, as these systems are capable of detecting VRUs in low light conditions (Ghari et al., 2024).

5.3 Study limitations

This study has several limitations, mainly due to the inherent constraints of the driving simulator. Cyclist behaviour was categorised simply as either prudent or aggressive, which does not account for the full range of human variability. The use of a fixed-base simulator might have also affected participants' perception of acceleration, as they would experience it differently than in real vehicles. Moreover, to prevent overstimulation, the traffic density in the simulation was kept relatively low. In real-world scenarios, higher traffic levels create visual noise that could influence interaction dynamics and waiting times at intersections.

5.4 Future needs

Future research should further explore the use of eye-tracking tools to evaluate drivers' visual patterns. This would be particularly useful for understanding whether and when intersection asymmetry or poor lighting conditions distract drivers' attention from cyclists. It would also be valuable to extend the study to the cyclist's perspective by using a co-simulation system including a bicycle simulator. This would allow for the empirical validation of the motivations behind the cutting observed at chicanes. Finally, future studies could investigate the effectiveness of specific horizontal or luminous signs designed to increase driver awareness. These interventions could induce vehicles to maintain safer distances in the proximity of crossing zones, further mitigating collision risks during complex interactions with cyclists.

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ATTACHMENTS

A. Informed consent and privacy form



FOGLIO INFORMATIVO PROTOCOLLO DI STUDIO "ARCADE"

Gentile interessato/a, intendiamo proporle di partecipare a una ricerca e, al fine di informarla circa lo scopo e le caratteristiche della ricerca stessa affinché lei possa decidere in modo consapevole e libero se partecipare, la invitiamo a leggere attentamente quanto riportato di seguito. I ricercatori coinvolti in questo progetto sono a sua disposizione per rispondere a eventuali domande.

Responsabile scientifico dello studio e dell'esperimento: prof. Marco BASSANI, marco.bassani@polito.it

1. Qual è lo scopo di questo studio?

Lo studio ha lo scopo di identificare e valutare i fattori di carattere geometrico, ambientale, comportamentale, percettivo e psicofisiologico che contribuiscono all'avvenimento di incidenti stradali che coinvolgono gli utenti vulnerabili quali pedoni e ciclisti, con successiva identificazione di possibili contromisure valutate in termini di costi e tempo per la loro implementazione. Nell'esperimento saranno presentati diversi scenari virtuali mediante l'uso di un simulatore di guida.

2. Come si svolgerà lo studio?

Lei sarà invitato presso il Laboratorio di Sicurezza Stradale e Simulazione di Guida del Politecnico di Torino (c.so Duca degli Abruzzi 24 – Torino) in orari a lei comodi nella fascia oraria tra le 8.30 e le 18.30. Giorni e orari saranno concordati preventivamente rispettando la sua disponibilità.

3. Per quale ragione le proponiamo di partecipare?

Con questo studio intendiamo comprendere maggiormente i fattori fondamentali nell'interazione tra veicoli e pedoni, ciclisti, motociclisti. Le conoscenze acquisite serviranno a sviluppare adeguati modelli di interazione necessari all'individuazione delle principali contromisure atte all'incremento della sicurezza degli utenti più vulnerabili.

4. Lei è obbligato/a partecipare allo studio?

La sua partecipazione è completamente libera, il rifiuto di partecipare non comporterà alcuna conseguenza negativa. Inoltre, se dovesse cambiare idea e volesse ritirarsi dallo studio, in qualsiasi momento sarà libero/a di farlo senza dover fornire alcuna spiegazione. In caso di ritiro, potrà scegliere se intende revocare il consenso al trattamento dei dati personali fin dall'inizio della sua partecipazione allo studio, chiedendone:

- la cancellazione totale, e in tal caso i suoi dati personali precedentemente raccolti saranno cancellati, mentre le registrazioni effettuate e i dati derivati saranno conservati in forma totalmente anonima, ovvero
- acconsentire a che i dati già raccolti e conservati fino alla revoca o al ritiro dallo studio possano essere ancora utilizzati.

5. Quali sono i passaggi necessari per partecipare allo studio?

La partecipazione avviene previa dettagliata informazione sulle caratteristiche, sui rischi e benefici derivanti dallo stesso. Al termine della fase informativa lei potrà acconsentire alla partecipazione firmando il modulo di consenso informato. Solo dopo che avrà espresso per iscritto il suo consenso, potrà attivamente partecipare.

6. Che cosa le sarà chiesto di fare?

Nel corso dell'esperimento le sarà chiesto guidare un veicolo virtuale per mezzo di un simulatore. Le sarà anche chiesto di compilare un questionario pre-guida dove saranno raccolti i dati relativi a: età, genere, esperienza di guida (anni di patente), esperienza di guida (km/anno), esperienza di incidenti (numero di incidenti), stile di guida. Essendo indicazioni importanti ai fini della ricerca, le chiediamo di essere sincero. Nel caso in cui non volesse dichiarare queste informazioni, le chiediamo di declinare fin da ora questo invito. In un questionario post-guida le saranno inoltre richieste informazioni circa l'eventuale stato di malessere conseguente alla simulazione, la veridicità e l'immersività nella simulazione, l'impegno cognitivo nel compiere il test.



7. Quali sono i possibili rischi ed i disagi dello studio?

I principali disagi che potrebbero verificarsi durante l'perimento riguardano la comparsa di sintomi di malessere da simulazione, come nausea, vertigini, mal di testa e affaticamento visivo. Pertanto, adotteremo tutte le misure necessarie per ridurre al minimo questi sintomi, attraverso una progettazione accurata degli scenari di guida simulata, sessioni di guida di durata limitata, pause frequenti e una sessione di prova preliminare per verificare l'assenza di sintomi. I partecipanti avranno sempre la possibilità di interrompere la simulazione per qualunque motivo ritengano necessario.

8. Quali sono i possibili benefici derivanti dallo studio?

I benefici dello studio sono di carattere scientifico-tecnologico e sociale-economico. Il progetto fornirà indicazioni pratiche a progettisti e gestori di infrastrutture stradali su come raggiungere gli obiettivi di dimezzamento di morti e feriti gravi fissati dal EU Road Safety Policy Framework 2021-2030, con un conseguente enorme impatto favorevole per la comunità. Inoltre, visto il suo basarsi sul principio "Do Not Significant Harm" (DNSH), il progetto di ricerca non causerà alcun danno ambientale. Anzi, favorirà una mobilità pulita incrementando la sicurezza degli utenti più vulnerabili. Lo studio, oltretutto, colmerà l'attuale mancanza di analisi multi-prospettive e di metodi scientificamente basati atti a supportare la progettazione di contromisure di sicurezza e favorire lo sviluppo di algoritmi atti a incrementare il livello sicurezza nella nuova generazione di veicoli per la guida assistita e automatica.

9. Come viene garantita la riservatezza e sicurezza delle informazioni/dati/campioni?

Come anticipato, lo sperimentatore le chiederà di fornire alcuni dati personali. Le chiediamo questi dati perché sono strettamente necessari alla corretta esecuzione del test e alla successiva interpretazione dei dati. Gli stessi dati saranno trattati in forma pseudonimizzata, e/o aggregata, fino a quando sarà necessario disporre delle informazioni relative all'identità dei partecipanti. Successivamente i dati identificativi saranno eliminati dal database.

Queste informazioni, così come i dati che emergeranno nel corso della ricerca, sono importanti per il corretto svolgimento dello studio. La liceità del trattamento e la riservatezza di tutte le informazioni sarà garantita secondo la normativa vigente (Regolamento europeo UE 2016/679 concernente la tutela delle persone fisiche con riguardo al trattamento dei dati personali e la libertà di circolazione di tali dati - <https://www.garanteprivacy.it/regolamentoue>).

10. Approvazione comitato etico

Questo studio è stato approvato dal Comitato Etico del Politecnico di Torino, in data 16/12/2024, numero di protocollo 77703/2024.

11. Altre informazioni

L'originale del Consenso informato scritto da lei firmato sarà conservato dal Responsabile scientifico dell'perimento, e potrà essere rilasciato in copia. Durante lo studio, lei potrà chiedere qualsiasi informazione al Responsabile scientifico dell'perimento ai seguenti contatti:

Marco Bassani, DIATI Politecnico di Torino, 011-0905635, marco.bassani@polito.it

La ringraziamo per la disponibilità ---

DICHIARAZIONE DEL RESPONSABILE DELLO STUDIO

Dichiaro di aver fornito alla/al partecipante informazioni complete e spiegazioni dettagliate circa la natura, le finalità, le procedure e la durata di questo progetto di ricerca. Dichiaro, inoltre, di aver fornito alla/al partecipante il foglio informativo.

FIRMA DEL RESPONSABILE DELLO STUDIO

Data

13 / 10 / 2025

MARCO BASSANI



ESPRESSIONE DI CONSENSO INFORMATO

Io sottoscritto/a _____

DICHIARO

- di aver ricevuto spiegazioni esaurienti in merito alla richiesta di partecipazione allo studio sperimentale in oggetto e sufficienti informazioni riguardo ai rischi e ai benefici implicati nello studio, secondo quanto riportato nel foglio informativo qui allegato.
- di avere eseguito un esame elettrocardiografico negli ultimi 12 mesi con esito negativo;
- di aver potuto discutere tali spiegazioni, di aver potuto porre tutte le domande che ho ritenuto necessarie e di aver ricevuto in merito risposte soddisfacenti;
- di essere stato, inoltre, informato del mio diritto di ritirarmi in qualsiasi momento dalla ricerca stessa.

Alla luce delle informazioni che mi sono state fornite, pertanto:

<input type="checkbox"/>	ACCONSENTO	<input type="checkbox"/>	NON ACCONSENTO	a partecipare allo studio
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LUOGO DATA

FIRMA DEL PARTECIPANTE



INFORMATIVA AI SENSI DELL'ART. 13 DEL REGOLAMENTO GENERALE SULLA PROTEZIONE DEI DATI UE 679/2016 PER LA PARTECIPAZIONE ALLO STUDIO

Gentile interessato/a, come previsto dal Regolamento Generale sulla protezione dei dati (Regolamento EU 2016/679 – noto anche come “GDPR”) le forniamo le seguenti informazioni che riguardano il trattamento dei suoi dati personali.

DATI DI CONTATTO

Titolare del trattamento dei dati è il Politecnico di Torino, con sede in Corso Duca degli Abruzzi, n. 24, 10129 – Torino, nella persona del Rettore pro tempore in qualità di legale rappresentate. Il dato di contatto del Titolare è PEC: politecnico@polito.it. Per ulteriori informazioni e chiarimenti: privacy@polito.it;

Il **Responsabile della protezione dati** (“DPO”) del Politecnico di Torino, al quale gli interessati possono rivolgersi per questioni relative al trattamento dei loro dati personali e all’esercizio dei loro diritti, è contattabile ai seguenti indirizzi: dpo@polito.it; PEC: dpo@pec.polito.it.

PRINCIPI, BASE GIURIDICA E FINALITA’ DEL TRATTAMENTO

Nel rispetto dei principi di liceità, correttezza, trasparenza, adeguatezza, pertinenza e necessità di cui all’art. 5, paragrafo 1, del GDPR, il Politecnico di Torino, in qualità di Titolare, nel perseguimento delle finalità istituzionali connesse al progresso nella ricerca scientifica come previsto dallo Statuto di Ateneo, provvederà al trattamento dei tuoi dati personali anagrafici ai sensi dell’art. 6, paragrafo 1, lettera a) [“l’interessato ha prestato il proprio consenso esplicito al trattamento di tali dati personali per una o più finalità specifiche”] e appartenenti alle categorie particolari di dati (ECG, *eye-tracking*) ai sensi dell’art. 9, paragrafo 2, lettera a) [“l’interessato ha prestato il proprio consenso esplicito al trattamento di tali dati personali per una o più finalità specifiche”] del Regolamento.

Le informazioni (nome, cognome, data di nascita, luogo di nascita), raccolte allo scopo di conferire validità legale al consenso informato firmato dagli stessi, saranno archiviate in un database custodito dai Responsabili Scientifici e fisicamente separato da quello in cui saranno custoditi i dati oggetto della ricerca, mentre un codice identificativo sarà attribuito ai dati personali raccolti durante la sperimentazione e non sarà più in alcun modo a lei riferibile nel momento in cui questi saranno elaborati.

In particolare, i tuoi dati personali saranno trattati dal Politecnico di Torino, con modalità cartacea e/o informatizzata, per condurre uno studio sull’interazione conducente – pedone (VRU) attraverso simulazione di guida.

Si segnala che è possibile che nel corso delle misurazioni della frequenza cardiaca si possano accidentalmente rilevare problemi cardiaci, che potranno esserle segnalati, se riconosciuti dagli sperimentatori, a valle della misurazione. In questo caso le sarà suggerito di contattare al più presto un medico cardiologo o il suo medico di famiglia. I dati raccolti le potranno essere consegnati su sua esplicita e scritta richiesta in formato elettronico (su scheda di memoria tipo *peg-drive*).

SOGGETTI AUTORIZZATI AL TRATTAMENTO, EVENTUALI DESTINATARI O CATEGORIE DI DESTINATARI E RESPONSABILI DEL TRATTAMENTO

I dati trattati per le finalità di cui sopra verranno comunicati, o saranno comunque accessibili, ai responsabili del progetto/esperimento e agli altri membri del gruppo di ricerca del Dipartimento DIATI.

Le informazioni raccolte nel corso della ricerca potranno essere comunicate in forma anonima e/o aggregata ad altri soggetti, quali, ad esempio, altre Università, istituzioni e organismi pubblici e privati aventi finalità di ricerca, limitatamente ad informazioni prive di dati identificativi e per scopi storici o scientifici.

La divulgazione dei risultati mediante pubblicazione di articoli scientifici, partecipazione a convegni, redazione di tesi, avverrà in forma anonima e/o aggregata e comunque secondo modalità che non ti rendano identificabile.

La gestione e la conservazione dei dati personali raccolti dal Politecnico di Torino avvengono su sistemi ubicati¹ all’interno dell’Ateneo e/o esterni di fornitori di alcuni servizi necessari alla gestione tecnico – amministrativa che, ai soli fini della prestazione richiesta, potrebbero venire a conoscenza dei dati personali degli interessati e che saranno debitamente nominati come Responsabili del trattamento a norma dell’art. 28 del GDPR.

TRASFERIMENTO DATI

I dati raccolti non saranno oggetto di trasferimento verso un Paese non appartenente all’Unione Europea.

¹ Per quanto riguarda la conservazione si ricorda l’importanza della sicurezza e qualora necessario può essere contattato l’ing. Enrico Venuto, CISO di Ateneo: ciso@polito.it



PERIODO DI CONSERVAZIONE DEI DATI

I dati personali comuni inerenti al trattamento saranno conservati per un periodo massimo di 3 anni dopo la conclusione del progetto, al fine di completare eventuali pubblicazioni inerenti i risultati della ricerca, mentre per quanto attiene le categorie particolari di dati saranno mantenute in forma pseudonimizzata per il tempo necessario alla segnalazione di eventuale malessere nel corso dell'attività (massimo 30 giorni).

CONFERIMENTO DEI DATI

Il conferimento dei dati personali è necessario al fine della sua partecipazione allo Studio.

