

# Gaze behaviour analysis

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## Introduction

This document presents inferential statistical analyses of gaze behaviour as reported in the paper:

*Creating windows to the soul: How eye gaze behaviour can make virtual characters more believable, more socially present and have mental states attributed to them*

The OSF form belonging to this paper can be found here: <https://osf.io/8u2kf>

Authored by Zilla Garama, Ding Ding, and Willem-Paul Brinkman.

The gaze behaviour that has been gathered is the following:

- phase 1:
  - the total duration that the participant looks at each virtual character in this phase
  - how often the participant looks at each virtual character in this phase
- phase 2:
  - the total duration that the participant looks at each virtual character in this phase
  - how often the participant looks at each virtual character in this phase
  - how often the participant follows the gaze of each virtual character to objects in the scene during this phase

Abbreviations:

- virtual character (VC)
- Control virtual character (CVC)
- Gaze aware virtual character (GAVC)

Libraries used:

```
library(ggplot2)      # plotting & data
library(psych)        # reliability function
library(pastecs)      # plotting & data
library(lsr)          # effect size
```

Read in the gaze behaviour data:

```
GB_data <- read.csv("GB_data.csv", header = TRUE, stringsAsFactors = FALSE,
                  fileEncoding="UTF-8-BOM")
GB_data<-GB_data[-c(25:28),]
```

## Data preparation

The data is originally saved in the format minutes:seconds. However, the data shows that the minutes are always 00. So, I stripped the minute part off to make it easier to work with the data. At the same time the data is saved in such a way that makes R recognize the data as continuous instead of discrete.

```
GB_data$GB_3_phase1_total_time_CVC <- as.numeric(gsub("00:", "",
                                                    GB_data$GB_3_phase1_total_time_CVC))
GB_data$GB_4_phase1_total_time_GAVC <- as.numeric(gsub("00:", "",
                                                    GB_data$GB_4_phase1_total_time_GAVC))
GB_data$GB_7_phase2_total_time_CVC <- as.numeric(gsub("00:", "",
                                                    GB_data$GB_7_phase2_total_time_CVC))
GB_data$GB_8_phase2_total_time_GAVC <- as.numeric(gsub("00:", "",
                                                    GB_data$GB_8_phase2_total_time_GAVC))

print(GB_data)
```

```
##   Participant_number GB_1_CVC GB_2_GAVC GB_3_phase1_total_time_CVC
## 1                180    UMA_4    UMA_5                28
## 2                122    UMA_5S    UMA_4S                13
## 3                198    UMA_4    UMA_5                33
## 4                182    UMA_5    UMA_4                27
## 5                132    UMA_4S    UMA_5S                40
## 6                107    UMA_2    UMA_3                36
## 7                184    UMA_3    UMA_2                28
## 8                137    UMA_4S    UMA_5S                38
## 9                103    UMA_3    UMA_2                21
## 10               136    UMA_3    UMA_2                33
## 11               128    UMA_4    UMA_5                35
## 12               185    UMA_3S    UMA_2S                27
## 13               163    UMA_2S    UMA_3S                34
## 14               112    UMA_3    UMA_2                28
## 15               149    UMA_5S    UMA_4S                43
## 16               173    UMA_3    UMA_2                47
## 17               195    UMA_2    UMA_3                37
## 18               115    UMA_4    UMA_5                14
## 19               169    UMA_4S    UMA_5S                56
## 20               120    UMA_5S    UMA_4S                16
```

