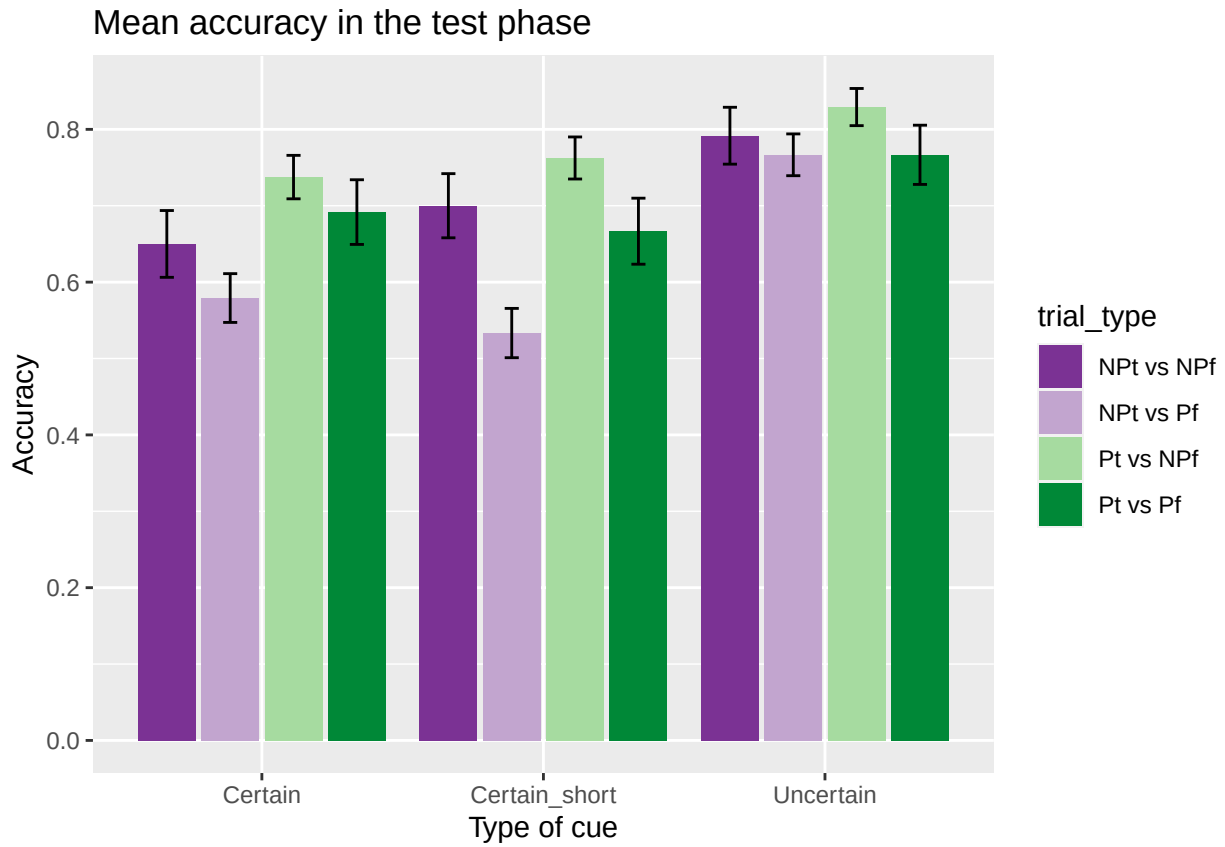
UNM08 predictiveness in test

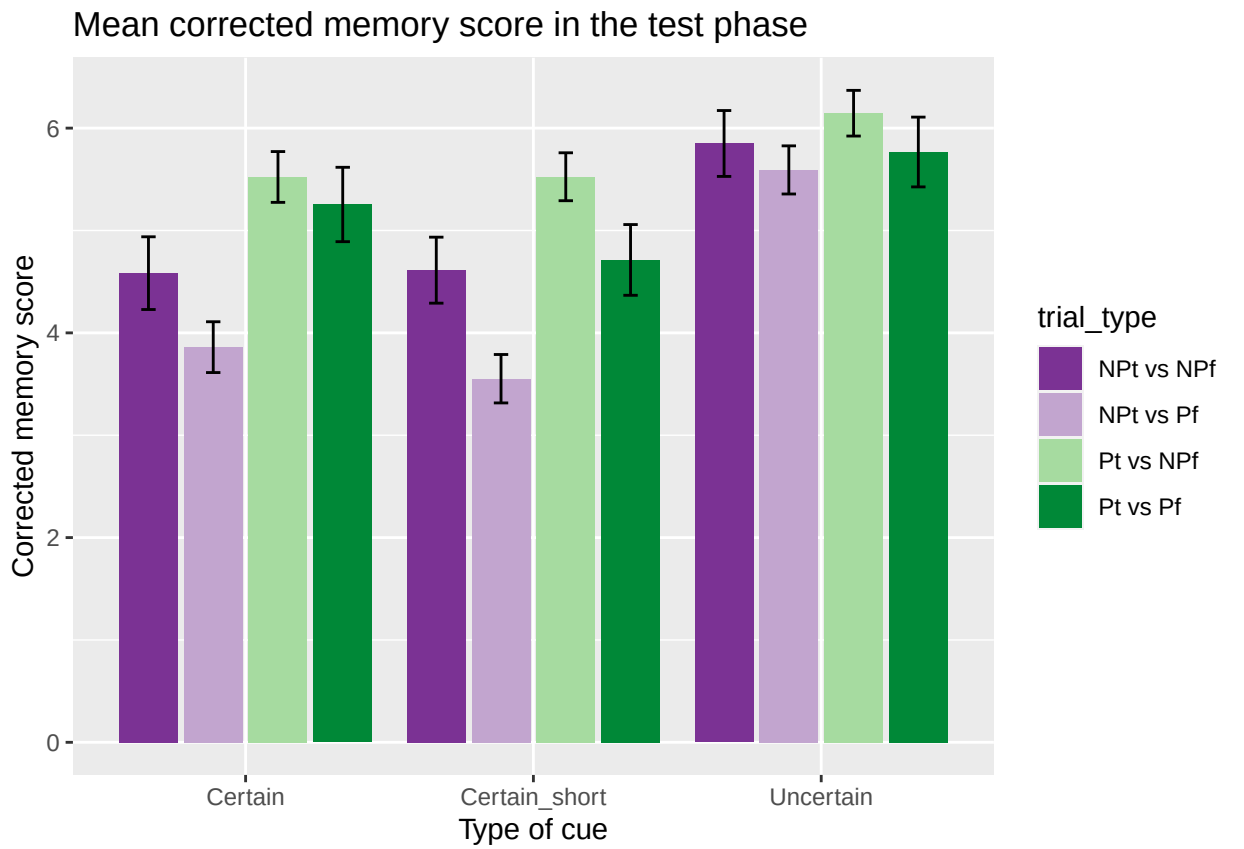
2024-01-18

Accuracy



A mixed methods ANOVA found a significant the main effect of the Condition ($F(2, 87) = 5.04$, $p = .009$, $\eta_p^2 = .10$, $BF_{10} = 4.4x10^{0} \pm 0.78\%$), that showed moderate bayesian evidence for the alternative hypothesis, of the Predictiveness ($F(1, 87) = 10.81$, $p = .001$, $\eta_p^2 = .11$, $BF_{10} = 2.6x10^{1} \pm 2.14\%$), showing strong alternative evidence, and the effect of the PredictivenessxCongruence interaction ($F(1, 87) = 10.08$, $p = .002$, $\eta_p^2 = .10$, $BF_{10} = 8.6x10^{1} \pm 4.59\%$), with very strong alternative evidence. Bonferroni corrected pairwise comparisons showed significant differences between the congruent and incongruent trials both when the targets were non-predictive ($T(87) = 2.911$, $p = .005$) and when they were predictive ($T(87) = 2.492$, $p = .015$). There rest of effects were not significant(Congruence: $F(1, 87) = 0.42$, $p = .518$, $\eta_p^2 < .01$, $BF_{10} = 1.3x10^{-1} \pm 0.91\%$, ConditionxPredictiveness: $F(2, 87) = 1.48$, $p = .233$, $\eta_p^2 = .03$, $BF_{10} = 2.4x10^{-1} \pm 6.27\%$; ConditionxCongruence: $F(2, 87) = 1.22$, $p = .300$, $\eta_p^2 = .03$, $BF_{10} = 3.9x10^{-1} \pm 4.6\%$; ConditionxPredictivenessxCongruence: $F(1, 87) = 10.08$, $p = .002$, $\eta_p^2 = .10$, $BF_{10} = 8.6x10^{1} \pm 4.59\%$). All these effects showed moderate bayesian evidence for the null hypothesis, except for the ConditionxCongruence interaction, that showed strong null evidence.