DIRITTI DELL'INTERESSATO

In qualità di interessato, ha diritto di chiedere al Titolare del trattamento, conformemente agli artt. 15 e ss. del GDPR:

- l'accesso ai propri dati personali e a tutte le informazioni di cui all'art. 15 del GDPR;
- la rettifica dei propri dati personali inesatti e l'integrazione di quelli incompleti;
- copia in formato elettronico dei dati raccolti dall'elettrocardiogramma, unitamente alla scheda tecnica dello strumento di misura utilizzato;
- la cancellazione dei propri dati, fatta eccezione per quelli contenuti in atti che devono essere obbligatoriamente conservati dall'Ateneo, e salvo che sussista un motivo legittimo prevalente per procedere al trattamento;
- la limitazione del trattamento nelle ipotesi di cui all'art. 18 del GDPR.

Ha, altresì, il diritto:

- di opporsi al trattamento dei dati personali, fermo quanto previsto con riguardo alla necessità ed obbligatorietà del trattamento dati per poter fruire dei servizi offerti;
- di revocare il consenso eventualmente prestato per i trattamenti non obbligatori dei dati, senza con ciò pregiudicare la liceità del trattamento basata sul consenso prestato prima della revoca.

Se desidera esercitare qualsiasi dei suoi diritti, può rivolgersi al Titolare del trattamento.

RECLAMO

Hai il diritto di rivolgerti al Garante per la protezione dei dati personali secondo le modalità indicate al seguente link: <https://www.garanteprivacy.it/web/guest/home/docweb/-/docweb-display/docweb/4535524>

(La presente informativa è aggiornata al 01/08/2024)

ESPRESSIONE DEL CONSENSO PER IL TRATTAMENTO DEI DATI

Alla luce di quanto premesso e delle informazioni che mi sono state fornite, io sottoscritto/a _____

DICHIARO

di aver preso visione dell'informativa sul trattamento dati personali resa ai sensi dell'art. 13 del Regolamento EU 679/2016 (noto come "GDPR"), e pertanto:

<input type="checkbox"/>	ACCONSENTO	<input type="checkbox"/>	NON ACCONSENTO	al trattamento dei propri dati personali ai sensi dell'art. 6 del GDPR per le finalità di ricerca precedentemente indicate. ²
<input type="checkbox"/>	ACCONSENTO	<input type="checkbox"/>	NON ACCONSENTO	al trattamento dei propri dati personali appartenenti alle categorie particolari ai sensi dell'art. 9 del GDPR per le finalità di ricerca precedentemente indicate. ¹⁵

LUOGO DATA

FIRMA DEL PARTECIPANTE

² In caso di categorie particolari da inserire l'indicazione delle stesse.

B. Pre-experiment form

B.1 Sociodemographic questionnaire

Question number	Question
1	Nome
2	Cognome
3	Data di nascita
4	Identità di genere
5	Anni di scolarità (inserisci numero)
6	Professione
7	Seleziona, fra le seguenti alternative, tutti i tipi di patente che possiedi attualmente
8	Inserisci l'anno di conseguimento della prima patente (anno in formato yyyy)
9.1	Ciclomotore entro i 50 cc con cambio automatico
9.2	Ciclomotore entro i 50 cc con cambio manuale
9.3	Motociclo con cilindrata entro i 125 cc, con cambio automatico
9.4	Motociclo con cilindrata entro i 125 cc, con cambio manuale
9.5	Motociclo con cilindrata superiore a 125 cc
9.6	Autoveicolo a quattro ruote
9.7	Camion o mezzi pesanti
9.8	Autobus o mezzi con più di 8 passeggeri
9.9	Bicicletta tradizionale
10	In quanti incidenti d'auto sei stato coinvolto nel corso della tua vita?
11	Che ruolo ricoprivi nell'incidente/negli incidenti in cui sei stato coinvolto? (puoi selezionare più di un'opzione)

B.2 Sociodemographic questionnaire results

MANOUEVRE 1

ID participant	Question number	Participant's answer	Question number	Participant's answer
1	3	12/21/1995	9.4	Mai
	4	Uomo	9.5	Una volta al mese
	5	18	9.6	3-4 volte a settimana
	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente A; Patente B;	9.8	Mai
	8	2002	9.9	3-4 volte a settimana
	9.1	Mai	10	1 o più
	9.2	Mai	11	Conducente di un veicolo a motore ;Passeggero di un veicolo a motore;Conducente di bicicletta o monopattino;
	9.3	Mai		
2	3	11/18/2004	9.4	Mai
	4	Donna	9.5	Mai
	5	18	9.6	Poche volte l'anno
	6	Studente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente B;	9.8	Mai
	8	2015	9.9	Poche volte l'anno
	9.1	Mai	10	0
	9.2	Mai	11	-
	9.3	Mai		
3	3	12/6/1998	9.4	Mai
	4	Donna	9.5	Mai
	5	23	9.6	Una volta a settimana
	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente B;	9.8	3-4 volte a settimana
	8	2000	9.9	Una volta a settimana
	9.1	Mai	10	0
	9.2	Mai	11	-
	9.3	Mai		
4	3	4/9/1997	9.4	Una volta al mese
	4	Uomo	9.5	Mai
	5	18	9.6	3-4 volte a settimana
	6	Studente	9.7	Mai

Attachments

	7	Patente B;	9.8	Mai
	8	2018	9.9	Una volta a settimana
	9.1	Mai	10	0
	9.2	Mai	11	-
	9.3	Mai		
	3	7/16/1998	9.4	Mai
	4	Donna	9.5	Mai
	5	19	9.6	Una volta al mese
	6	Studente	9.7	Mai
5	7	Patente B;	9.8	Mai
	8	2017	9.9	Poche volte l'anno
	9.1	Una volta a settimana	10	1 o più
	9.2	Mai	11	Conducente di un veicolo a motore ;
	9.3	Mai		
	3	6/7/1984	9.4	Mai
	4	Uomo	9.5	Mai
	5	15	9.6	Una volta a settimana
	6	Studente	9.7	Mai
6	7	Patente B;	9.8	Mai
	8	2019	9.9	Poche volte l'anno
	9.1	Poche volte l'anno	10	0
	9.2	Mai	11	-
	9.3	Mai		
	3	2/26/1985	9.4	Mai
	4	Uomo	9.5	Mai
	5	16	9.6	3-4 volte a settimana
	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
7	7	Patente B;	9.8	Mai
	8	2008	9.9	Mai
	9.1	Mai	10	1 o più
	9.2	Mai	11	Conducente di un veicolo a motore ;
	9.3	Poche volte l'anno		
	3	3/31/1981	9.4	Mai
	4	Donna	9.5	Mai
	5	13	9.6	Una volta a settimana
	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
8	7	Patente B;	9.8	Mai
	8	2001	9.9	Poche volte l'anno
	9.1	Mai	10	1 o più
	9.2	Mai	11	Conducente di un veicolo a motore ;Passeggero di un veicolo a motore;Conducente di bicicletta o monopattino;
	9.3	Mai		
	3	5/24/1996	9.4	Mai
	4	Uomo	9.5	Mai
	5	13	9.6	3-4 volte a settimana
	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
9	7	Patente B;	9.8	Mai
	8	2018	9.9	Poche volte l'anno
	9.1	Mai	10	1 o più
	9.2	Mai	11	Conducente di un veicolo a motore ;
	9.3	Mai		
	3	11/6/1978	9.4	Mai
	4	Donna	9.5	Mai
	5	20	9.6	Una volta al mese
	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
10	7	Patente B;	9.8	Mai
	8	2021	9.9	Una volta a settimana
	9.1	Mai	10	1 o più
	9.2	Mai	11	Conducente di un veicolo a motore ;
	9.3	Mai		
	3	1/20/1979	9.4	Mai
	4	Uomo	9.5	Mai
	5	14	9.6	3-4 volte a settimana
	6	Lavoratore autonomo	9.7	Mai
11	7	Patente A; Patente B;	9.8	Mai
	8	1987	9.9	Poche volte l'anno
	9.1	Poche volte l'anno	10	1 o più
	9.2	Mai	11	Conducente di un veicolo a motore ;Passeggero di un veicolo a motore;
	9.3	Mai		

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12	3	1/25/1977	9.4	Mai
	4	Donna	9.5	Mai
	5	19	9.6	3-4 volte a settimana
	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	2010	9.9	Poche volte l'anno
	9.1	Mai	10	1 o più
	9.2	Mai	11	Conducente di un veicolo a motore ;
	9.3	Mai		
13	3	6/3/1995	9.4	Mai
	4	Donna	9.5	Mai
	5	17	9.6	Quasi ogni giorno
	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	1996	9.9	Poche volte l'anno
	9.1	Mai	10	1 o più
	9.2	Mai	11	Passeggero di un veicolo a motore;Conducente di un veicolo a motore ;
	9.3	Mai		
14	3	3/3/1981	9.4	Mai
	4	Uomo	9.5	Mai
	5	21	9.6	Quasi ogni giorno
	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente B);	9.8	Mai
	8	2000	9.9	Una volta al mese
	9.1	Mai	10	0
	9.2	Mai	11	-
	9.3	Mai		
15	3	9/2/2000	9.4	Mai
	4	Donna	9.5	Mai
	5	-	9.6	3-4 volte a settimana
	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	2011	9.9	Mai
	9.1	Mai	10	0
	9.2	Mai	11	-
	9.3	Mai		
16	3	10/21/2000	9.4	Mai
	4	Uomo	9.5	Mai
	5	19	9.6	Quasi ogni giorno
	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	2010	9.9	Mai
	9.1	Mai	10	1 o più
	9.2	Mai	11	Conducente di un veicolo a motore ;
	9.3	Mai		

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MANOUEVRE 2

ID participant	Question number	Participant's answer	Question number	Participant's answer
17	3	11/11/1991	9.4	Mai
	4	Uomo	9.5	Mai
	5	21	9.6	Una volta al mese
	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	2014	9.9	Una volta al mese
	9.1	Mai	10	0
	9.2	Mai	11	-
	9.3	Poche volte l'anno		
18	3	6/17/2000	9.4	Mai
	4	Uomo	9.5	Mai
	5	22	9.6	3-4 volte a settimana
	6	Studente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente A; Patente B;	9.8	Mai
	8	2015	9.9	Quasi ogni giorno
	9.1	Poche volte l'anno	10	0
	9.2	Mai	11	-
	9.3	Una volta a settimana		
19	3	1/11/1995	9.4	Mai
	4	Uomo	9.5	Mai
	5	19	9.6	Una volta a settimana
	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	2017	9.9	3-4 volte a settimana
	9.1	Mai	10	0
	9.2	Mai	11	-
	9.3	Mai		
20	3	2/16/1986	9.4	Mai
	4	Uomo	9.5	Mai
	5	21	9.6	3-4 volte a settimana
	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente B ;	9.8	3-4 volte a settimana
	8	1999	9.9	Quasi ogni giorno
	9.1	Mai	10	1 o più
	9.2	Mai	11	Conducente di un veicolo a motore ;
	9.3	Mai		
21	3	6/17/1986	9.4	Mai
	4	Uomo	9.5	Mai
	5	20	9.6	Quasi ogni giorno
	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente B; Patente A;	9.8	Mai
	8	2009	9.9	Una volta al mese
	9.1	Mai	10	1 o più
	9.2	Mai	11	Conducente di un veicolo a motore ;
	9.3	Mai		
22	3	7/14/1988	9.4	Mai
	4	Donna	9.5	Mai
	5	18	9.6	Poche volte l'anno
	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	2019	9.9	Poche volte l'anno
	9.1	Mai	10	0
	9.2	Mai	11	-
	9.3	Mai		
23	3	6/30/2000	9.4	Mai
	4	Uomo	9.5	Mai
	5	21	9.6	Una volta a settimana
	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	1995	9.9	Poche volte l'anno
	9.1	Mai	10	1 o più
	9.2	Mai	11	Conducente di un veicolo a motore ;
	9.3	Mai		
24	3	1/20/1976	9.4	Mai
	4	Donna	9.5	Mai
	5	19	9.6	3-4 volte a settimana
	6	Studente	9.7	Mai

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	7	Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	2019	9.9	Poche volte l'anno
	9.1	Mai	10	0
	9.2	Mai	11	-
	9.3	Una volta al mese		
	3	11/22/2000	9.4	Mai
	4	Donna	9.5	Mai
	5	12	9.6	Una volta al mese
	6	Lavoratore autonomo	9.7	Mai
25	7	Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	2015	9.9	Poche volte l'anno
	9.1	Mai	10	1 o più
	9.2	Mai	11	Conducente di un veicolo a motore ; ;Passeggero di un veicolo a motore;
	9.3	Mai		
	3	11/25/2000	9.4	Mai
	4	Uomo	9.5	Mai
	5	18	9.6	Una volta a settimana
	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
26	7	Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	1992	9.9	Quasi ogni giorno
	9.1	Mai	10	1 o più
	9.2	Mai	11	Conducente di un veicolo a motore ;
	9.3	Una volta al mese		
	3	4/7/1997	9.4	Mai
	4	Donna	9.5	Mai
	5	18	9.6	Quasi ogni giorno
	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
27	7	Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	1991	9.9	Poche volte l'anno
	9.1	Mai	10	1 o più
	9.2	Mai	11	Conducente di un veicolo a motore ;
	9.3	Mai		
	3	7/1/1998	9.4	Mai
	4	Donna	9.5	Mai
	5	17	9.6	Quasi ogni giorno
	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
28	7	Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	2001	9.9	Mai
	9.1	Mai	10	0
	9.2	Mai	11	-
	9.3	Mai		
	3	3/22/1974	9.4	Mai
	4	Donna	9.5	3-4 volte a settimana
	5	15	9.6	Quasi ogni giorno
	6	Lavoratore autonomo	9.7	Mai
29	7	Patente B ;Patente A ;	9.8	Mai
	8	1984	9.9	Poche volte l'anno
	9.1	Mai	10	1 o più
	9.2	Mai	11	Conducente di un veicolo a motore ;
	9.3	Mai		
	3	4/19/1990	9.4	Mai
	4	Donna	9.5	Mai
	5	18	9.6	Poche volte l'anno
	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
30	7	Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	2011	9.9	Poche volte l'anno
	9.1	Mai	10	0
	9.2	Mai	11	-
	9.3	Mai		
	3	1/8/2001	9.4	Mai
	4	Uomo	9.5	Mai
	5	13	9.6	Quasi ogni giorno
	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
31	7	Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	2012	9.9	Una volta al mese
	9.1	Mai	10	1 o più
	9.2	Mai	11	Conducente di un veicolo a motore ; ;Passeggero di un veicolo a motore; Conducente di bicicletta o monopattino;Pedone;
	9.3	Mai		

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	3	10/27/1979	9.4	Mai
	4	Donna	9.5	Mai
	5	20	9.6	3-4 volte a settimana
	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
32	7	Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	1987	9.9	Quasi ogni giorno
	9.1	Una volta al mese	10	0
	9.2	Mai	11	-
	9.3	Mai		

