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Now You See It Now You Don't

The purpose of this experiment is to determine whether corrective lenses or gender affect the ability to identify optical illusions. I hypothesized that if the same optical illusions were shown to girls and boys averaging from age 11 to 15 that there would be a significant difference in responses. As well as if the same illusions were shown to people also averaging from age 11 to 15 there would be a difference in responses from people. The investigation involved testing a range of human subjects on three particular optical illusions. 100 subjects were tested over a period of less than three minutes each. The data collected did not support my original hypothesis. The averages of girls VS. boys did not show a significant amount of change. The data was analyzed with a unique statistics method of analyzing. Additionally the subjects with corrective lenses did not differ from the subjects without corrective lenses. These findings led me to believe that at the middle school age (11-15) there is not a statistical difference between gender or corrective lenses wearers when perceiving these particular optical illusions.