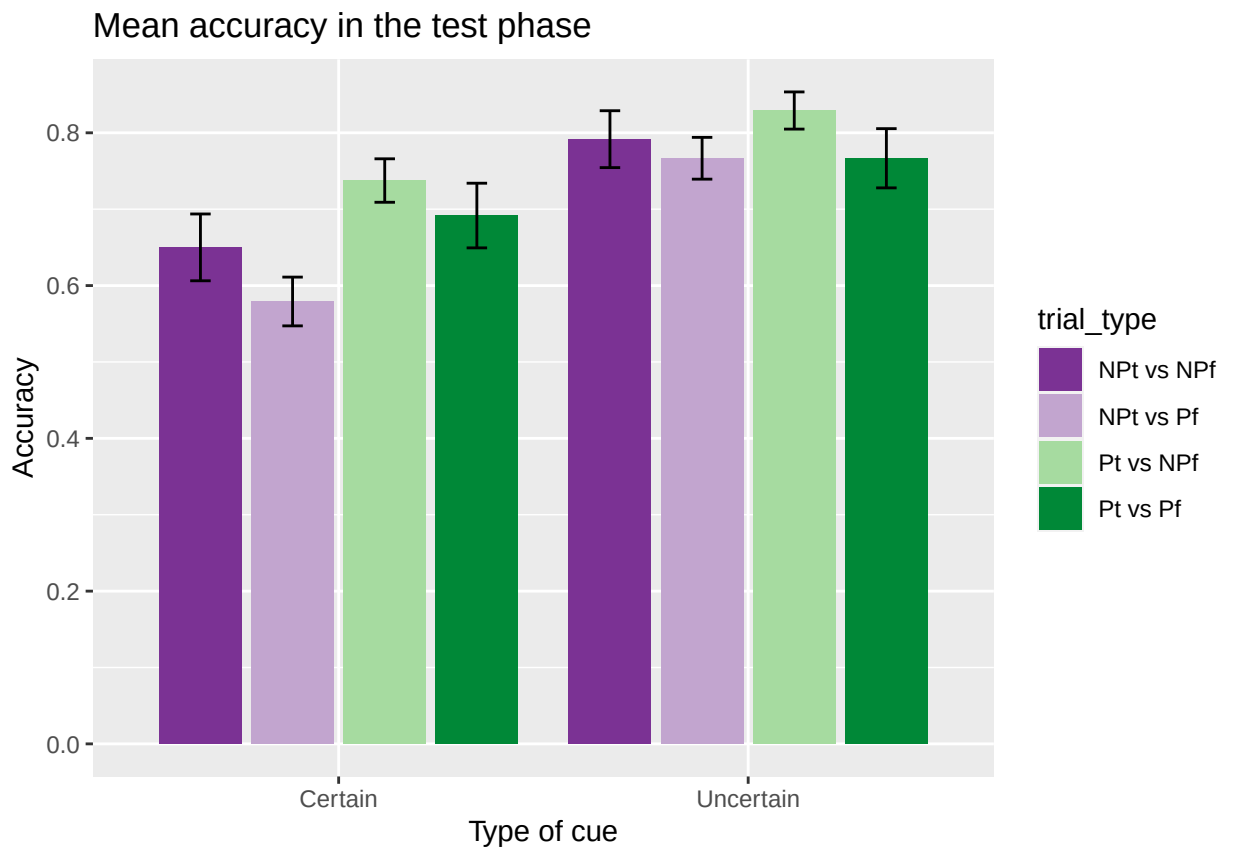
Corrected memory score (hits x1, errors x0)