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MANOUEVRE 3

ID participant	Question number	Participant's answer	Question number	Participant's answer
33	3	2/14/1998	9.4	Mai
	4	Uomo	9.5	Mai
	5	16	9.6	Una volta a settimana
	6	Studente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente A; Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	2019	9.9	Poche volte l'anno
	9.1	Una volta al mese	10	1 o più
	9.2	Mai	11	Passeggero di un veicolo a motore;
	9.3	Mai		
	34	3	10/20/1972	9.4
4		Donna	9.5	Mai
5		20	9.6	Quasi ogni giorno
6		Lavoratore autonomo	9.7	Mai
7		Patente A ;Patente B;	9.8	Mai
8		2013	9.9	Una volta al mese
9.1		Poche volte l'anno	10	0
9.2		Mai	11	-
9.3		Mai		
35		3	5/14/1982	9.4
	4	Donna	9.5	Mai
	5	17	9.6	Quasi ogni giorno
	6	Lavoratore autonomo	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente B ;	9.8	Poche volte l'anno
	8	2003	9.9	Mai
	9.1	Mai	10	1 o più
	9.2	Mai	11	Conducente di un veicolo a motore ;Passeggero di un veicolo a motore;
	9.3	Mai		
	36	3	2/20/1993	9.4
4		Uomo	9.5	Mai
5		21	9.6	Una volta al mese
6		Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
7		Patente B ;	9.8	Quasi ogni giorno
8		1997	9.9	Una volta al mese
9.1		Mai	10	0
9.2		Mai	11	-
9.3		Mai		
37		3	4/3/1968	9.4
	4	Uomo	9.5	Mai
	5	13	9.6	Quasi ogni giorno
	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente D; Patente C ; Patente B ;	9.8	Quasi ogni giorno
	8	1997	9.9	Una volta al mese
	9.1	Mai	10	0
	9.2	Mai	11	-
	9.3	Mai		
	38	3	6/20/1991	9.4
4		Uomo	9.5	Mai
5		18	9.6	Una volta a settimana
6		Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
7		Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
8		1995	9.9	Una volta al mese
9.1		Mai	10	1 o più
9.2		Mai	11	Conducente di un veicolo a motore ;
9.3		Quasi ogni giorno		
39		3	4/8/1966	9.4
	4	Donna	9.5	Mai
	5	19	9.6	Una volta al mese
	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente A; Patente B;	9.8	Mai
	8	2014	9.9	3-4 volte a settimana
	9.1	Mai	10	0
	9.2	Mai	11	-
	9.3	Mai		
	40	3	7/2/1976	9.4
4		Uomo	9.5	Mai

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	5	18	9.6	3-4 volte a settimana
	6	Studente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	2019	9.9	Una volta a settimana
	9.1	Mai	10	0
	9.2	Mai	11	-
	9.3	Mai		
	3	12/6/1977	9.4	Mai
	4	Uomo	9.5	Mai
	5	18	9.6	Quasi ogni giorno
41	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	2010	9.9	Una volta al mese
	9.1	Mai	10	1 o più
	9.2	Mai	11	Conducente di un veicolo a motore ;
	9.3	Mai		
	3	4/3/1958	9.4	Mai
	4	Donna	9.5	Mai
	5	19	9.6	Una volta a settimana
42	6	Studente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	2019	9.9	Poche volte l'anno
	9.1	Mai	10	0
	9.2	Mai	11	-
	9.3	Mai		
	3	12/3/1992	9.4	Mai
	4	Uomo	9.5	Mai
	5	21	9.6	3-4 volte a settimana
43	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	2004	9.9	Poche volte l'anno
	9.1	Mai	10	0
	9.2	Mai	11	-
	9.3	Mai		
	3	11/7/1992	9.4	Mai
	4	Donna	9.5	Mai
	5	21	9.6	Quasi ogni giorno
44	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	2005	9.9	Poche volte l'anno
	9.1	Mai	10	1 o più
	9.2	Mai	11	Conducente di un veicolo a motore ;
	9.3	Mai		
	3	2/2/1978	9.4	Mai
	4	Uomo	9.5	Quasi ogni giorno
	5	19	9.6	Quasi ogni giorno
45	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente A ; Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	2007	9.9	Poche volte l'anno
	9.1	Quasi ogni giorno	10	1 o più
	9.2	Mai	11	Conducente di un veicolo a motore ;
	9.3	Mai		
	3	7/26/1985	9.4	Mai
	4	Donna	9.5	Mai
	5	18	9.6	Quasi ogni giorno
46	6	Studente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	2022	9.9	Poche volte l'anno
	9.1	Mai	10	0
	9.2	Mai	11	-
	9.3	Mai		
	3	6/5/1975	9.4	Poche volte l'anno
	4	Uomo	9.5	Una volta al mese
	5	20	9.6	Quasi ogni giorno
47	6	Disoccupato	9.7	Poche volte l'anno
	7	Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	1974	9.9	3-4 volte a settimana
	9.1	Mai	10	1 o più
	9.2	Mai	11	Conducente di un veicolo a motore ;
	9.3	Mai		
48	3	5/19/1968	9.4	Mai
	4	Donna	9.5	Mai

Attachments

	5	13	9.6	Quasi ogni giorno
	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	1997	9.9	Poche volte l'anno
	9.1	Mai	10	1 o più
	9.2	Mai	11	Conducente di un veicolo a motore ;Passeggero di un veicolo a motore;
	9.3	Mai		
	3	2/25/1978	9.4	Mai
	4	Donna	9.5	Mai
	5	21	9.6	Quasi ogni giorno
49	6	Lavoratore dipendente	9.7	Mai
	7	Patente B ;	9.8	Mai
	8	1997	9.9	Una volta al mese
	9.1	Mai	10	0
	9.2	Mai	11	-
	9.3	Mai		

B.3 MDBQ Questionnaire

Question number	Question
12.1	Scontrarsi con un ostacolo che non avevi visto durante una svolta
12.2	Pur essendo diretto verso il punto A, "svegliarti" d'un tratto e ritrovarti diretto verso il punto B
12.3	Imboccare la corsia sbagliata mentre ti avvicini a una rotatoria o a un incrocio
12.4	Mentre sei in coda per immetterti a sinistra su una via principale, concentrarti così tanto sul traffico di questa via da tamponare quasi la macchina che ti precede
12.5	Non notare i pedoni che attraversano la strada mentre ti immetti da una strada secondaria su una strada principale
12.6	Suonare il clacson per esprimere il tuo disappunto nei confronti di un altro guidatore
12.7	Non guardare nello specchietto retrovisore prima di uscire, di cambiare corsia, ecc.
12.8	Inchiodare su una strada scivolosa o sterzare nella direzione sbagliata durante uno sbandamento
12.9	Uscire da un incrocio così velocemente da obbligare un altro conducente che avrebbe la precedenza a fermarsi per farti passare
12.10	Non rispettare i limiti di velocità su una strada residenziale
13.1	Accendere qualcosa, ad esempio i fari, mentre intendevi accendere qualcos'altro, ad esempio il tergicristallo
13.2	Svoltando a destra, investire quasi un ciclista che sta procedendo di fianco a te
13.3	Non vedere i segnali di precedenza ed evitare a malapena una collisione con le macchine che hanno la precedenza
13.4	Cercare di ripartire in terza da un semaforo
13.5	Cercare di sorpassare qualcuno senza notare che aveva già messo la freccia per segnalare la sua intenzione di svoltare a sinistra
13.6	Arrabbiarti con un altro guidatore e inseguirlo per dirgliene quattro
13.7	Rimanere su una corsia fino all'ultimo momento pur sapendo che ci sarà un restringimento di carreggiata, per poi immetterti prepotentemente sull'altra corsia
13.8	Dimenticare dove hai parcheggiato la macchina
13.9	Sorpassare a destra una macchina che procede lentamente
13.10	Partire a tutta velocità davanti a un semaforo con l'intenzione di "battere" il conducente accanto
14.1	Leggere male la segnaletica e prendere l'uscita sbagliata da una rotatoria
14.2	Avvicinarsi alla macchina che ti precede a tal punto da rendere difficile una frenata in caso di emergenza
14.3	Attraversare un incrocio quando il semaforo sta per diventare rosso
14.4	Arrabbiarti con un guidatore ed esprimergli la tua rabbia con ogni mezzo possibile
14.5	Renderti conto di non avere un ricordo nitido della strada che hai appena percorso
14.6	Sottovalutare la velocità di un veicolo in arrivo durante un sorpasso
14.7	Non rispettare i limiti di velocità in autostrada

B.4 MDBQ Questionnaire results

MANOUEVRE 1

ID participant	Question number	Participant's answer	Question number	Participant's answer	Question number	Participant's answer
1	12.1	Mai	13.1	Mai	14.1	Raramente
	12.2	Raramente	13.2	Mai	14.2	Raramente
	12.3	Mai	13.3	Mai	14.3	Mai
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Raramente	14.4	Mai
	12.5	Qualche volta	13.5	Mai	14.5	Mai
	12.6	Mai	13.6	Mai	14.6	Mai
	12.7	Mai	13.7	Raramente	14.7	Qualche volta
	12.8	Mai	13.8	Raramente		
	12.9	Mai	13.9	Qualche volta		
	12.10	Molto spesso	13.10	Raramente		
2	12.1	Mai	13.1	Qualche volta	14.1	Raramente
	12.2	Mai	13.2	Mai	14.2	Mai
	12.3	Mai	13.3	Mai	14.3	Raramente
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Raramente	14.4	Mai
	12.5	Mai	13.5	Mai	14.5	Mai
	12.6	Mai	13.6	Mai	14.6	Mai
	12.7	Mai	13.7	Mai	14.7	Mai
	12.8	Mai	13.8	Mai		
	12.9	Mai	13.9	Mai		
	12.10	Mai	13.10	Mai		
3	12.1	Raramente	13.1	Qualche volta	14.1	Qualche volta
	12.2	Mai	13.2	Mai	14.2	Raramente
	12.3	Raramente	13.3	Raramente	14.3	Qualche volta
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Qualche volta	14.4	Qualche volta
	12.5	Raramente	13.5	Raramente	14.5	Qualche volta
	12.6	Raramente	13.6	Mai	14.6	Raramente
	12.7	Raramente	13.7	Raramente	14.7	Mai
	12.8	Raramente	13.8	Spesso		
	12.9	Mai	13.9	Mai		
	12.10	Mai	13.10	Raramente		
4	12.1	Mai	13.1	Raramente	14.1	Mai
	12.2	Mai	13.2	Raramente	14.2	Raramente
	12.3	Raramente	13.3	Mai	14.3	Qualche volta
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Raramente	14.4	Mai
	12.5	Raramente	13.5	Mai	14.5	Mai
	12.6	Qualche volta	13.6	Mai	14.6	Mai
	12.7	Raramente	13.7	Qualche volta	14.7	Raramente
	12.8	Mai	13.8	Raramente		
	12.9	Qualche volta	13.9	Spesso		
	12.10	Raramente	13.10	Qualche volta		
5	12.1	Mai	13.1	Spesso	14.1	Raramente
	12.2	Raramente	13.2	Raramente	14.2	Mai
	12.3	Raramente	13.3	Raramente	14.3	Mai
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Raramente	14.4	Raramente
	12.5	Raramente	13.5	Mai	14.5	Qualche volta
	12.6	Qualche volta	13.6	Mai	14.6	Raramente
	12.7	Raramente	13.7	Raramente	14.7	Mai
	12.8	Mai	13.8	Mai		
	12.9	Raramente	13.9	Mai		
	12.10	Raramente	13.10	Raramente		
6	12.1	Mai	13.1	Raramente	14.1	Raramente
	12.2	Mai	13.2	Mai	14.2	Mai
	12.3	Mai	13.3	Raramente	14.3	Mai
	12.4	Raramente	13.4	Mai	14.4	Raramente
	12.5	Raramente	13.5	Raramente	14.5	Mai
	12.6	Quasi sempre	13.6	Mai	14.6	Raramente
	12.7	Mai	13.7	Mai	14.7	Raramente
	12.8	Mai	13.8	Mai		
	12.9	Mai	13.9	Raramente		
	12.10	Mai	13.10	Mai		
7	12.1	Raramente	13.1	Qualche volta	14.1	Qualche volta
	12.2	Mai	13.2	Spesso	14.2	Raramente
	12.3	Raramente	13.3	Raramente	14.3	Molto spesso
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Qualche volta	14.4	Qualche volta
	12.5	Raramente	13.5	Raramente	14.5	Mai

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	12.6	Raramente	13.6	Mai	14.6	Raramente
	12.7	Mai	13.7	Qualche volta	14.7	Molto spesso
	12.8	Qualche volta	13.8	Qualche volta		
	12.9	Raramente	13.9	Spesso		
	12.10	Qualche volta	13.10	Raramente		
	12.1	Raramente	13.1	Raramente	14.1	Qualche volta
	12.2	Mai	13.2	Mai	14.2	Mai
	12.3	Qualche volta	13.3	Raramente	14.3	Raramente
	12.4	Raramente	13.4	Mai	14.4	Raramente
8	12.5	Raramente	13.5	Mai	14.5	Raramente
	12.6	Qualche volta	13.6	Mai	14.6	Raramente
	12.7	Raramente	13.7	Mai	14.7	Raramente
	12.8	Raramente	13.8	Qualche volta		
	12.9	Mai	13.9	Raramente		
	12.10	Raramente	13.10	Qualche volta		
	12.1	Qualche volta	13.1	Qualche volta	14.1	Raramente
	12.2	Raramente	13.2	Raramente	14.2	Qualche volta
	12.3	Raramente	13.3	Raramente	14.3	Spesso
	12.4	Raramente	13.4	Mai	14.4	Raramente
9	12.5	Qualche volta	13.5	Raramente	14.5	Qualche volta
	12.6	Qualche volta	13.6	Mai	14.6	Qualche volta
	12.7	Qualche volta	13.7	Qualche volta	14.7	Molto spesso
	12.8	Raramente	13.8	Spesso		
	12.9	Raramente	13.9	Qualche volta		
	12.10	Molto spesso	13.10	Qualche volta		
	12.1	Raramente	13.1	Qualche volta	14.1	Raramente
	12.2	Mai	13.2	Raramente	14.2	Mai
	12.3	Qualche volta	13.3	Mai	14.3	Qualche volta
	12.4	Raramente	13.4	Qualche volta	14.4	Mai
10	12.5	Mai	13.5	Mai	14.5	Raramente
	12.6	Mai	13.6	Mai	14.6	Qualche volta
	12.7	Mai	13.7	Mai	14.7	Mai
	12.8	Mai	13.8	Qualche volta		
	12.9	Mai	13.9	Mai		
	12.10	Quasi sempre	13.10	Mai		
	12.1	Raramente	13.1	Raramente	14.1	Raramente
	12.2	Raramente	13.2	Mai	14.2	Raramente
	12.3	Raramente	13.3	Mai	14.3	Raramente
	12.4	Raramente	13.4	Raramente	14.4	Raramente
11	12.5	Raramente	13.5	Mai	14.5	Mai
	12.6	Qualche volta	13.6	Raramente	14.6	Mai
	12.7	Raramente	13.7	Mai	14.7	Spesso
	12.8	Raramente	13.8	Raramente		
	12.9	Raramente	13.9	Spesso		
	12.10	Qualche volta	13.10	Raramente		
	12.1	Mai	13.1	Qualche volta	14.1	Raramente
	12.2	Qualche volta	13.2	Mai	14.2	Raramente
	12.3	Raramente	13.3	Mai	14.3	Qualche volta
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Raramente	14.4	Mai
12	12.5	Mai	13.5	Mai	14.5	Mai
	12.6	Qualche volta	13.6	Mai	14.6	Mai
	12.7	Mai	13.7	Mai	14.7	Qualche volta
	12.8	Raramente	13.8	Raramente		
	12.9	Raramente	13.9	Qualche volta		
	12.10	Qualche volta	13.10	Mai		
	12.1	Mai	13.1	Raramente	14.1	Raramente
	12.2	Raramente	13.2	Mai	14.2	Raramente
	12.3	Raramente	13.3	Mai	14.3	Raramente
	12.4	Raramente	13.4	Raramente	14.4	Raramente
13	12.5	Raramente	13.5	Mai	14.5	Raramente
	12.6	Spesso	13.6	Mai	14.6	Raramente
	12.7	Mai	13.7	Raramente	14.7	Qualche volta
	12.8	Qualche volta	13.8	Qualche volta		
	12.9	Mai	13.9	Raramente		
	12.10	Raramente	13.10	Mai		
	12.1	Mai	13.1	Raramente	14.1	Raramente
	12.2	Mai	13.2	Mai	14.2	Mai
	12.3	Mai	13.3	Qualche volta	14.3	Raramente
14	12.4	Mai	13.4	Mai	14.4	Mai
	12.5	Raramente	13.5	Mai	14.5	Qualche volta
	12.6	Qualche volta	13.6	Mai	14.6	Qualche volta
	12.7	Mai	13.7	Raramente	14.7	Qualche volta

