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Do You See What I See?

The purpose of this project is to determine whether or not people see color differently from each other. In order to establish an answer to this question, the test includes various procedures designed to investigate a person's color vision. The first of these procedures is a survey, which asks questions about the subject's vision history. The second of these procedures was modeled after the Ishihara Color Blindness Test, in which subjects determine numbers from pictures of colored bubbles. The third procedure requires subjects to organize colored tiles in order from lightest to darkest. The data obtained from these procedures strongly indicated differences in color vision between the subjects. In the second procedure, the subjects, though almost all one hundred percent accurate, had different times with which they determined the numbers. The third procedure showed that the subjects ordered the tiles differently from each other. They also took different times to order the tiles, both of which indicated their differences in color vision. The data obtained from these tests also indicated that the male subjects had better color vision overall than the females did. The results of the survey however, were inconclusive. This data led to the conclusion that people see color differently from each other. This conclusion is limited by the small size of the test group, but the test group will be expanded from eight to over fifty to validate the conclusions before the state science fair.