## 21	146	UMA_5S	UMA_4S	43
## 22	178	UMA_2S	UMA_3S	29
## 23	119	UMA_3S	UMA_2S	26
## 24	157	UMA_2S	UMA_3S	25
##	GB_4_phase1_total_time_GAVC	GB_5_phase1_number_of_times_CVC		
## 1		16		14
## 2		29		13
## 3		38		25
## 4		54		33
## 5		29		34
## 6		36		37
## 7		18		21
## 8		39		32
## 9		29		24
## 10		42		35
## 11		28		24
## 12		27		23
## 13		33		33
## 14		27		34
## 15		40		46
## 16		46		39
## 17		49		34
## 18		27		24
## 19		52		39
## 20		14		27
## 21		37		32
## 22		27		56
## 23		6		57
## 24		27		35
##	GB_6_phase1_number_of_times_GAVC	GB_7_phase2_total_time_CVC		
## 1		14		10
## 2		12		3
## 3		25		22
## 4		39		19
## 5		28		30
## 6		34		32
## 7		17		31
## 8		27		18
## 9		20		1
## 10		32		26
## 11		29		11
## 12		27		33
## 13		34		23
## 14		34		20
## 15		41		26
## 16		37		25
## 17		40		24
## 18		28		18
## 19		38		17
## 20		22		18
## 21		33		38
## 22		46		21
## 23		26		3
## 24		41		12

##	GB_8_phase2_total_time_GAVC	GB_9_phase2_number_of_times_CVC
## 1	11	10
## 2	2	12
## 3	21	10
## 4	16	23
## 5	14	19
## 6	27	31
## 7	13	18
## 8	20	16
## 9	1	6
## 10	30	32
## 11	12	13
## 12	15	17
## 13	19	28
## 14	19	25
## 15	18	22
## 16	23	23
## 17	29	22
## 18	16	16
## 19	23	23
## 20	18	23
## 21	28	22
## 22	19	38
## 23	1	14
## 24	10	30

##	GB_10_phase2_number_of_times_GAVC
## 1	11
## 2	5
## 3	15
## 4	13
## 5	15
## 6	22
## 7	13
## 8	15
## 9	3
## 10	31
## 11	21
## 12	19
## 13	15
## 14	23
## 15	21
## 16	22
## 17	29
## 18	15
## 19	26
## 20	20
## 21	30
## 22	37
## 23	8
## 24	16

##	GB_11_phase2_number_of_times_objects_CVC
## 1	5
## 2	44
## 3	3

```

## 4      5
## 5      3
## 6      6
## 7      1
## 8      2
## 9      4
## 10     3
## 11     4
## 12     4
## 13     1
## 14     3
## 15     22
## 16     5
## 17     3
## 18     2
## 19     3
## 20     3
## 21     0
## 22     2
## 23     3
## 24     2
##      GB_12_phase2_number_of_times_objects_GAVC
## 1      4
## 2      4
## 3      6
## 4      2
## 5      4
## 6      4
## 7      2
## 8      4
## 9      5
## 10     3
## 11     5
## 12     3
## 13     4
## 14     2
## 15     2
## 16     6
## 17     2
## 18     5
## 19     5
## 20     3
## 21     4
## 22     3
## 23     3
## 24     1

```

Next, two tables are created, one for the CVC and one for the GAVC. This is to make handling and viewing the data easier.

The data table of the CVC:

```

GB_CVC <- data.frame(Participant_number = GB_data$Participant_number,
                      Phase_1_total_time = GB_data$GB_3_phase1_total_time_CVC,
                      Phase_1_number_of_times = GB_data$GB_5_phase1_number_of_times_CVC,

```

```

Phase_2_total_time = GB_data$GB_7_phase2_total_time_CVC,
Phase_2_number_of_times = GB_data$GB_9_phase2_number_of_times_CVC,
Phase_2_number_of_times_objects =
  GB_data$GB_11_phase2_number_of_times_objects_CVC)