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	12.8	Raramente	13.8	Qualche volta		
	12.9	Raramente	13.9	Spesso		
	12.10	Spesso	13.10	Raramente		
	12.1	Raramente	13.1	Mai	14.1	Mai
	12.2	Mai	13.2	Mai	14.2	Raramente
	12.3	Mai	13.3	Mai	14.3	Qualche volta
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Mai	14.4	Qualche volta
15	12.5	Raramente	13.5	Mai	14.5	Qualche volta
	12.6	Qualche volta	13.6	Mai	14.6	Mai
	12.7	Mai	13.7	Raramente	14.7	Qualche volta
	12.8	Mai	13.8	Qualche volta		
	12.9	Mai	13.9	Raramente		
	12.10	Raramente	13.10	Raramente		
	12.1	Raramente	13.1	Mai	14.1	Mai
	12.2	Mai	13.2	Mai	14.2	Mai
	12.3	Mai	13.3	Mai	14.3	Mai
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Mai	14.4	Mai
16	12.5	Mai	13.5	Mai	14.5	Mai
	12.6	Mai	13.6	Mai	14.6	Mai
	12.7	Mai	13.7	Mai	14.7	Mai
	12.8	Mai	13.8	Mai		
	12.9	Mai	13.9	Mai		
	12.10	Mai	13.10	Mai		

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ID participant	Question number	Participant's answer	Question number	Participant's answer	Question number	Participant's answer
17	12.1	Mai	13.1	Raramente	14.1	Qualche volta
	12.2	Raramente	13.2	Mai	14.2	Mai
	12.3	Mai	13.3	Raramente	14.3	Raramente
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Raramente	14.4	Mai
	12.5	Raramente	13.5	Raramente	14.5	Qualche volta
	12.6	Raramente	13.6	Mai	14.6	Raramente
	12.7	Raramente	13.7	Mai	14.7	Raramente
	12.8	Mai	13.8	Mai		
	12.9	Raramente	13.9	Mai		
	12.10	Raramente	13.10	Raramente		
18	12.1	Mai	13.1	Mai	14.1	Qualche volta
	12.2	Raramente	13.2	Mai	14.2	Mai
	12.3	Mai	13.3	Mai	14.3	Qualche volta
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Qualche volta	14.4	Mai
	12.5	Mai	13.5	Mai	14.5	Raramente
	12.6	Mai	13.6	Mai	14.6	Mai
	12.7	Mai	13.7	Raramente	14.7	Mai
	12.8	Mai	13.8	Mai		
	12.9	Mai	13.9	Raramente		
	12.10	Raramente	13.10	Raramente		
19	12.1	Mai	13.1	Qualche volta	14.1	Mai
	12.2	Raramente	13.2	Mai	14.2	Raramente
	12.3	Qualche volta	13.3	Mai	14.3	Raramente
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Mai	14.4	Mai
	12.5	Qualche volta	13.5	Mai	14.5	Mai
	12.6	Mai	13.6	Mai	14.6	Mai
	12.7	Mai	13.7	Mai	14.7	Qualche volta
	12.8	Mai	13.8	Mai		
	12.9	Raramente	13.9	Mai		
	12.10	Qualche volta	13.10	Mai		
20	12.1	Mai	13.1	Mai	14.1	Qualche volta
	12.2	Mai	13.2	Mai	14.2	Mai
	12.3	Raramente	13.3	Raramente	14.3	Qualche volta
	12.4	Raramente	13.4	Mai	14.4	Raramente
	12.5	Raramente	13.5	Mai	14.5	Qualche volta
	12.6	Raramente	13.6	Mai	14.6	Raramente
	12.7	Raramente	13.7	Raramente	14.7	Raramente
	12.8	Raramente	13.8	Mai		
	12.9	Mai	13.9	Raramente		
	12.10	Qualche volta	13.10	Qualche volta		
21	12.1	Mai	13.1	Mai	14.1	Qualche volta
	12.2	Raramente	13.2	Raramente	14.2	Qualche volta
	12.3	Qualche volta	13.3	Raramente	14.3	Molto spesso
	12.4	Raramente	13.4	Raramente	14.4	Molto spesso
	12.5	Qualche volta	13.5	Qualche volta	14.5	Qualche volta
	12.6	Quasi sempre	13.6	Raramente	14.6	Raramente
	12.7	Raramente	13.7	Spesso	14.7	Quasi sempre
	12.8	Mai	13.8	Molto spesso		
	12.9	Qualche volta	13.9	Molto spesso		
	12.10	Quasi sempre	13.10	Qualche volta		
22	12.1	Mai	13.1	Qualche volta	14.1	Qualche volta
	12.2	Qualche volta	13.2	Raramente	14.2	Qualche volta
	12.3	Raramente	13.3	Raramente	14.3	Mai
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Mai	14.4	Mai
	12.5	Raramente	13.5	Raramente	14.5	Qualche volta
	12.6	Mai	13.6	Mai	14.6	Qualche volta
	12.7	Raramente	13.7	Mai	14.7	Spesso
	12.8	Mai	13.8	Qualche volta		
	12.9	Mai	13.9	Mai		
	12.10	Raramente	13.10	Mai		
23	12.1	Raramente	13.1	Qualche volta	14.1	Qualche volta
	12.2	Raramente	13.2	Mai	14.2	Raramente
	12.3	Raramente	13.3	Mai	14.3	Raramente
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Mai	14.4	Mai
	12.5	Raramente	13.5	Raramente	14.5	Mai
	12.6	Mai	13.6	Mai	14.6	Mai
	12.7	Raramente	13.7	Raramente	14.7	Mai

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	12.8	Raramente	13.8	Qualche volta		
	12.9	Raramente	13.9	Qualche volta		
	12.10	Spesso	13.10	Spesso		
	12.1	Mai	13.1	Mai	14.1	Qualche volta
	12.2	Mai	13.2	Mai	14.2	Qualche volta
	12.3	Mai	13.3	Mai	14.3	Raramente
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Qualche volta	14.4	Mai
24	12.5	Qualche volta	13.5	Mai	14.5	Raramente
	12.6	Mai	13.6	Mai	14.6	Mai
	12.7	Raramente	13.7	Mai	14.7	Raramente
	12.8	Mai	13.8	Qualche volta		
	12.9	Mai	13.9	Mai		
	12.10	Raramente	13.10	Mai		
	12.1	Mai	13.1	Qualche volta	14.1	Raramente
	12.2	Raramente	13.2	Mai	14.2	Raramente
	12.3	Mai	13.3	Mai	14.3	Qualche volta
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Raramente	14.4	Raramente
25	12.5	Raramente	13.5	Raramente	14.5	Qualche volta
	12.6	Raramente	13.6	Mai	14.6	Qualche volta
	12.7	Raramente	13.7	Mai	14.7	Qualche volta
	12.8	Raramente	13.8	Spesso		
	12.9	Mai	13.9	Mai		
	12.10	Raramente	13.10	Mai		
	12.1	Raramente	13.1	Raramente	14.1	Raramente
	12.2	Mai	13.2	Mai	14.2	Raramente
	12.3	Raramente	13.3	Raramente	14.3	Raramente
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Raramente	14.4	Qualche volta
26	12.5	Raramente	13.5	Raramente	14.5	Spesso
	12.6	Raramente	13.6	Raramente	14.6	Raramente
	12.7	Mai	13.7	Raramente	14.7	Qualche volta
	12.8	Raramente	13.8	Spesso		
	12.9	Raramente	13.9	Qualche volta		
	12.10	Spesso	13.10	Qualche volta		
	12.1	Raramente	13.1	Raramente	14.1	Raramente
	12.2	Mai	13.2	Mai	14.2	Raramente
	12.3	Mai	13.3	Raramente	14.3	Raramente
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Mai	14.4	Raramente
27	12.5	Mai	13.5	Raramente	14.5	Raramente
	12.6	Qualche volta	13.6	Mai	14.6	Mai
	12.7	Raramente	13.7	Raramente	14.7	Raramente
	12.8	Mai	13.8	Qualche volta		
	12.9	Raramente	13.9	Raramente		
	12.10	Raramente	13.10	Mai		
	12.1	Raramente	13.1	Raramente	14.1	Qualche volta
	12.2	Raramente	13.2	Mai	14.2	Qualche volta
	12.3	Raramente	13.3	Mai	14.3	Qualche volta
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Raramente	14.4	Raramente
28	12.5	Raramente	13.5	Mai	14.5	Raramente
	12.6	Qualche volta	13.6	Mai	14.6	Mai
	12.7	Qualche volta	13.7	Raramente	14.7	Qualche volta
	12.8	Raramente	13.8	Qualche volta		
	12.9	Raramente	13.9	Raramente		
	12.10	Qualche volta	13.10	Mai		
	12.1	Mai	13.1	Raramente	14.1	Raramente
	12.2	Mai	13.2	Mai	14.2	Raramente
	12.3	Mai	13.3	Mai	14.3	Qualche volta
	12.4	Raramente	13.4	Mai	14.4	Qualche volta
29	12.5	Mai	13.5	Mai	14.5	Raramente
	12.6	Raramente	13.6	Raramente	14.6	Raramente
	12.7	Raramente	13.7	Raramente	14.7	Qualche volta
	12.8	Raramente	13.8	Raramente		
	12.9	Raramente	13.9	Qualche volta		
	12.10	Qualche volta	13.10	Qualche volta		
	12.1	Raramente	13.1	Qualche volta	14.1	Qualche volta
	12.2	Raramente	13.2	Mai	14.2	Raramente
	12.3	Mai	13.3	Mai	14.3	Mai
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Mai	14.4	Mai
30	12.5	Mai	13.5	Mai	14.5	Mai
	12.6	Raramente	13.6	Mai	14.6	Raramente
	12.7	Raramente	13.7	Mai	14.7	Raramente
	12.8	Raramente	13.8	Qualche volta		
	12.9	Mai	13.9	Mai		

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	12.10	Qualche volta	13.10	Mai		
	12.1	Mai	13.1	Raramente	14.1	Mai
	12.2	Raramente	13.2	Mai	14.2	Raramente
	12.3	Mai	13.3	Mai	14.3	Qualche volta
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Raramente	14.4	Raramente
31	12.5	Mai	13.5	Raramente	14.5	Mai
	12.6	Mai	13.6	Mai	14.6	Raramente
	12.7	Spesso	13.7	Qualche volta	14.7	Raramente
	12.8	Raramente	13.8	Raramente		
	12.9	Raramente	13.9	Mai		
	12.10	Raramente	13.10	Mai		
	12.1	Mai	13.1	Qualche volta	14.1	Raramente
	12.2	Mai	13.2	Mai	14.2	Raramente
	12.3	Raramente	13.3	Mai	14.3	Qualche volta
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Qualche volta	14.4	Raramente
32	12.5	Mai	13.5	Mai	14.5	Raramente
	12.6	Mai	13.6	Raramente	14.6	Qualche volta
	12.7	Raramente	13.7	Raramente	14.7	Raramente
	12.8	Mai	13.8	Qualche volta		
	12.9	Raramente	13.9	Raramente		
	12.10	Mai	13.10	Mai		

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MANOUEVRE 3

ID participant	Question number	Participant's answer	Question number	Participant's answer	Question number	Participant's answer
33	12.1	Mai	13.1	Molto spesso	14.1	Qualche volta
	12.2	Raramente	13.2	Qualche volta	14.2	Raramente
	12.3	Raramente	13.3	Raramente	14.3	Spesso
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Mai	14.4	Mai
	12.5	Mai	13.5	Mai	14.5	Qualche volta
	12.6	Mai	13.6	Mai	14.6	Spesso
	12.7	Raramente	13.7	Mai	14.7	Molto spesso
	12.8	Mai	13.8	Mai		
	12.9	Raramente	13.9	Mai		
	12.10	Molto spesso	13.10	Mai		
34	12.1	Mai	13.1	Raramente	14.1	Raramente
	12.2	Raramente	13.2	Mai	14.2	Mai
	12.3	Raramente	13.3	Mai	14.3	Raramente
	12.4	Raramente	13.4	Raramente	14.4	Mai
	12.5	Mai	13.5	Mai	14.5	Qualche volta
	12.6	Raramente	13.6	Mai	14.6	Raramente
	12.7	Mai	13.7	Raramente	14.7	Qualche volta
	12.8	Mai	13.8	Mai		
	12.9	Mai	13.9	Mai		
	12.10	Spesso	13.10	Qualche volta		
35	12.1	Raramente	13.1	Raramente	14.1	Raramente
	12.2	Raramente	13.2	Mai	14.2	Raramente
	12.3	Raramente	13.3	Mai	14.3	Spesso
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Raramente	14.4	Qualche volta
	12.5	Mai	13.5	Mai	14.5	Qualche volta
	12.6	Spesso	13.6	Mai	14.6	Raramente
	12.7	Raramente	13.7	Mai	14.7	Spesso
	12.8	Mai	13.8	Raramente		
	12.9	Mai	13.9	Raramente		
	12.10	Spesso	13.10	Mai		
36	12.1	Raramente	13.1	Raramente	14.1	Raramente
	12.2	Mai	13.2	Mai	14.2	Mai
	12.3	Mai	13.3	Mai	14.3	Raramente
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Qualche volta	14.4	Mai
	12.5	Raramente	13.5	Mai	14.5	Qualche volta
	12.6	Mai	13.6	Mai	14.6	Mai
	12.7	Raramente	13.7	Mai	14.7	Raramente
	12.8	Mai	13.8	Mai		
	12.9	Mai	13.9	Raramente		
	12.10	Qualche volta	13.10	Mai		
37	12.1	Mai	13.1	Raramente	14.1	Raramente
	12.2	Qualche volta	13.2	Mai	14.2	Mai
	12.3	Raramente	13.3	Raramente	14.3	Mai
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Mai	14.4	Mai
	12.5	Raramente	13.5	Mai	14.5	Raramente
	12.6	Spesso	13.6	Mai	14.6	Mai
	12.7	Mai	13.7	Mai	14.7	Mai
	12.8	Mai	13.8	Raramente		
	12.9	Mai	13.9	Mai		
	12.10	Mai	13.10	Mai		
38	12.1	Mai	13.1	Mai	14.1	Raramente
	12.2	Mai	13.2	Mai	14.2	Raramente
	12.3	Mai	13.3	Mai	14.3	Mai
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Mai	14.4	Mai
	12.5	Raramente	13.5	Mai	14.5	Mai
	12.6	Raramente	13.6	Mai	14.6	Raramente
	12.7	Mai	13.7	Mai	14.7	Raramente
	12.8	Mai	13.8	Raramente		
	12.9	Mai	13.9	Raramente		
	12.10	Raramente	13.10	Mai		
39	12.1	Mai	13.1	Qualche volta	14.1	Mai
	12.2	Raramente	13.2	Mai	14.2	Mai
	12.3	Mai	13.3	Mai	14.3	Raramente
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Mai	14.4	Mai
	12.5	Mai	13.5	Mai	14.5	Mai
	12.6	Mai	13.6	Mai	14.6	Mai
	12.7	Mai	13.7	Mai	14.7	Raramente

