Testing a perceptual phenomenon

Introduction

In a Stroop task, participants are presented with a list of words, with each word displayed in a color of ink. The participant's task is to say out loud the *color of the ink* in which the word is printed. The task has two conditions: a congruent words condition, and an incongruent words condition. In the *congruent words* condition, the words being displayed are color words whose names match the colors in which they are printed: for example, RED, BLUE. In the *incongruent words* condition, the words displayed are color words whose names do not match the colors in which they are printed: for example, PURPLE, ORANGE. In each case, we measure the time it takes to name the ink colors in equally-sized lists. Each participant will go through and record a time from each condition.

1. Variables of Interest

- Independent variable: Word list (congruent/incongruent)
- Dependent variable: Response Time in seconds

2. Hypothesis

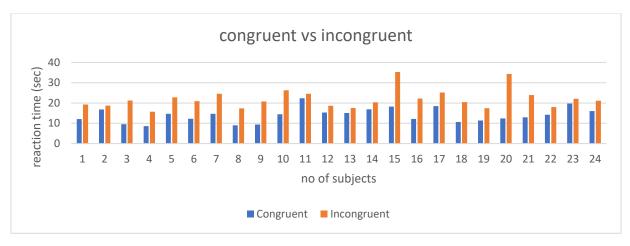
 $\mu_{\text{congruent}}$ - Population mean of reaction time in congruent setting $\mu_{\text{Incongruent}}$ -Population mean of reaction time in incongruent setting

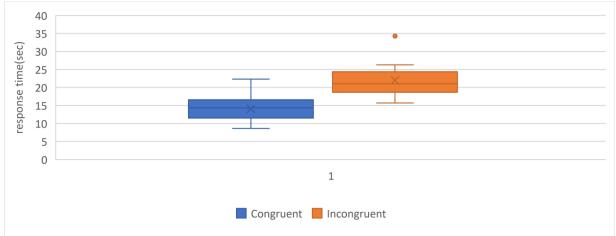
- $H_0 = \mu_{lincongruent} \mu_{congruent} \le 0$ (The mean time it takes to complete incongruent test is less than or equal to the mean time it takes to complete the congruent test)
- $H_A = \mu_{Incongruent}$ $\mu_{congruent}$ >0 (The mean time it takes to complete incongruent test is greater than the mean time it takes to complete the congruent test)
- As we have a small sample size(n<30), The appropriate test to perform is the paired one sample right tailed t-test, as the test is performed on the same sample for congruent and incongruent inputs, and no population parameters were provided. We anticipate the parameter to be greater than the hypothesized value so we use right tailed t-test.
- To perform the t-test we assume our data to be approximately normally distributed

3. Descriptive Statistics

- Congruent setting
 Average = 14.05
 Corrected standard deviation= 3.55
- Incongruent setting
 Average = 22.01
 Corrected standard deviation= 4.79
- Sample mean of time difference = 7.96
- Standard deviation of time difference = 4.86

4. Visualizations





A higher response time is observed among the subjects in an incongruent setting when compared to the reaction time in the congruent setting. Few outliers can be observed in incongruent setting from the box plot which means response time is significantly higher in the incongruent setting. A statistical test is necessary to confirm the results.

5. Statistical test

```
> mydata=read.table("stroopdata.txt",header=T)
> mydata
  Congruent Incongruent
              19.278
     12.079
                 18.741
21.214
     16.791
2
3
      9.564
      8.630
                 15.687
                 22.803
     14.669
5
      12.238
                  20.878
     14.692
                 24.572
7
8
      8.987
                 17.394
9
      9.401
                 20.762
                 26.282
    14.480
10
11
     22.328
                 24.524
                 18.644
     15.298
12
13
      15.073
                  17.510
14
     16.929
                 20.330
                 35.255
15
     18.200
      12.130
16
17
     18.495
                 25,139
18
     10.639
                 20.429
19
     11.344
                 17.425
                 34.288
20
     12.369
                 23.894
21
     12.944
     14.233
                 17.960
22.058
22
23
     19.710
    16.004
                21.157
24
> t.test(x=mydata$Incongruent,y=mydata$Congruent,mu=0,alternative="greater",conf.level=0.95,paired=T)
        Paired t-test
data: mydata$Incongruent and mydata$Congruent
t = 8.0207, df = 23, p-value = 2.052e-08
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is greater than 0
95 percent confidence interval:
 6.262868
              Inf
sample estimates:
mean of the differences
              7.964792
Confidence level = 95%
```

 $\alpha = 0.05$

t-statistic = 8.0207

t-critical value = 1.71387153

As the t-statistic is greater than the t-critical value at alpha level 0.05, we reject the null hypothesis

Conclusion: we can conclude that the time it takes for a subject to complete the test in an incongruent setting is larger than the time it takes for the same subject to complete the test in a congruent setting.