```

```
print(GB_CVC)
```

```

##      Participant_number Phase_1_total_time Phase_1_number_of_times
## 1                180                28                14
## 2                122                13                13
## 3                198                33                25
## 4                182                27                33
## 5                132                40                34
## 6                107                36                37
## 7                184                28                21
## 8                137                38                32
## 9                103                21                24
## 10               136                33                35
## 11               128                35                24
## 12               185                27                23
## 13               163                34                33
## 14               112                28                34
## 15               149                43                46
## 16               173                47                39
## 17               195                37                34
## 18               115                14                24
## 19               169                56                39
## 20               120                16                27
## 21               146                43                32
## 22               178                29                56
## 23               119                26                57
## 24               157                25                35
##      Phase_2_total_time Phase_2_number_of_times
## 1                10                10
## 2                 3                12
## 3                22                10
## 4                19                23
## 5                30                19
## 6                32                31
## 7                31                18
## 8                18                16
## 9                 1                 6
## 10               26                32
## 11               11                13
## 12               33                17
## 13               23                28
## 14               20                25
## 15               26                22
## 16               25                23
## 17               24                22
## 18               18                16
## 19               17                23
## 20               18                23
## 21               38                22

```

```

## 22          21          38
## 23           3          14
## 24          12          30
##   Phase_2_number_of_times_objects
## 1              5
## 2             44
## 3              3
## 4              5
## 5              3
## 6              6
## 7              1
## 8              2
## 9              4
## 10             3
## 11             4
## 12             4
## 13             1
## 14             3
## 15            22
## 16             5
## 17             3
## 18             2
## 19             3
## 20             3
## 21             0
## 22             2
## 23             3
## 24             2

```

The data table of the GAVC:

```

GB_GAVC <- data.frame(Participant_number = GB_data$Participant_number,
                      Phase_1_total_time = GB_data$GB_4_phase1_total_time_GAVC,
                      Phase_1_number_of_times = GB_data$GB_6_phase1_number_of_times_GAVC,
                      Phase_2_total_time = GB_data$GB_8_phase2_total_time_GAVC,
                      Phase_2_number_of_times = GB_data$GB_10_phase2_number_of_times_GAVC,
                      Phase_2_number_of_times_objects =
                        GB_data$GB_12_phase2_number_of_times_objects_GAVC)

print(GB_GAVC)

```

```

##   Participant_number Phase_1_total_time Phase_1_number_of_times
## 1             180             16             14
## 2             122             29             12
## 3             198             38             25
## 4             182             54             39
## 5             132             29             28
## 6             107             36             34
## 7             184             18             17
## 8             137             39             27
## 9             103             29             20
## 10            136             42             32
## 11            128             28             29
## 12            185             27             27
## 13            163             33             34

```

## 14	112	27	34
## 15	149	40	41
## 16	173	46	37
## 17	195	49	40
## 18	115	27	28
## 19	169	52	38
## 20	120	14	22
## 21	146	37	33
## 22	178	27	46
## 23	119	6	26
## 24	157	27	41
##	Phase_2_total_time	Phase_2_number_of_times	
## 1	11	11	
## 2	2	5	
## 3	21	15	
## 4	16	13	
## 5	14	15	
## 6	27	22	
## 7	13	13	
## 8	20	15	
## 9	1	3	
## 10	30	31	
## 11	12	21	
## 12	15	19	
## 13	19	15	
## 14	19	23	
## 15	18	21	
## 16	23	22	
## 17	29	29	
## 18	16	15	
## 19	23	26	
## 20	18	20	
## 21	28	30	
## 22	19	37	
## 23	1	8	
## 24	10	16	
##	Phase_2_number_of_times_objects		
## 1		4	
## 2		4	
## 3		6	
## 4		2	
## 5		4	
## 6		4	
## 7		2	
## 8		4	
## 9		5	
## 10		3	
## 11		5	
## 12		3	
## 13		4	
## 14		2	
## 15		2	
## 16		6	
## 17		2	

```
## 18          5
## 19          5
## 20          3
## 21          4
## 22          3
## 23          3
## 24          1
```

## Assumption checking: normal distribution

### Phase 1: total gaze duration

The analysis method depends on the normality of the data distribution. This is usually done visually:

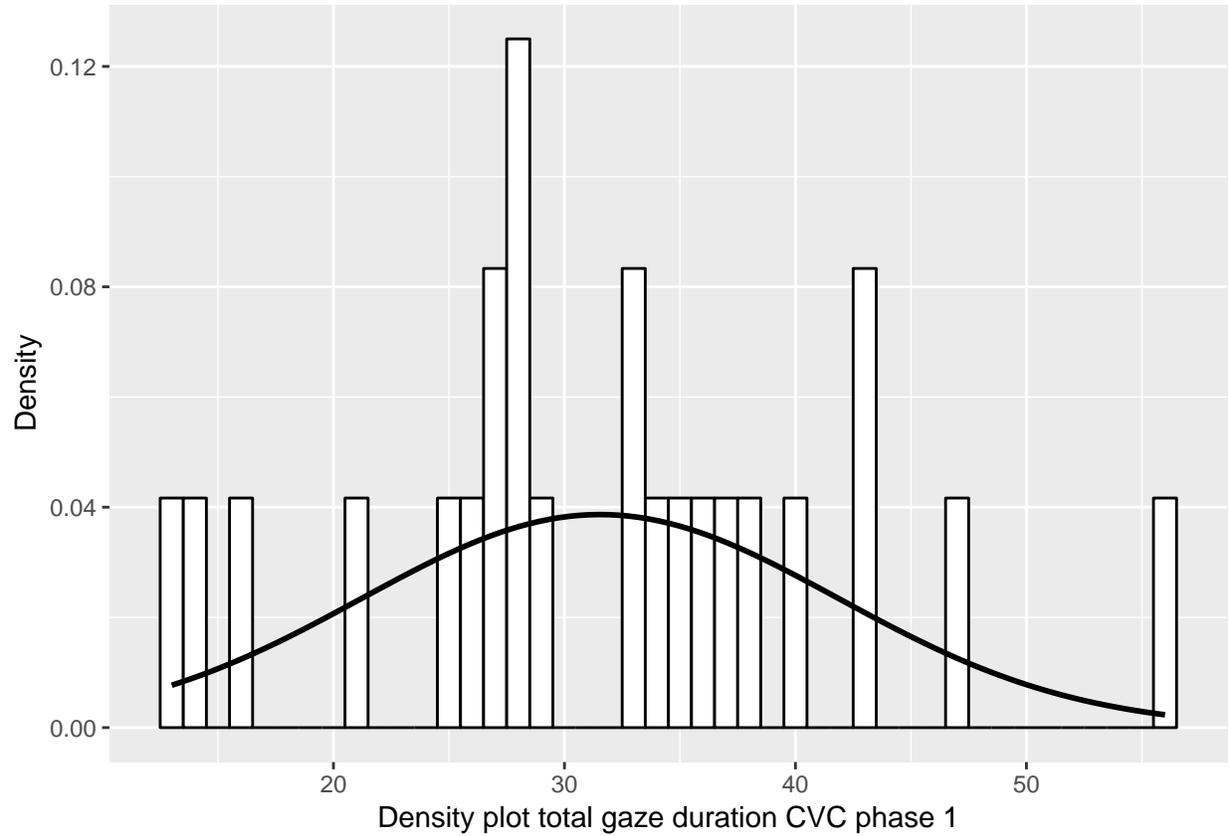
```
stem(GB_CVC$Phase_1_total_time)
```

```
##
## The decimal point is 1 digit(s) to the right of the |
##
## 1 | 346
## 2 | 156778889
## 3 | 3345678
## 4 | 0337
## 5 | 6
```