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	12.8	Mai	13.8	Qualche volta		
	12.9	Mai	13.9	Mai		
	12.10	Qualche volta	13.10	Mai		
	12.1	Raramente	13.1	Spesso	14.1	Qualche volta
	12.2	Mai	13.2	Raramente	14.2	Qualche volta
	12.3	Qualche volta	13.3	Qualche volta	14.3	Raramente
	12.4	Raramente	13.4	Raramente	14.4	Qualche volta
40	12.5	Qualche volta	13.5	Mai	14.5	Spesso
	12.6	Raramente	13.6	Mai	14.6	Qualche volta
	12.7	Mai	13.7	Raramente	14.7	Spesso
	12.8	Spesso	13.8	Qualche volta		
	12.9	Mai	13.9	Mai		
	12.10	Molto spesso	13.10	Raramente		
	12.1	Qualche volta	13.1	Qualche volta	14.1	Qualche volta
	12.2	Raramente	13.2	Qualche volta	14.2	Qualche volta
	12.3	Raramente	13.3	Qualche volta	14.3	Spesso
	12.4	Qualche volta	13.4	Raramente	14.4	Raramente
41	12.5	Raramente	13.5	Raramente	14.5	Molto spesso
	12.6	Spesso	13.6	Mai	14.6	Spesso
	12.7	Raramente	13.7	Raramente	14.7	Spesso
	12.8	Raramente	13.8	Qualche volta		
	12.9	Raramente	13.9	Spesso		
	12.10	Molto spesso	13.10	Raramente		
	12.1	Mai	13.1	Mai	14.1	Raramente
	12.2	Mai	13.2	Raramente	14.2	Qualche volta
	12.3	Spesso	13.3	Raramente	14.3	Mai
	12.4	Raramente	13.4	Qualche volta	14.4	Qualche volta
42	12.5	Qualche volta	13.5	Mai	14.5	Spesso
	12.6	Qualche volta	13.6	Qualche volta	14.6	Mai
	12.7	Mai	13.7	Mai	14.7	Mai
	12.8	Raramente	13.8	Mai		
	12.9	Mai	13.9	Mai		
	12.10	Spesso	13.10	Raramente		
	12.1	Mai	13.1	Mai	14.1	Qualche volta
	12.2	Mai	13.2	Mai	14.2	Mai
	12.3	Raramente	13.3	Mai	14.3	Qualche volta
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Mai	14.4	Raramente
43	12.5	Qualche volta	13.5	Mai	14.5	Raramente
	12.6	Raramente	13.6	Mai	14.6	Mai
	12.7	Mai	13.7	Mai	14.7	Qualche volta
	12.8	Mai	13.8	Molto spesso		
	12.9	Mai	13.9	Mai		
	12.10	Spesso	13.10	Mai		
	12.1	Mai	13.1	Raramente	14.1	Mai
	12.2	Raramente	13.2	Mai	14.2	Qualche volta
	12.3	Mai	13.3	Mai	14.3	Spesso
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Raramente	14.4	Spesso
44	12.5	Raramente	13.5	Mai	14.5	Spesso
	12.6	Quasi sempre	13.6	Mai	14.6	Mai
	12.7	Mai	13.7	Qualche volta	14.7	Spesso
	12.8	Mai	13.8	Mai		
	12.9	Mai	13.9	Qualche volta		
	12.10	Qualche volta	13.10	Qualche volta		
	12.1	Mai	13.1	Raramente	14.1	Raramente
	12.2	Raramente	13.2	Raramente	14.2	Raramente
	12.3	Qualche volta	13.3	Raramente	14.3	Qualche volta
	12.4	Raramente	13.4	Raramente	14.4	Qualche volta
45	12.5	Raramente	13.5	Raramente	14.5	Raramente
	12.6	Raramente	13.6	Qualche volta	14.6	Raramente
	12.7	Raramente	13.7	Qualche volta	14.7	Qualche volta
	12.8	Raramente	13.8	Qualche volta		
	12.9	Raramente	13.9	Qualche volta		
	12.10	Qualche volta	13.10	Raramente		
	12.1	Mai	13.1	Molto spesso	14.1	Raramente
	12.2	Raramente	13.2	Raramente	14.2	Mai
	12.3	Qualche volta	13.3	Raramente	14.3	Raramente
	12.4	Raramente	13.4	Raramente	14.4	Raramente
46	12.5	Qualche volta	13.5	Mai	14.5	Spesso
	12.6	Molto spesso	13.6	Raramente	14.6	Mai
	12.7	Raramente	13.7	Mai	14.7	Mai
	12.8	Raramente	13.8	Qualche volta		
	12.9	Raramente	13.9	Mai		

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	12.10	Qualche volta	13.10	Mai		
	12.1	Raramente	13.1	Raramente	14.1	Qualche volta
	12.2	Raramente	13.2	Mai	14.2	Raramente
	12.3	Mai	13.3	Raramente	14.3	Qualche volta
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Mai	14.4	Raramente
47	12.5	Raramente	13.5	Mai	14.5	Qualche volta
	12.6	Qualche volta	13.6	Mai	14.6	Raramente
	12.7	Raramente	13.7	Qualche volta	14.7	Raramente
	12.8	Raramente	13.8	Raramente		
	12.9	Qualche volta	13.9	Raramente		
	12.10	Spesso	13.10	Spesso		
	12.1	Mai	13.1	Qualche volta	14.1	Qualche volta
	12.2	Qualche volta	13.2	Raramente	14.2	Qualche volta
	12.3	Qualche volta	13.3	Raramente	14.3	Qualche volta
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Mai	14.4	Raramente
48	12.5	Qualche volta	13.5	Raramente	14.5	Spesso
	12.6	Qualche volta	13.6	Mai	14.6	Qualche volta
	12.7	Qualche volta	13.7	Raramente	14.7	Qualche volta
	12.8	Mai	13.8	Qualche volta		
	12.9	Raramente	13.9	Qualche volta		
	12.10	Spesso	13.10	Spesso		
	12.1	Mai	13.1	Mai	14.1	Raramente
	12.2	Mai	13.2	Raramente	14.2	Raramente
	12.3	Raramente	13.3	Mai	14.3	Qualche volta
	12.4	Mai	13.4	Raramente	14.4	Raramente
49	12.5	Raramente	13.5	Mai	14.5	Qualche volta
	12.6	Mai	13.6	Mai	14.6	Mai
	12.7	Qualche volta	13.7	Mai	14.7	Raramente
	12.8	Mai	13.8	Mai		
	12.9	Raramente	13.9	Mai		
	12.10	Raramente	13.10	Mai		

B.5 BARRATT Questionnaire

Question number	Question
15.1	Pianifico le attività attentamente
15.2	Faccio le cose senza pensarci
15.3	Decido velocemente
15.4	Mi affido alla sorte
15.5	Non "focalizzo l'attenzione"
15.6	I miei pensieri "vanno a gran velocità"
15.7	Pianifico i viaggi con molto anticipo
15.8	Ho autocontrollo
15.9	Mi concentro facilmente
15.10	Risparmio con regolarità
16.1	Non riesco a star fermo durante gli spettacoli o le lezioni
16.2	Sono un attento pensatore
16.3	Faccio progetti per una sicurezza lavorativa
16.4	Dico cose senza pensare
16.5	Mi piace pensare a problemi complessi
16.6	Cambio lavoro
16.7	Agisco "d'impulso"
16.8	Mi annoio facilmente quando devo risolvere dei problemi concettuali
16.9	Agisco sull'impulso del momento
16.10	Sono un pensatore assiduo
17.1	Cambio residenza
17.2	Compro le cose d'impulso
17.3	Riesco a pensare ad un solo problema per volta
17.4	Cambio hobby
17.5	Spendo più di quello che guadagno
17.6	Quando penso ho spesso pensieri estranei
17.7	Mi interessa più al presente che al futuro
17.8	Sono irrequieto a teatro o durante le lezioni
17.9	Mi piacciono i rompicapo
17.10	Sono orientato verso il futuro

B.6 BARRATT Questionnaire results

MANOUEVRE 1

ID participant	Question number	Partecipant's answer	Question number	Partecipant's answer	Question number	Partecipant's answer
1	15.1	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Mai/Raramente	16.2	Talvolta	17.2	Mai/Raramente
	15.3	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.3	Spesso	17.3	Mai/Raramente
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Mai/Raramente	17.4	Mai/Raramente
	15.5	Mai/Raramente	16.5	Spesso	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Spesso	16.6	Talvolta	17.6	Talvolta
	15.7	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.7	Mai/Raramente	17.7	Talvolta
	15.8	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.8	Mai/Raramente	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.9	Mai/Raramente	17.9	Spesso
	15.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.10	Talvolta	17.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre
2	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Talvolta	17.1	Talvolta
	15.2	Mai/Raramente	16.2	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.2	Mai/Raramente
	15.3	Spesso	16.3	Talvolta	17.3	Mai/Raramente
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Mai/Raramente	17.4	Spesso
	15.5	Mai/Raramente	16.5	Spesso	17.5	Talvolta
	15.6	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.6	Talvolta	17.6	Mai/Raramente
	15.7	Talvolta	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Spesso
	15.8	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.8	Mai/Raramente	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Spesso	16.9	Mai/Raramente	17.9	Quasi sempre/Sempre
	15.10	Spesso	16.10	Spesso	17.10	Spesso
3	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Spesso
	15.2	Talvolta	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Talvolta
	15.3	Talvolta	16.3	Spesso	17.3	Talvolta
	15.4	Talvolta	16.4	Talvolta	17.4	Talvolta
	15.5	Talvolta	16.5	Spesso	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Spesso	16.6	Spesso	17.6	Talvolta
	15.7	Spesso	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Talvolta
	15.8	Spesso	16.8	Talvolta	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Spesso	16.9	Talvolta	17.9	Talvolta
	15.10	Spesso	16.10	Spesso	17.10	Spesso
4	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Talvolta	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Talvolta	16.2	Talvolta	17.2	Talvolta
	15.3	Talvolta	16.3	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.3	Mai/Raramente
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Mai/Raramente	17.4	Spesso
	15.5	Talvolta	16.5	Spesso	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Talvolta	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Talvolta
	15.7	Talvolta	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Talvolta
	15.8	Spesso	16.8	Talvolta	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Spesso	16.9	Mai/Raramente	17.9	Mai/Raramente
	15.10	Spesso	16.10	Talvolta	17.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre
5	15.1	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.1	Talvolta	17.1	Talvolta
	15.2	Mai/Raramente	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Mai/Raramente
	15.3	Talvolta	16.3	Spesso	17.3	Spesso
	15.4	Talvolta	16.4	Mai/Raramente	17.4	Mai/Raramente
	15.5	Talvolta	16.5	Talvolta	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Talvolta	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Talvolta
	15.7	Talvolta	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Mai/Raramente
	15.8	Spesso	16.8	Spesso	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Talvolta	16.9	Mai/Raramente	17.9	Talvolta
	15.10	Spesso	16.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.10	Talvolta
6	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Spesso	17.1	Mai/Raramente

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	15.2	Mai/Raramente	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Talvolta
	15.3	Talvolta	16.3	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.3	Talvolta
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Mai/Raramente	17.4	Mai/Raramente
	15.5	Mai/Raramente	16.5	Talvolta	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Talvolta	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Mai/Raramente
	15.7	Spesso	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Quasi sempre/Sempre
	15.8	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.8	Mai/Raramente	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Talvolta	16.9	Spesso	17.9	Talvolta
	15.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.10	Talvolta	17.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre
7	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Spesso	17.1	Talvolta
	15.2	Talvolta	16.2	Talvolta	17.2	Talvolta
	15.3	Talvolta	16.3	Talvolta	17.3	Spesso
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Spesso	17.4	Mai/Raramente
	15.5	Talvolta	16.5	Talvolta	17.5	Talvolta
	15.6	Talvolta	16.6	Talvolta	17.6	Spesso
	15.7	Talvolta	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Spesso
	15.8	Talvolta	16.8	Spesso	17.8	Spesso
	15.9	Talvolta	16.9	Spesso	17.9	Spesso
	15.10	Mai/Raramente	16.10	Talvolta	17.10	Spesso
8	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Talvolta	17.1	Talvolta
	15.2	Mai/Raramente	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Talvolta
	15.3	Talvolta	16.3	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.3	Mai/Raramente
	15.4	Talvolta	16.4	Mai/Raramente	17.4	Talvolta
	15.5	Talvolta	16.5	Talvolta	17.5	Spesso
	15.6	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Spesso
	15.7	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Talvolta
	15.8	Spesso	16.8	Talvolta	17.8	Talvolta
	15.9	Talvolta	16.9	Talvolta	17.9	Spesso
	15.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.10	Spesso	17.10	Talvolta
9	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Talvolta
	15.2	Talvolta	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Mai/Raramente
	15.3	Mai/Raramente	16.3	Mai/Raramente	17.3	Talvolta
	15.4	Talvolta	16.4	Mai/Raramente	17.4	Spesso
	15.5	Spesso	16.5	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Spesso	16.6	Talvolta	17.6	Spesso
	15.7	Talvolta	16.7	Mai/Raramente	17.7	Spesso
	15.8	Spesso	16.8	Talvolta	17.8	Talvolta
	15.9	Mai/Raramente	16.9	Talvolta	17.9	Talvolta
	15.10	Talvolta	16.10	Spesso	17.10	Talvolta
10	15.1	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.1	Spesso	17.1	Spesso
	15.2	Mai/Raramente	16.2	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.2	Mai/Raramente
	15.3	Mai/Raramente	16.3	Spesso	17.3	Quasi sempre/Sempre
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Talvolta	17.4	Mai/Raramente
	15.5	Mai/Raramente	16.5	Spesso	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Talvolta	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Talvolta
	15.7	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.7	Mai/Raramente	17.7	Quasi sempre/Sempre
	15.8	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.8	Mai/Raramente	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Spesso	16.9	Mai/Raramente	17.9	Talvolta
	15.10	Spesso	16.10	Spesso	17.10	Talvolta
11	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Talvolta
	15.2	Spesso	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Talvolta
	15.3	Spesso	16.3	Mai/Raramente	17.3	Spesso
	15.4	Talvolta	16.4	Talvolta	17.4	Talvolta
	15.5	Mai/Raramente	16.5	Talvolta	17.5	Talvolta
	15.6	Spesso	16.6	Spesso	17.6	Talvolta
	15.7	Talvolta	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Talvolta
	15.8	Spesso	16.8	Talvolta	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Spesso	16.9	Talvolta	17.9	Talvolta