A mixed methods ANOVA found a significant the main effect of the Condition ($F(2, 87) = 4.07$, $p = .020$, $\eta_p^2 = .09$, $BF_{10} = 2.6x10^{0} \pm 0.94\%$), that showed anecdotal bayesian evidence for the alternative hypothesis, of the Predictiveness ($F(1, 87) = 18.22$, $p < .001$, $\eta_p^2 = .17$, $BF_{10} = 5.7x10^{3} \pm 2.59\%$), showing extreme alternative evidence, and the effect of the PredictivenessxCongruence interaction ($F(1, 87) = 10.40$, $p = .002$, $\eta_p^2 = .11$, $BF_{10} = 5.4x10^{1} \pm 4.87\%$), with very strong alternative evidence. Bonferroni corrected pairwise comparisons showed significant differences between the congruent and incongruent trials both when the targets were non-predictive ($T(87) = 2.966$, $p = .004$) and when they were predictive ($T(87) = 2.492$, $p = .013$). There rest of effects were not significant (Congruence: $F(1, 87) = 0.79$, $p = .376$, $\eta_p^2 < .01$, $BF_{10} = 1.4x10^{-1} \pm 4.1\%$; ConditionxPredictiveness: $F(2, 87) = 2.34$, $p = .103$, $\eta_p^2 = .05$, $BF_{10} = 8.4x10^{-1} \pm 5.82\%$; ConditionxCongruence: $F(2, 87) = 1.03$, $p = .361$, $\eta_p^2 = .02$, $BF_{10} = 2.2x10^{-1} \pm 23.24\%$; ConditionxPredictivenessxCongruence: $F(1, 87) = 10.40$, $p = .002$, $\eta_p^2 = .11$, $BF_{10} = 5.4x10^{1} \pm 4.87\%$). Bayesian evidence was moderate for the null hypothesis for the main effect of Congruence and the 3 way interaction, anecdotal evidence for the ConditionxPredictiveness and strong for the ConditionxCongruence interaction.

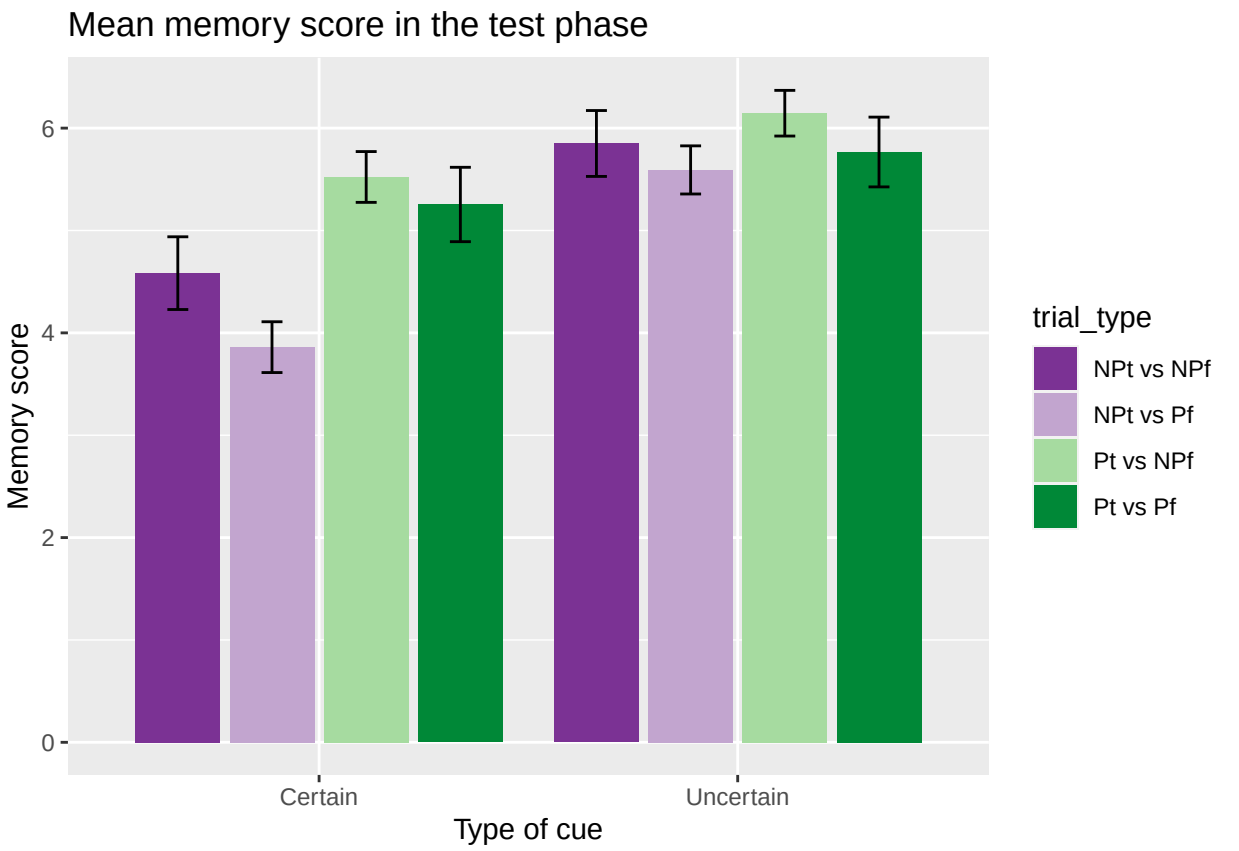
Test without the certain_short condition