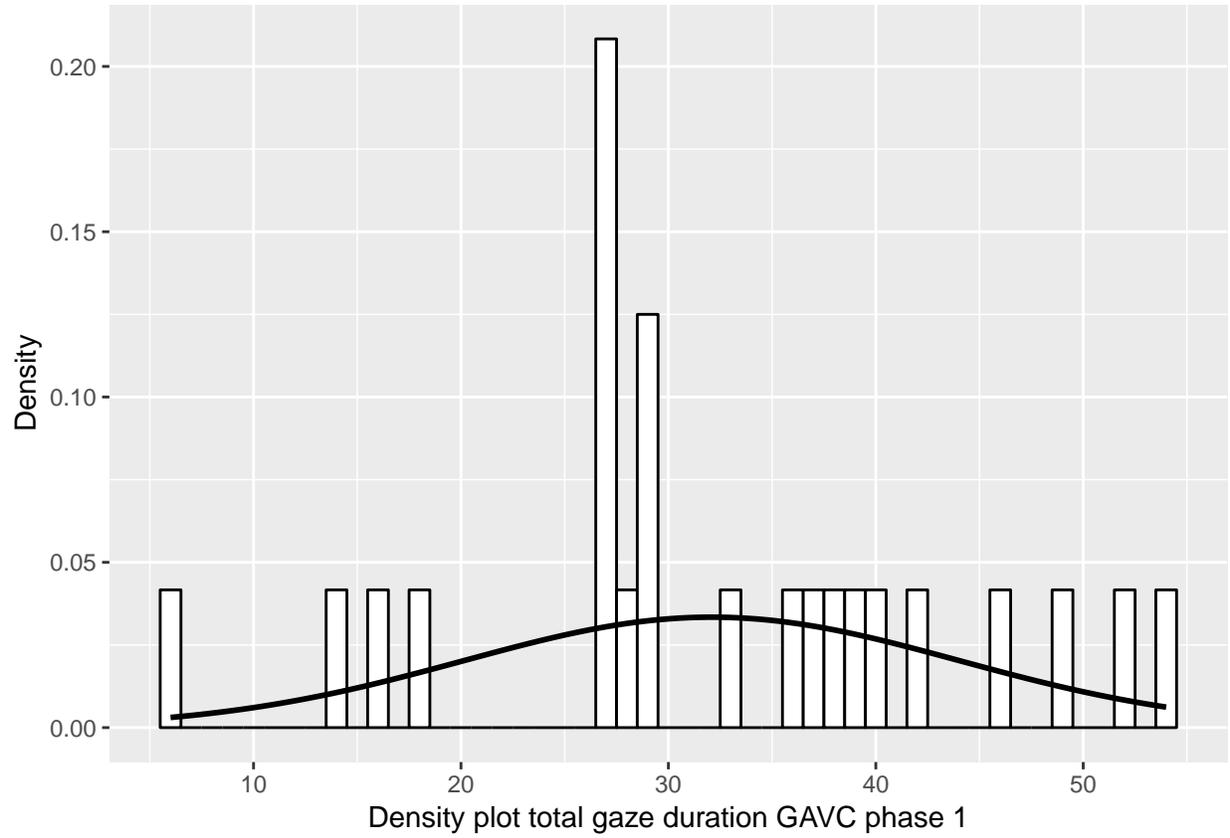
```
stem(GB_GAVC$Phase_1_total_time)
```

```
##
## The decimal point is 1 digit(s) to the right of the |
##
## 0 | 6
## 1 | 468
## 2 | 777778999
## 3 | 36789
## 4 | 0269
## 5 | 24
```

```
ggplot(GB_CVC,
  aes(Phase_1_total_time)) + geom_histogram(aes(y=..density..), binwidth = 1,
  colour="black", fill="white") + labs(x="Density plot total gaze duration CVC phase 1",
  y="Density") + stat_function(fun=dnorm, args=list(mean=mean(GB_CVC$Phase_1_total_time,
  na.rm=TRUE), sd=sd(GB_CVC$Phase_1_total_time, na.rm=TRUE)), colour="black", size=1)
```



```
ggplot(GB_GAVC,
  aes(Phase_1_total_time)) + geom_histogram(aes(y=..density..), binwidth = 1,
  colour="black", fill="white") + labs(x="Density plot total gaze duration GAVC phase 1",
  y="Density") + stat_function(fun=dnorm, args=list(mean=mean(GB_GAVC$Phase_1_total_time,
  na.rm=TRUE), sd=sd(GB_GAVC$Phase_1_total_time, na.rm=TRUE)), colour="black", size=1)
```

