



Illinois Wesleyan University
Digital Commons @ IWU

John Wesley Powell Student Research
Conference

1996, 7th Annual JWP Conference

Apr 13th, 9:00 AM - 10:30 AM

The Effects of Clumping on Selective Attention in Visual Search

Kristen Lewandowski
Illinois Wesleyan University

Johnna Shapiro, Faculty Advisor
Illinois Wesleyan University

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.iwu.edu/jwprc>

Lewandowski, Kristen and Shapiro, Faculty Advisor, Johnna, "The Effects of Clumping on Selective Attention in Visual Search" (1996). *John Wesley Powell Student Research Conference*. 19.

<https://digitalcommons.iwu.edu/jwprc/1996/posters/19>

This Event is protected by copyright and/or related rights. It has been brought to you by Digital Commons @ IWU with permission from the rights-holder(s). You are free to use this material in any way that is permitted by the copyright and related rights legislation that applies to your use. For other uses you need to obtain permission from the rights-holder(s) directly, unless additional rights are indicated by a Creative Commons license in the record and/ or on the work itself. This material has been accepted for inclusion by faculty at Illinois Wesleyan University. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@iwu.edu.

©Copyright is owned by the author of this document.

Poster Presentation 17

**THE EFFECTS OF CLUMPING ON SELECTIVE
ATTENTION IN VISUAL SEARCH**

Kristen Lewandowski and Johnna Shapiro*, Department of Psychology, IWU

In studies of attention in visual search, older adults consistently perform more poorly than young adults. In most visual attention computer tasks, simple, conjunction, and unconfounded trials are presented randomly. We hypothesize that older adults are slower than young adults at changing their search strategies to match each type of trial. If this is the case, clumping the trials together so that the subject sees a series of each type of trial should allow the older adults to perfect their search strategies, giving them reaction times similar to those of young adults. In this experiment, 20 young adults (age 18-25) and 20 older adults (age 65 and up) will be asked to perform a clumped computer search task. These results will then be compared to the results of an unclumped study performed last year. The results will be presented.