Accuracy



A mixed methods ANOVA found a significant the main effect of the Condition ($F(1, 58) = 6.90$, $p = .011$, $\eta_p^2 = .11$, $BF_{10} = 4.3x10^{0} \pm 1.67\%$), that showed moderate bayesian evidence for the alternative hypothesis, and of the Predictiveness ($F(1, 58) = 6.09$, $p = .017$, $\eta_p^2 = .10$, $BF_{10} = 2x10^{0} \pm 1.55\%$), showing anecdotal alternative evidence. It is worth noting that both the ConditionxPredictiveness and PredictivenessxCongruence interactions were marginally significant (ConditionxPredictiveness: $F(1, 58) = 2.85$, $p = .097$, $\eta_p^2 = .05$, $BF_{10} = 6.3x10^{-1} \pm 2.38\%$; PredictivenessxCongruence: $F(1, 58) = 2.92$, $p = .093$, $\eta_p^2 = .05$, $BF_{10} = 1.2x10^{0} \pm 2.6\%$), the first showing anecdotal null bayesian evidence and the latter showing anecdotal alternative evidence. There rest of effects were not significant (Congruence: $F(1, 58) = 0.03$, $p = .875$, $\eta_p^2 < .01$, $BF_{10} = 1.4x10^{-1} \pm 0.89\%$; ConditionxCongruence: $F(1, 58) = 0.06$, $p = .808$, $\eta_p^2 < .01$, $BF_{10} = 2.9x10^{-1} \pm 7.66\%$; ConditionxPredictivenessxCongruence: $F(1, 58) = 2.92$, $p = .093$, $\eta_p^2 = .05$, $BF_{10} = 1.2x10^{0} \pm 2.6\%$), all showing moderate null bayesian evidence.

Corrected memory score (hits x1, errors x0)



A mixed methods ANOVA found a significant the main effect of the Condition ($F(1, 58) = 4.29$, $p = .043$, $\eta_p^2 = .07$, $BF_{10} = 1.6x10^{0} \pm 1.17\%$), that showed anecdotal bayesian evidence for the alternative hypothesis, of the Predictiveness ($F(1, 58) = 11.30$, $p = .001$, $\eta_p^2 = .16$, $BF_{10} = 5.1x10^{1} \pm 1.47\%$), showing very strong alternative evidence, and the ConditionxPredictiveness ($F(1, 58) = 4.98$, $p = .029$, $\eta_p^2 = .08$, $BF_{10} = 2.7x10^{0} \pm 3.03\%$), also showing anecdotal evidence. It is worth noting that the PredictivenessxCongruence interaction was marginally significant ($F(1, 58) = 3.44$, $p = .069$, $\eta_p^2 = .06$, $BF_{10} = 1.4x10^{0} \pm 2.7\%$), showing anecdotal alternative evidence. There rest of effects were not significant (Congruence: $F(1, 58) = 0.36$, $p = .550$, $\eta_p^2 < .01$, $BF_{10} = 1.5x10^{-1} \pm 0.81\%$; ConditionxCongruence: $F(1, 58) = 0.16$, $p = .688$, $\eta_p^2 < .01$, $BF_{10} = 2.8x10^{-1} \pm 6.31\%$; ConditionxPredictivenessxCongruence: $F(1, 58) = 3.44$, $p = .069$, $\eta_p^2 = .06$, $BF_{10} = 1.4x10^{0} \pm 2.7\%$), all showing moderate null bayesian evidence.