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12	15.10	Talvolta	16.10	Talvolta	17.10	Talvolta
	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Talvolta	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Talvolta
	15.3	Talvolta	16.3	Talvolta	17.3	Spesso
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Talvolta	17.4	Mai/Raramente
	15.5	Mai/Raramente	16.5	Spesso	17.5	Talvolta
	15.6	Spesso	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Talvolta
	15.7	Talvolta	16.7	Spesso	17.7	Spesso
	15.8	Spesso	16.8	Mai/Raramente	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Spesso	16.9	Spesso	17.9	Talvolta
13	15.10	Mai/Raramente	16.10	Spesso	17.10	Talvolta
	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Talvolta	17.1	Talvolta
	15.2	Mai/Raramente	16.2	Talvolta	17.2	Spesso
	15.3	Talvolta	16.3	Talvolta	17.3	Mai/Raramente
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Mai/Raramente	17.4	Talvolta
	15.5	Talvolta	16.5	Spesso	17.5	Spesso
	15.6	Talvolta	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Talvolta
	15.7	Mai/Raramente	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Talvolta
	15.8	Spesso	16.8	Talvolta	17.8	Talvolta
	15.9	Spesso	16.9	Talvolta	17.9	Talvolta
14	15.10	Mai/Raramente	16.10	Talvolta	17.10	Talvolta
	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Mai/Raramente	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Mai/Raramente
	15.3	Mai/Raramente	16.3	Spesso	17.3	Talvolta
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Mai/Raramente	17.4	Mai/Raramente
	15.5	Mai/Raramente	16.5	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Mai/Raramente	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Talvolta
	15.7	Spesso	16.7	Mai/Raramente	17.7	Talvolta
	15.8	Spesso	16.8	Mai/Raramente	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Spesso	16.9	Mai/Raramente	17.9	Quasi sempre/Sempre
15	15.10	Talvolta	16.10	Spesso	17.10	Spesso
	15.1	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Talvolta
	15.2	Talvolta	16.2	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.2	Mai/Raramente
	15.3	Talvolta	16.3	Spesso	17.3	Quasi sempre/Sempre
	15.4	Talvolta	16.4	Talvolta	17.4	Mai/Raramente
	15.5	Talvolta	16.5	Talvolta	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Spesso	16.6	Spesso	17.6	Spesso
	15.7	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Spesso
	15.8	Talvolta	16.8	Talvolta	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Mai/Raramente	16.9	Talvolta	17.9	Spesso
16	15.10	Mai/Raramente	16.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.10	Talvolta
	15.1	Mai/Raramente	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Mai/Raramente	16.2	Mai/Raramente	17.2	Mai/Raramente
	15.3	Mai/Raramente	16.3	Mai/Raramente	17.3	Mai/Raramente
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Mai/Raramente	17.4	Mai/Raramente
	15.5	Mai/Raramente	16.5	Mai/Raramente	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Mai/Raramente	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Mai/Raramente
	15.7	Mai/Raramente	16.7	Mai/Raramente	17.7	Mai/Raramente
	15.8	Mai/Raramente	16.8	Mai/Raramente	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Mai/Raramente	16.9	Mai/Raramente	17.9	Mai/Raramente
15.10	Mai/Raramente	16.10	Mai/Raramente	17.10	Mai/Raramente	

Attachments

MANOUEVRE 2

ID participant	Question number	Partecipant's answer	Question number	Partecipant's answer	Question number	Partecipant's answer
17	15.1	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.1	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Talvolta	16.2	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.2	Mai/Raramente
	15.3	Spesso	16.3	Spesso	17.3	Mai/Raramente
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Talvolta	17.4	Mai/Raramente
	15.5	Mai/Raramente	16.5	Spesso	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Talvolta	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Talvolta
	15.7	Talvolta	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Mai/Raramente
	15.8	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.8	Mai/Raramente	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Spesso	16.9	Talvolta	17.9	Mai/Raramente
	15.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.10	Talvolta	17.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre
18	15.1	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Mai/Raramente	16.2	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.2	Mai/Raramente
	15.3	Talvolta	16.3	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.3	Mai/Raramente
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Talvolta	17.4	Mai/Raramente
	15.5	Mai/Raramente	16.5	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Talvolta	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Mai/Raramente
	15.7	Talvolta	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Talvolta
	15.8	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.8	Mai/Raramente	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.9	Mai/Raramente	17.9	Talvolta
	15.10	Spesso	16.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.10	Spesso
19	15.1	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.1	Spesso	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Talvolta	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Talvolta
	15.3	Talvolta	16.3	Talvolta	17.3	Talvolta
	15.4	Talvolta	16.4	Talvolta	17.4	Mai/Raramente
	15.5	Mai/Raramente	16.5	Talvolta	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Talvolta	16.6	Talvolta	17.6	Talvolta
	15.7	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Spesso
	15.8	Spesso	16.8	Mai/Raramente	17.8	Talvolta
	15.9	Spesso	16.9	Talvolta	17.9	Spesso
	15.10	Spesso	16.10	Spesso	17.10	Spesso
20	15.1	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Talvolta	16.2	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.2	Talvolta
	15.3	Spesso	16.3	Talvolta	17.3	Mai/Raramente
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Talvolta	17.4	Mai/Raramente
	15.5	Talvolta	16.5	Talvolta	17.5	Spesso
	15.6	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Spesso
	15.7	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Talvolta
	15.8	Spesso	16.8	Talvolta	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Talvolta	16.9	Mai/Raramente	17.9	Talvolta
	15.10	Spesso	16.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.10	Talvolta
21	15.1	Talvolta	16.1	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Talvolta	16.2	Talvolta	17.2	Talvolta
	15.3	Spesso	16.3	Talvolta	17.3	Mai/Raramente
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Spesso	17.4	Mai/Raramente
	15.5	Mai/Raramente	16.5	Talvolta	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Mai/Raramente	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Talvolta
	15.7	Spesso	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Spesso
	15.8	Spesso	16.8	Talvolta	17.8	Quasi sempre/Sempre

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	15.9	Spesso	16.9	Talvolta	17.9	Talvolta
	15.10	Spesso	16.10	Talvolta	17.10	Mai/Raramente
	15.1	Mai/Raramente	16.1	Spesso	17.1	Talvolta
	15.2	Spesso	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Mai/Raramente
	15.3	Mai/Raramente	16.3	Spesso	17.3	Mai/Raramente
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Mai/Raramente	17.4	Spesso
	15.5	Talvolta	16.5	Spesso	17.5	Talvolta
22	15.6	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.6	Talvolta	17.6	Spesso
	15.7	Spesso	16.7	Mai/Raramente	17.7	Mai/Raramente
	15.8	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.8	Mai/Raramente	17.8	Talvolta
	15.9	Talvolta	16.9	Mai/Raramente	17.9	Spesso
	15.10	Spesso	16.10	Spesso	17.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre
	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Mai/Raramente	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Talvolta
	15.3	Spesso	16.3	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.3	Spesso
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Talvolta	17.4	Talvolta
23	15.5	Talvolta	16.5	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Talvolta	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Mai/Raramente
	15.7	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Mai/Raramente
	15.8	Spesso	16.8	Mai/Raramente	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Spesso	16.9	Mai/Raramente	17.9	Talvolta
	15.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.10	Spesso	17.10	Spesso
	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Spesso	17.1	Talvolta
	15.2	Spesso	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Spesso
	15.3	Talvolta	16.3	Mai/Raramente	17.3	Talvolta
24	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Talvolta	17.4	Talvolta
	15.5	Talvolta	16.5	Mai/Raramente	17.5	Spesso
	15.6	Spesso	16.6	Talvolta	17.6	Spesso
	15.7	Spesso	16.7	Spesso	17.7	Spesso
	15.8	Talvolta	16.8	Spesso	17.8	Talvolta
	15.9	Spesso	16.9	Spesso	17.9	Talvolta
	15.10	Mai/Raramente	16.10	Spesso	17.10	Talvolta
	15.1	Talvolta	16.1	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.1	Talvolta
	15.2	Spesso	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Talvolta
	15.3	Mai/Raramente	16.3	Talvolta	17.3	Mai/Raramente
	15.4	Talvolta	16.4	Spesso	17.4	Spesso
	15.5	Spesso	16.5	Spesso	17.5	Talvolta
25	15.6	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.6	Talvolta	17.6	Spesso
	15.7	Mai/Raramente	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Talvolta
	15.8	Spesso	16.8	Mai/Raramente	17.8	Spesso
	15.9	Talvolta	16.9	Talvolta	17.9	Quasi sempre/Sempre
	15.10	Talvolta	16.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.10	Spesso
	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Talvolta	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Talvolta
	15.3	Mai/Raramente	16.3	Spesso	17.3	Spesso
	15.4	Spesso	16.4	Talvolta	17.4	Mai/Raramente
26	15.5	Talvolta	16.5	Spesso	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Mai/Raramente	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Mai/Raramente
	15.7	Spesso	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Talvolta
	15.8	Spesso	16.8	Mai/Raramente	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Talvolta	16.9	Mai/Raramente	17.9	Spesso
	15.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.10	Spesso	17.10	Talvolta
	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Mai/Raramente	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Talvolta
	15.3	Spesso	16.3	Spesso	17.3	Mai/Raramente
27	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Mai/Raramente	17.4	Mai/Raramente
	15.5	Talvolta	16.5	Spesso	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Spesso	16.6	Spesso	17.6	Mai/Raramente
	15.7	Talvolta	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Mai/Raramente
	15.8	Spesso	16.8	Mai/Raramente	17.8	Mai/Raramente

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	15.9	Spesso	16.9	Mai/Raramente	17.9	Talvolta
	15.10	Talvolta	16.10	Spesso	17.10	Spesso
	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Talvolta
	15.2	Mai/Raramente	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Talvolta
	15.3	Mai/Raramente	16.3	Spesso	17.3	Spesso
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Mai/Raramente	17.4	Talvolta
28	15.5	Mai/Raramente	16.5	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Talvolta	16.6	Talvolta	17.6	Mai/Raramente
	15.7	Mai/Raramente	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Spesso
	15.8	Spesso	16.8	Mai/Raramente	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Spesso	16.9	Mai/Raramente	17.9	Talvolta
	15.10	Spesso	16.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.10	Talvolta
	15.1	Talvolta	16.1	Spesso	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Talvolta	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Talvolta
	15.3	Talvolta	16.3	Talvolta	17.3	Mai/Raramente
	15.4	Talvolta	16.4	Talvolta	17.4	Mai/Raramente
29	15.5	Talvolta	16.5	Spesso	17.5	Talvolta
	15.6	Talvolta	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Talvolta
	15.7	Talvolta	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Talvolta
	15.8	Talvolta	16.8	Talvolta	17.8	Talvolta
	15.9	Spesso	16.9	Talvolta	17.9	Talvolta
	15.10	Spesso	16.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.10	Spesso
	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Talvolta	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Talvolta
	15.3	Spesso	16.3	Spesso	17.3	Mai/Raramente
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Mai/Raramente	17.4	Mai/Raramente
30	15.5	Talvolta	16.5	Talvolta	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Talvolta	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Mai/Raramente
	15.7	Spesso	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Talvolta
	15.8	Spesso	16.8	Talvolta	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Spesso	16.9	Talvolta	17.9	Talvolta
	15.10	Talvolta	16.10	Spesso	17.10	Spesso
	15.1	Talvolta	16.1	Talvolta	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Mai/Raramente	16.2	Talvolta	17.2	Mai/Raramente
	15.3	Mai/Raramente	16.3	Spesso	17.3	Talvolta
	15.4	Talvolta	16.4	Mai/Raramente	17.4	Spesso
31	15.5	Talvolta	16.5	Spesso	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Spesso	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Talvolta
	15.7	Mai/Raramente	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Talvolta
	15.8	Spesso	16.8	Talvolta	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Talvolta	16.9	Talvolta	17.9	Spesso
	15.10	Mai/Raramente	16.10	Spesso	17.10	Talvolta
	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Mai/Raramente	16.2	Talvolta	17.2	Mai/Raramente
	15.3	Mai/Raramente	16.3	Spesso	17.3	Mai/Raramente
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Mai/Raramente	17.4	Talvolta
	15.5	Mai/Raramente	16.5	Talvolta	17.5	Mai/Raramente
32	15.6	Talvolta	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Talvolta
	15.7	Spesso	16.7	Mai/Raramente	17.7	Talvolta
	15.8	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.8	Mai/Raramente	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.9	Mai/Raramente	17.9	Mai/Raramente
	15.10	Spesso	16.10	Talvolta	17.10	Talvolta

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ID participant	Question number	Partecipant's answer	Question number	Partecipant's answer	Question number	Partecipant's answer
33	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Talvolta	17.1	Talvolta
	15.2	Talvolta	16.2	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.2	Mai/Raramente
	15.3	Spesso	16.3	Talvolta	17.3	Spesso
	15.4	Talvolta	16.4	Talvolta	17.4	Spesso
	15.5	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.5	Spesso	17.5	Talvolta
	15.6	Spesso	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Talvolta
	15.7	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Mai/Raramente
	15.8	Spesso	16.8	Mai/Raramente	17.8	Talvolta
	15.9	Talvolta	16.9	Talvolta	17.9	Talvolta
	15.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.10	Spesso	17.10	Spesso
34	15.1	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Talvolta	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Mai/Raramente
	15.3	Talvolta	16.3	Spesso	17.3	Mai/Raramente
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Mai/Raramente	17.4	Mai/Raramente
	15.5	Mai/Raramente	16.5	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Spesso	16.6	Talvolta	17.6	Talvolta
	15.7	Talvolta	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Spesso
	15.8	Spesso	16.8	Mai/Raramente	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.9	Talvolta	17.9	Mai/Raramente
	15.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.10	Talvolta	17.10	Talvolta
35	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Mai/Raramente	16.2	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.2	Talvolta
	15.3	Spesso	16.3	Talvolta	17.3	Mai/Raramente
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Mai/Raramente	17.4	Talvolta
	15.5	Talvolta	16.5	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Talvolta
	15.7	Spesso	16.7	Mai/Raramente	17.7	Talvolta
	15.8	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.8	Talvolta	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Talvolta	16.9	Mai/Raramente	17.9	Quasi sempre/Sempre
	15.10	Talvolta	16.10	Spesso	17.10	Spesso
36	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Mai/Raramente	16.2	Talvolta	17.2	Mai/Raramente
	15.3	Mai/Raramente	16.3	Talvolta	17.3	Spesso
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Mai/Raramente	17.4	Mai/Raramente
	15.5	Talvolta	16.5	Spesso	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Talvolta	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Spesso
	15.7	Talvolta	16.7	Mai/Raramente	17.7	Talvolta
	15.8	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.8	Mai/Raramente	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Spesso	16.9	Talvolta	17.9	Talvolta
	15.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.10	Talvolta	17.10	Spesso
37	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Talvolta	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Talvolta	16.2	Talvolta	17.2	Talvolta
	15.3	Talvolta	16.3	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.3	Quasi sempre/Sempre
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Mai/Raramente	17.4	Talvolta
	15.5	Mai/Raramente	16.5	Talvolta	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Talvolta	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Talvolta
	15.7	Spesso	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Talvolta
	15.8	Spesso	16.8	Mai/Raramente	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Spesso	16.9	Talvolta	17.9	Talvolta
	15.10	Spesso	16.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.10	Talvolta

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38	15.1	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Mai/Raramente	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Talvolta
	15.3	Talvolta	16.3	Spesso	17.3	Talvolta
	15.4	Talvolta	16.4	Mai/Raramente	17.4	Mai/Raramente
	15.5	Mai/Raramente	16.5	Spesso	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Talvolta	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Mai/Raramente
	15.7	Spesso	16.7	Mai/Raramente	17.7	Talvolta
	15.8	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.8	Mai/Raramente	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Spesso	16.9	Mai/Raramente	17.9	Talvolta
	15.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.10	Spesso
39	15.1	Talvolta	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Talvolta	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Talvolta
	15.3	Spesso	16.3	Spesso	17.3	Mai/Raramente
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Mai/Raramente	17.4	Mai/Raramente
	15.5	Talvolta	16.5	Spesso	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Spesso	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Talvolta
	15.7	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.7	Mai/Raramente	17.7	Talvolta
	15.8	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.8	Talvolta	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Mai/Raramente	16.9	Mai/Raramente	17.9	Quasi sempre/Sempre
	15.10	Spesso	16.10	Spesso	17.10	Talvolta
40	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Talvolta	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Talvolta	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Mai/Raramente
	15.3	Spesso	16.3	Spesso	17.3	Mai/Raramente
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Spesso	17.4	Talvolta
	15.5	Talvolta	16.5	Spesso	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.6	Talvolta	17.6	Talvolta
	15.7	Talvolta	16.7	Spesso	17.7	Spesso
	15.8	Talvolta	16.8	Talvolta	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Talvolta	16.9	Talvolta	17.9	Talvolta
	15.10	Talvolta	16.10	Spesso	17.10	Talvolta
41	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Talvolta	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Talvolta	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Mai/Raramente
	15.3	Spesso	16.3	Spesso	17.3	Talvolta
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Mai/Raramente	17.4	Talvolta
	15.5	Talvolta	16.5	Spesso	17.5	Spesso
	15.6	Spesso	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Spesso
	15.7	Talvolta	16.7	Mai/Raramente	17.7	Mai/Raramente
	15.8	Spesso	16.8	Talvolta	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Spesso	16.9	Mai/Raramente	17.9	Talvolta
	15.10	Mai/Raramente	16.10	Spesso	17.10	Spesso
42	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Spesso	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Talvolta	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Quasi sempre/Sempre
	15.3	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.3	Spesso	17.3	Mai/Raramente
	15.4	Talvolta	16.4	Mai/Raramente	17.4	Talvolta
	15.5	Spesso	16.5	Spesso	17.5	Quasi sempre/Sempre
	15.6	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Talvolta
	15.7	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Spesso
	15.8	Spesso	16.8	Spesso	17.8	Talvolta
	15.9	Talvolta	16.9	Talvolta	17.9	Spesso
	15.10	Mai/Raramente	16.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.10	Talvolta
43	15.1	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.1	Spesso	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Mai/Raramente	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Talvolta
	15.3	Mai/Raramente	16.3	Talvolta	17.3	Talvolta
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Talvolta	17.4	Spesso
	15.5	Talvolta	16.5	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.6	Talvolta	17.6	Talvolta

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	15.7	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Talvolta
	15.8	Spesso	16.8	Talvolta	17.8	Spesso
	15.9	Talvolta	16.9	Talvolta	17.9	Quasi sempre/Sempre
	15.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.10	Spesso
44	15.1	Talvolta	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Mai/Raramente	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Mai/Raramente
	15.3	Mai/Raramente	16.3	Spesso	17.3	Mai/Raramente
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Spesso	17.4	Talvolta
	15.5	Mai/Raramente	16.5	Talvolta	17.5	Talvolta
	15.6	Spesso	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Talvolta
	15.7	Spesso	16.7	Mai/Raramente	17.7	Mai/Raramente
	15.8	Talvolta	16.8	Mai/Raramente	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Talvolta	16.9	Mai/Raramente	17.9	Quasi sempre/Sempre
	15.10	Spesso	16.10	Spesso	17.10	Spesso
45	15.1	Talvolta	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Spesso
	15.2	Talvolta	16.2	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.2	Talvolta
	15.3	Talvolta	16.3	Talvolta	17.3	Spesso
	15.4	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.4	Talvolta	17.4	Mai/Raramente
	15.5	Talvolta	16.5	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.5	Talvolta
	15.6	Talvolta	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Mai/Raramente
	15.7	Mai/Raramente	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Talvolta
	15.8	Talvolta	16.8	Mai/Raramente	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Talvolta	16.9	Talvolta	17.9	Talvolta
	15.10	Talvolta	16.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.10	Talvolta
46	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Talvolta
	15.2	Spesso	16.2	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.2	Spesso
	15.3	Mai/Raramente	16.3	Spesso	17.3	Talvolta
	15.4	Talvolta	16.4	Talvolta	17.4	Talvolta
	15.5	Mai/Raramente	16.5	Talvolta	17.5	Spesso
	15.6	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.6	Talvolta	17.6	Quasi sempre/Sempre
	15.7	Talvolta	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Talvolta
	15.8	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.8	Talvolta	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Spesso	16.9	Talvolta	17.9	Talvolta
	15.10	Mai/Raramente	16.10	Spesso	17.10	Spesso
47	15.1	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Talvolta	16.2	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.2	Spesso
	15.3	Talvolta	16.3	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.3	Talvolta
	15.4	Talvolta	16.4	Talvolta	17.4	Mai/Raramente
	15.5	Talvolta	16.5	Spesso	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Spesso	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Spesso
	15.7	Spesso	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Talvolta
	15.8	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.8	Mai/Raramente	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Spesso	16.9	Talvolta	17.9	Mai/Raramente
	15.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre
48	15.1	Talvolta	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Talvolta
	15.2	Spesso	16.2	Talvolta	17.2	Spesso
	15.3	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.3	Mai/Raramente	17.3	Talvolta
	15.4	Talvolta	16.4	Talvolta	17.4	Spesso
	15.5	Spesso	16.5	Spesso	17.5	Talvolta
	15.6	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.6	Talvolta	17.6	Spesso
	15.7	Talvolta	16.7	Spesso	17.7	Talvolta
	15.8	Talvolta	16.8	Talvolta	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Spesso	16.9	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.9	Spesso
	15.10	Talvolta	16.10	Talvolta	17.10	Spesso

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49	15.1	Spesso	16.1	Mai/Raramente	17.1	Mai/Raramente
	15.2	Mai/Raramente	16.2	Spesso	17.2	Talvolta
	15.3	Talvolta	16.3	Talvolta	17.3	Mai/Raramente
	15.4	Mai/Raramente	16.4	Talvolta	17.4	Mai/Raramente
	15.5	Mai/Raramente	16.5	Talvolta	17.5	Mai/Raramente
	15.6	Mai/Raramente	16.6	Mai/Raramente	17.6	Spesso
	15.7	Talvolta	16.7	Talvolta	17.7	Talvolta
	15.8	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.8	Talvolta	17.8	Mai/Raramente
	15.9	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.9	Mai/Raramente	17.9	Quasi sempre/Sempre
	15.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	16.10	Quasi sempre/Sempre	17.10	Talvolta

B.7 Mind Reading Belief Questionnaire

Question number	Question
18.1	Di solito riesco a prevedere cosa dirà il mio interlocutore
18.2	Riesco a intuire le intenzioni delle persone osservando il loro volto
18.3	Mi basta uno sguardo per farmi una idea del carattere di uno sconosciuto
18.4	Non mi ritengo particolarmente bravo a capire/valutare le persone
18.5	Dal comportamento di una persona è possibile capire cosa farà dopo
18.6	È difficile capire cosa pensa una persona solo guardandola
18.7	È difficile dire se qualcuno sta mentendo semplicemente dal suo aspetto
18.8	Non sempre il comportamento esteriore di una persona rivela ciò che prova davvero

B.8 Mind Reading Belief Questionnaire results

MANOUEVRE 1

ID participant	Question number	Partecipant's answer	ID participant	Question number	Partecipant's answer
1	18.1	D'accordo	9	18.1	D'accordo
	18.2	D'accordo		18.2	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.3	Fortemente d'accordo		18.3	D'accordo
	18.4	In disaccordo		18.4	In disaccordo
	18.5	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.5	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.6	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.6	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.7	D'accordo		18.7	In disaccordo
	18.8	D'accordo		18.8	D'accordo
2	18.1	D'accordo	10	18.1	D'accordo
	18.2	D'accordo		18.2	Fortemente d'accordo
	18.3	D'accordo		18.3	D'accordo
	18.4	Fortemente in disaccordo		18.4	In disaccordo
	18.5	D'accordo		18.5	D'accordo
	18.6	In disaccordo		18.6	In disaccordo
	18.7	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.7	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.8	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.8	D'accordo
3	18.1	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo	11	18.1	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.2	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.2	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.3	D'accordo		18.3	In disaccordo
	18.4	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.4	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.5	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.5	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.6	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.6	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.7	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.7	In disaccordo
	18.8	D'accordo		18.8	D'accordo
4	18.1	D'accordo	12	18.1	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.2	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.2	D'accordo
	18.3	In disaccordo		18.3	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.4	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.4	In disaccordo
	18.5	D'accordo		18.5	D'accordo
	18.6	In disaccordo		18.6	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.7	In disaccordo		18.7	D'accordo
	18.8	Fortemente d'accordo		18.8	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
5	18.1	D'accordo	13	18.1	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.2	D'accordo		18.2	D'accordo
	18.3	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.3	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.4	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.4	In disaccordo
	18.5	D'accordo		18.5	D'accordo
	18.6	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.6	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.7	D'accordo		18.7	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.8	D'accordo		18.8	D'accordo
6	18.1	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo	14	18.1	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.2	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.2	D'accordo
	18.3	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.3	D'accordo
	18.4	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.4	In disaccordo
	18.5	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.5	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo

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	18.6	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.6	In disaccordo
	18.7	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.7	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.8	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.8	D'accordo
7	18.1	In disaccordo	15	18.1	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.2	In disaccordo		18.2	Fortemente d'accordo
	18.3	In disaccordo		18.3	D'accordo
	18.4	D'accordo		18.4	In disaccordo
	18.5	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.5	Fortemente d'accordo
	18.6	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.6	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.7	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.7	In disaccordo
	18.8	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.8	In disaccordo
8	18.1	D'accordo	16	18.1	Fortemente in disaccordo
	18.2	D'accordo		18.2	Fortemente in disaccordo
	18.3	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.3	Fortemente in disaccordo
	18.4	In disaccordo		18.4	Fortemente in disaccordo
	18.5	D'accordo		18.5	Fortemente in disaccordo
	18.6	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.6	Fortemente in disaccordo
	18.7	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.7	Fortemente in disaccordo
	18.8	D'accordo		18.8	Fortemente in disaccordo

MANOUEVRE 2

ID participant	Question number	Participant's answer	ID participant	Question number	Participant's answer
17	18.1	D'accordo	25	18.1	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.2	D'accordo		18.2	D'accordo
	18.3	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.3	In disaccordo
	18.4	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.4	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.5	In disaccordo		18.5	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.6	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.6	D'accordo
	18.7	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.7	Fortemente d'accordo
	18.8	D'accordo		18.8	Fortemente d'accordo
18	18.1	D'accordo	26	18.1	D'accordo
	18.2	D'accordo		18.2	D'accordo
	18.3	D'accordo		18.3	D'accordo
	18.4	Fortemente in disaccordo		18.4	In disaccordo
	18.5	D'accordo		18.5	D'accordo
	18.6	In disaccordo		18.6	D'accordo
	18.7	Fortemente in disaccordo		18.7	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.8	D'accordo		18.8	D'accordo
19	18.1	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo	27	18.1	D'accordo
	18.2	In disaccordo		18.2	D'accordo
	18.3	In disaccordo		18.3	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.4	In disaccordo		18.4	In disaccordo
	18.5	D'accordo		18.5	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.6	In disaccordo		18.6	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.7	Fortemente d'accordo		18.7	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.8	Fortemente d'accordo		18.8	D'accordo
20	18.1	D'accordo	28	18.1	D'accordo
	18.2	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.2	D'accordo
	18.3	Fortemente d'accordo		18.3	In disaccordo
	18.4	In disaccordo		18.4	In disaccordo
	18.5	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.5	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.6	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.6	Fortemente in disaccordo
	18.7	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.7	Fortemente d'accordo
	18.8	D'accordo		18.8	Fortemente d'accordo
21	18.1	D'accordo	29	18.1	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.2	D'accordo		18.2	D'accordo
	18.3	D'accordo		18.3	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.4	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.4	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.5	D'accordo		18.5	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.6	D'accordo		18.6	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.7	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.7	D'accordo
	18.8	In disaccordo		18.8	D'accordo
22	18.1	Fortemente d'accordo	30	18.1	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.2	Fortemente d'accordo		18.2	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.3	D'accordo		18.3	In disaccordo

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	18.4	Fortemente in disaccordo		18.4	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.5	D'accordo		18.5	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.6	Fortemente in disaccordo		18.6	Fortemente d'accordo
	18.7	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.7	Fortemente d'accordo
	18.8	Fortemente d'accordo		18.8	Fortemente d'accordo
23	18.1	D'accordo	31	18.1	Fortemente in disaccordo
	18.2	D'accordo		18.2	In disaccordo
	18.3	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.3	D'accordo
	18.4	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.4	D'accordo
	18.5	D'accordo		18.5	In disaccordo
	18.6	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.6	In disaccordo
	18.7	D'accordo		18.7	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.8	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.8	D'accordo
24	18.1	D'accordo	32	18.1	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.2	D'accordo		18.2	D'accordo
	18.3	Fortemente d'accordo		18.3	D'accordo
	18.4	In disaccordo		18.4	In disaccordo
	18.5	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.5	D'accordo
	18.6	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.6	In disaccordo
	18.7	In disaccordo		18.7	In disaccordo
	18.8	D'accordo		18.8	In disaccordo

MANOUEVRE 3

ID participant	Question number	Participant's answer	ID participant	Question number	Participant's answer
33	18.1	In disaccordo	42	18.1	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.2	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.2	D'accordo
	18.3	D'accordo		18.3	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.4	D'accordo		18.4	D'accordo
	18.5	In disaccordo		18.5	D'accordo
	18.6	D'accordo		18.6	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.7	D'accordo		18.7	D'accordo
	18.8	D'accordo		18.8	D'accordo
34	18.1	D'accordo	43	18.1	D'accordo
	18.2	Fortemente d'accordo		18.2	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.3	Fortemente d'accordo		18.3	In disaccordo
	18.4	In disaccordo		18.4	Fortemente d'accordo
	18.5	Fortemente in disaccordo		18.5	D'accordo
	18.6	In disaccordo		18.6	D'accordo
	18.7	Fortemente d'accordo		18.7	D'accordo
	18.8	D'accordo		18.8	Fortemente d'accordo
35	18.1	D'accordo	44	18.1	In disaccordo
	18.2	D'accordo		18.2	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.3	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.3	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.4	In disaccordo		18.4	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.5	D'accordo		18.5	D'accordo
	18.6	In disaccordo		18.6	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.7	In disaccordo		18.7	In disaccordo
	18.8	D'accordo		18.8	Fortemente d'accordo
36	18.1	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo	45	18.1	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.2	D'accordo		18.2	D'accordo
	18.3	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.3	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.4	In disaccordo		18.4	D'accordo
	18.5	D'accordo		18.5	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.6	D'accordo		18.6	D'accordo
	18.7	In disaccordo		18.7	D'accordo
	18.8	Fortemente d'accordo		18.8	D'accordo
37	18.1	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo	46	18.1	Fortemente d'accordo
	18.2	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.2	Fortemente d'accordo
	18.3	In disaccordo		18.3	D'accordo
	18.4	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.4	In disaccordo
	18.5	D'accordo		18.5	D'accordo
	18.6	D'accordo		18.6	In disaccordo
	18.7	D'accordo		18.7	D'accordo
	18.8	Fortemente d'accordo		18.8	D'accordo
38	18.1	D'accordo	47	18.1	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.2	D'accordo		18.2	D'accordo
	18.3	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.3	D'accordo
	18.4	In disaccordo		18.4	In disaccordo
	18.5	D'accordo		18.5	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.6	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.6	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.7	D'accordo		18.7	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.8	D'accordo		18.8	In disaccordo

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39	18.1	In disaccordo	48	18.1	D'accordo
	18.2	D'accordo		18.2	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.3	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.3	D'accordo
	18.4	In disaccordo		18.4	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.5	D'accordo		18.5	D'accordo
	18.6	In disaccordo		18.6	D'accordo
	18.7	In disaccordo		18.7	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.8	D'accordo		18.8	Fortemente d'accordo
40	18.1	D'accordo	49	18.1	D'accordo
	18.2	D'accordo		18.2	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.3	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.3	Fortemente in disaccordo
	18.4	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.4	Fortemente d'accordo
	18.5	D'accordo		18.5	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo
	18.6	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo		18.6	Fortemente d'accordo
	18.7	D'accordo		18.7	Fortemente d'accordo
	18.8	Fortemente d'accordo		18.8	Fortemente d'accordo
41	18.1	D'accordo			
	18.2	D'accordo			
	18.3	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo			
	18.4	In disaccordo			
	18.5	D'accordo			
	18.6	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo			
	18.7	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo			
	18.8	Né d'accordo né in disaccordo			

C. NASA-TLX questionnaire

Question number	Question
1	Nome
2	Cognome
3	Quale numero di scenario stavi guidando? Chiedi allo sperimentatore.
4	RICHIESTA MENTALE - Quanta attività mentale e percettiva era richiesta (es., pensare, decidere, calcolare, ricordare, osservare, cercare, ecc.)? Il compito era facile o difficile, semplice o complesso, impegnativo o leggero?
5	RICHIESTA FISICA - Quanta attività fisica era richiesta (es., spingere, tirare, girare, controllare, attivare, ecc.)? Il compito era facile o impegnativo, lento o rapido, leggero o pesante, riposante o faticoso?
6	RICHIESTA TEMPORALE - Quanta pressione temporale hai avvertito a causa della frequenza o del ritmo con cui i compiti, o le fasi del compito, si susseguivano? Il ritmo era lento e tranquillo o rapido e frenetico?
7	SFORZO - Quanto hai dovuto impegnarti (mentalmente e fisicamente) per raggiungere il tuo livello di prestazione?
8	PRESTAZIONE - Quanto pensi di aver raggiunto gli obiettivi del compito stabiliti dallo sperimentatore (o da te stesso)? Quanto sei soddisfatto della tua prestazione nel raggiungere questi obiettivi?
9	LIVELLO DI FRUSTRAZIONE - Durante il compito, quanto ti sei sentito incerto, scoraggiato, irritato, stressato e infastidito rispetto a sicuro, gratificato, appagato, rilassato e soddisfatto?

C.1 NASA-TLX questionnaire Manoeuvre 1 results

Question number	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ID participant	Participant's answer						
12	5	2	1	1	3	1	1
12	3	1	1	1	1	3	1
12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
12	8	1	1	1	1	2	1
5	2	2	2	2	3	4	3
5	8	2	2	3	4	2	3
5	5	2	2	2	3	5	3
5	3	2	2	2	4	6	1
2	7	2	1	2	2	4	1
2	6	6	2	2	5	1	3
2	1	1	1	4	1	6	1
2	4	4	2	3	3	6	3
7	8	3	2	2	2	7	2
7	5	2	2	2	2	7	7
7	3	2	2	2	2	7	7
7	2	2	2	2	2	7	7
6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	3	2	2	1	1	2	2
4	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
4	8	2	1	1	1	1	1
4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	6	5	4	6	5	4	3
9	1	3	5	5	3	5	2
9	4	4	4	5	3	7	1
9	7	3	4	4	2	7	1
10	1	2	1	1	2	5	1
10	4	2	2	1	2	4	2
10	7	1	1	1	1	5	1
10	6	3	2	1	2	5	1
8	8	5	3	3	5	3	3
8	5	3	2	3	2	6	1
8	3	2	2	2	2	6	1
8	2	3	2	2	3	6	1
11	1	2	1	1	2	5	2
11	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	6	5	3	4	4	2	5
3	1	3	2	2	2	4	4
3	4	3	2	3	3	4	3
3	7	2	2	2	2	4	2
14	5	4	3	2	2	2	1
14	3	4	2	2	2	3	1
14	2	6	3	2	4	6	1
14	8	5	3	2	5	6	1
16	2	5	3	2	2	3	1
16	8	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	5	2	2	2	2	2	2
16	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	7	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	6	4	2	2	3	2	3
1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
1	4	2	1	2	1	1	1
13	3	2	2	2	2	3	4
13	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
13	8	1	1	1	1	1	2
13	5	1	1	1	1	1	2
15	4	5	2	4	5	5	2
15	7	4	4	5	5	5	5
15	6	3	2	2	3	6	1
15	1	2	2	2	2	6	1

C.2 NASA-TLX questionnaire Manoeuvre 2 results

Question number	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ID participant	Participant's answer						
17	3	5	3	5	4	2	3
17	2	5	4	5	4	3	5
17	8	5	4	5	5	3	5
17	5	4	4	5	5	3	5
24	7	3	1	1	1	2	2
24	6	2	1	1	1	1	1
24	1	1	1	2	1	4	1
24	4	1	1	2	1	1	1
25	2	5	3	4	5	3	5
25	8	2	1	2	2	5	1
25	5	2	1	2	2	5	2
25	3	2	1	2	3	6	2
18	8	3	1	1	3	1	2
18	5	1	2	2	1	2	1
18	3	1	1	2	1	1	1
18	2	2	1	2	3	3	2
19	6	1	1	1	1	2	2
19	1	1	1	1	1	5	3
19	4	1	1	1	1	5	3
19	7	1	1	1	1	2	2
22	1	2	1	2	4	1	1
22	4	3	2	2	4	2	3
22	7	3	2	2	3	2	2
22	6	4	3	2	4	1	3
21	4	5	3	4	5	3	5
21	7	3	3	3	3	6	2
21	6	4	3	3	3	3	4
21	1	2	2	2	2	6	3
23	2	3	3	3	3	2	5
23	8	3	3	3	3	5	3
23	5	2	2	2	3	6	3
23	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
20	1	2	1	1	1	1	6
20	4	1	1	1	3	5	4
20	7	1	1	2	1	5	2
20	6	1	1	2	1	6	2
26	5	2	2	2	2	2	3
26	3	2	2	1	2	1	2
26	2	2	2	3	2	5	6
26	8	2	2	2	2	2	2
27	4	5	4	4	4	3	5
27	7	5	5	5	5	5	4
27	6	3	3	3	3	5	2
27	1	2	2	2	2	5	2
30	5	4	4	3	4	5	2
30	3	4	4	4	3	4	3
30	2	5	4	4	5	5	1
30	8	4	4	4	4	5	1
31	7	1	3	2	2	1	2
31	6	1	1	2	1	2	1
31	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
31	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
28	8	7	4	2	5	6	4
28	5	5	2	2	4	4	2
28	3	4	2	2	4	5	2
28	2	4	2	2	4	4	2
29	3	1	1	1	1	6	1
29	2	1	1	1	1	6	1
29	8	1	1	2	2	6	1
29	5	1	1	1	1	6	1
32	6	5	5	4	4	6	6
32	1	4	4	3	4	6	5
32	4	3	2	2	3	3	3
32	7	3	1	2	2	2	2

C.3 NASA-TLX questionnaire Manoeuvre 3 results

Question number	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ID participant	Participant's answer						
33	3	4	2	1	3	3	4
33	2	5	2	1	4	2	3
33	8	2	1	1	1	1	1
33	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
42	2	5	1	4	4	3	2
42	8	2	2	2	3	2	2
42	5	3	2	2	2	2	1
42	3	3	3	2	3	4	2
34	5	1	1	1	3	5	2
34	3	4	3	3	2	2	4
34	2	3	2	3	3	5	4
34	8	3	2	1	1	5	2
41	8	2	2	3	2	5	3
41	5	2	2	3	2	3	2
41	3	2	2	3	3	4	4
41	2	2	2	3	4	4	4
44	3	1	1	1	2	2	1
44	2	1	1	1	1	3	2
44	8	1	1	1	1	2	1
44	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
38	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
38	3	1	1	1	2	2	1
38	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
38	8	1	1	1	1	1	1
43	1	2	2	1	2	1	5
43	6	2	2	1	3	4	3
43	1	3	3	1	3	3	3
43	4	2	3	1	2	4	2
46	7	1	1	1	2	4	3
46	6	1	1	1	1	2	2
46	1	2	2	1	2	5	2
46	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
40	6	1	1	2	1	2	1
40	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
40	4	1	1	1	1	1	3
40	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
45	4	4	3	3	4	2	3
45	7	3	1	1	1	1	1
45	6	6	1	5	7	1	1
45	1	6	6	3	7	1	1
36	1	4	2	3	2	3	1
36	4	3	2	3	4	2	4
36	7	2	2	2	2	1	2
36	6	4	2	2	3	2	3
39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
39	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
39	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
39	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
37	2	2	2	4	3	6	2
37	8	2	2	3	2	2	1
37	5	2	2	3	2	6	3
37	3	2	2	3	2	6	2
35	4	3	2	1	2	5	2
35	7	2	1	1	2	6	1
35	6	2	1	1	1	6	1
35	1	2	1	2	2	7	1
48	8	2	2	3	5	3	3
48	5	2	2	2	2	6	1
48	3	2	2	2	2	7	1
48	2	3	3	1	4	5	3
49	6	3	2	5	2	4	5
49	1	3	3	4	5	3	5
49	4	3	3	3	5	5	3
49	7	3	4	3	4	3	3
47	6	5	3	4	4	6	2
47	1	5	3	2	2	6	2
47	4	3	2	2	3	7	1
47	7	2	2	2	2	7	1

D. Simulation Sickness questionnaire

Question number	Question
1	Nome
2	Cognome
3	Malessero generale
4	Fatica
5	Mal di testa
6	Dolore agli occhi
7	Difficoltà di messa a fuoco
8	Aumentata salivazione
9	Sudorazione
10	Nausea
11	Difficoltà di concentrazione
12	Sensazione di "pressione alla testa"
13	Visione confusa
14	Capogiro (ad occhi aperti)
15	Capogiro (ad occhi chiusi)
16	Vertigini
17	Mal di pancia
18	Eruttamento
19	Altro

D.1 Simulation Sickness questionnaire results

ID participant	Question number	Participant's answer	Question number	Participant's answer	Question number	Participant's answer	
33	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla	
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla	
	5	Per nulla	11	Lieve	17	Per nulla	
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla	
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	Nulla	
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla			
	42	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
		4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
5		Per nulla	11	Lieve	17	Per nulla	
6		Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla	
7		Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	Nulla	
8		Per nulla	14	Per nulla			
17		3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
		4	Per nulla	10	Lieve	16	Lieve
	5	Lieve	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla	
	6	Per nulla	12	Lieve	18	Per nulla	
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	No	
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla			
	12	3	Moderato	9	Per nulla	15	Moderato
		4	Per nulla	10	Moderato	16	Intenso
5		Moderato	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla	
6		Lieve	12	Moderato	18	Per nulla	
7		Per nulla	13	Moderato	19	Nulla	
8		Per nulla	14	Moderato			
24		3	Lieve	9	Per nulla	15	Lieve
		4	Per nulla	10	Lieve	16	Per nulla
	5	Lieve	11	Moderato	17	Per nulla	
	6	Lieve	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla	
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	Nulla da dichiarare	
	8	Per nulla	14	Lieve			
	5	3	Lieve	9	Lieve	15	Per nulla
		4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
5		Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla	
6		Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla	
7		Moderato	13	Per nulla	19	Nulla	
8		Per nulla	14	Per nulla			
34		3	Lieve	9	Lieve	15	Per nulla
		4	Per nulla	10	Lieve	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla	
	6	Lieve	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla	
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	No	
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla			
	41	3	Lieve	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
		4	Per nulla	10	Lieve	16	Per nulla
5		Lieve	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla	
6		Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla	
7		Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	Niente	
8		Per nulla	14	Per nulla			
25		3	Per nulla	9	Lieve	15	Per nulla
		4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla	
	6	Per nulla	12	Lieve	18	Per nulla	
	7	Lieve	13	Per nulla	19	.	
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla			
	44	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
		4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
5		Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla	
6		Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla	
7		Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	-	
8		Per nulla	14	Per nulla			
2		3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
		4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Lieve	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla	
	6	Lieve	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla	
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	No	
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla			
	18	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla

Attachments

	4	Moderato	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Lieve	13	Per nulla	19	N09
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla		
19	3	Per nulla	9	Lieve	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Lieve	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	No
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla		
38	3	Lieve	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Lieve	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Lieve	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	Nn
	8	Lieve	14	Per nulla		
43	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	-
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla		
46	3	Lieve	9	Lieve	15	Lieve
	4	Per nulla	10	Lieve	16	Lieve
	5	Lieve	11	Per nulla	17	Lieve
	6	Per nulla	12	Lieve	18	Per nulla
	7	Lieve	13	Per nulla	19	Nulla
	8	Per nulla	14	Lieve		
7	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	...
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla		
40	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	Niente
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla		
6	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Lieve	13	Per nulla	19	Da rifare
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla		
4	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	Niente
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla		
21	3	Lieve	9	Per nulla	15	Lieve
	4	Lieve	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Lieve	11	Lieve	17	Per nulla
	6	Lieve	12	Moderato	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	No
	8	Per nulla	14	Moderato		
45	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	Niente
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla		
36	3	Lieve	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Lieve	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Lieve	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	No
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla		
21	3	Per nulla	9	Lieve	15	Per nulla

Attachments

	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Lieve	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	Nulla
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla		
39	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	Tutto bene
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla		
37	3	Lieve	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Lieve	17	Per nulla
	6	Lieve	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	No
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla		
23	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	Nulla
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla		
35	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	Nulla
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla		
20	3	Moderato	9	Per nulla	15	Lieve
	4	Per nulla	10	Moderato	16	Per nulla
	5	Moderato	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Lieve	13	Per nulla	19	Cerchio alla testa
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla		
26	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	Niente
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla		
9	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	No
	8	Lieve	14	Per nulla		
27	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Lieve	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	No
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla		
10	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	Nulla grazie di tutto alla prossima buona giornata
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla		
8	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Lieve	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	Tutto bene, nessun malessere
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla		
11	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	nulla
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla		
3	3	Lieve	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla

Attachments

	4	Lieve	10	Lieve	16	Lieve
	5	Lieve	11	Lieve	17	Lieve
	6	Per nulla	12	Moderato	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Lieve	19	No
	8	Per nulla	14	Lieve		
30	3	Lieve	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Lieve	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Lieve
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	Nulla
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla		
14	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	Niente
8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla			
31	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Lieve	19	Nulla
8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla			
16	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	Molto bello
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla		
48	3	Per nulla	9	Lieve	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	Tutto bene
8	Lieve	14	Per nulla			
1	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	Niente da segnalare
8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla			
28	3	Lieve	9	Per nulla	15	Lieve
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	Nulla
	8	Per nulla	14	Lieve		
29	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	Nulla
8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla			
13	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	Nessun fastidio
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla		
15	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Lieve	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	NIENTE
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla		
32	3	Per nulla	9	Per nulla	15	Per nulla
	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	Sempre molto interessante
8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla			
49	3	Lieve	9	Per nulla	15	Lieve

Attachments

	4	Per nulla	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Per nulla	19	Lieve stordimento
	8	Per nulla	14	Lieve		
	3	Per nulla	9	Lieve	15	Per nulla
	4	Lieve	10	Per nulla	16	Per nulla
47	5	Per nulla	11	Per nulla	17	Per nulla
	6	Per nulla	12	Per nulla	18	Per nulla
	7	Per nulla	13	Lieve		
	8	Per nulla	14	Per nulla	19	Temperatura ambiente un po' elevata.