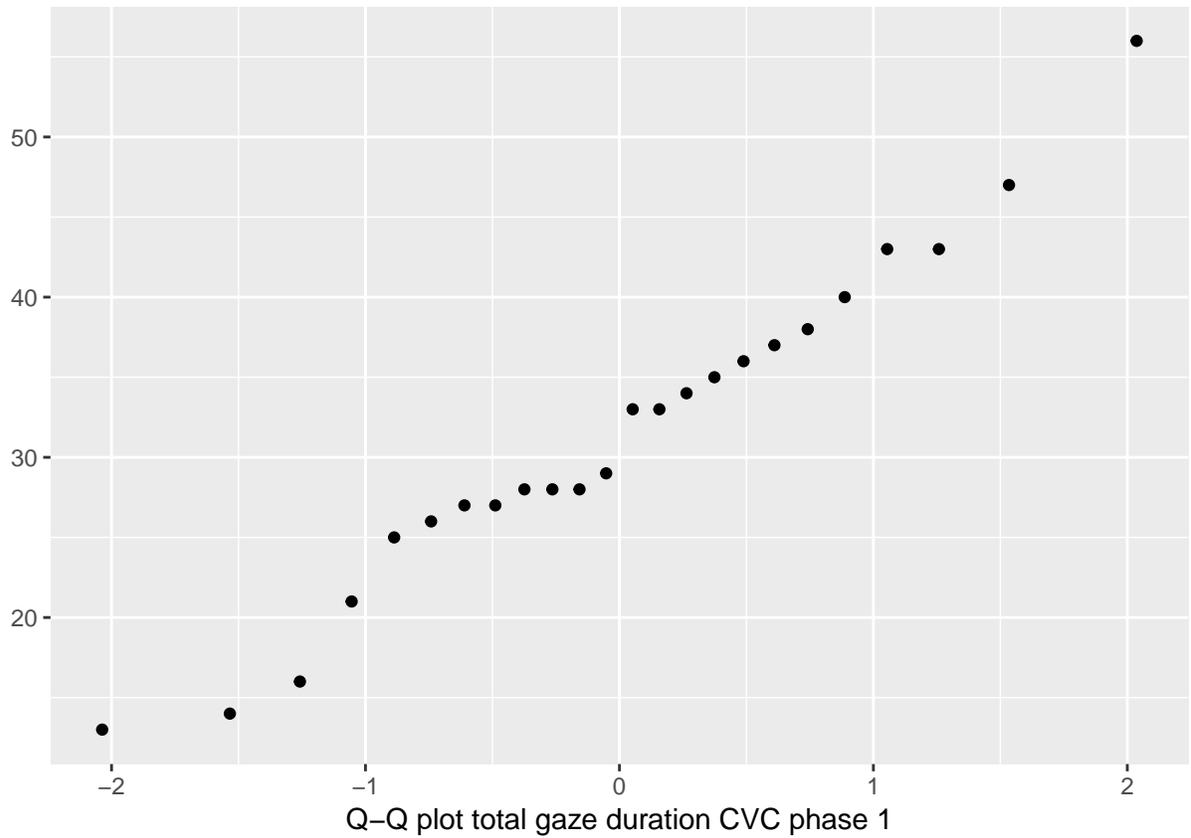


```

qplot(sample=GB_CVC$Phase_1_total_time,
      stat="qq") + labs(x="Q-Q plot total gaze duration CVC phase 1")

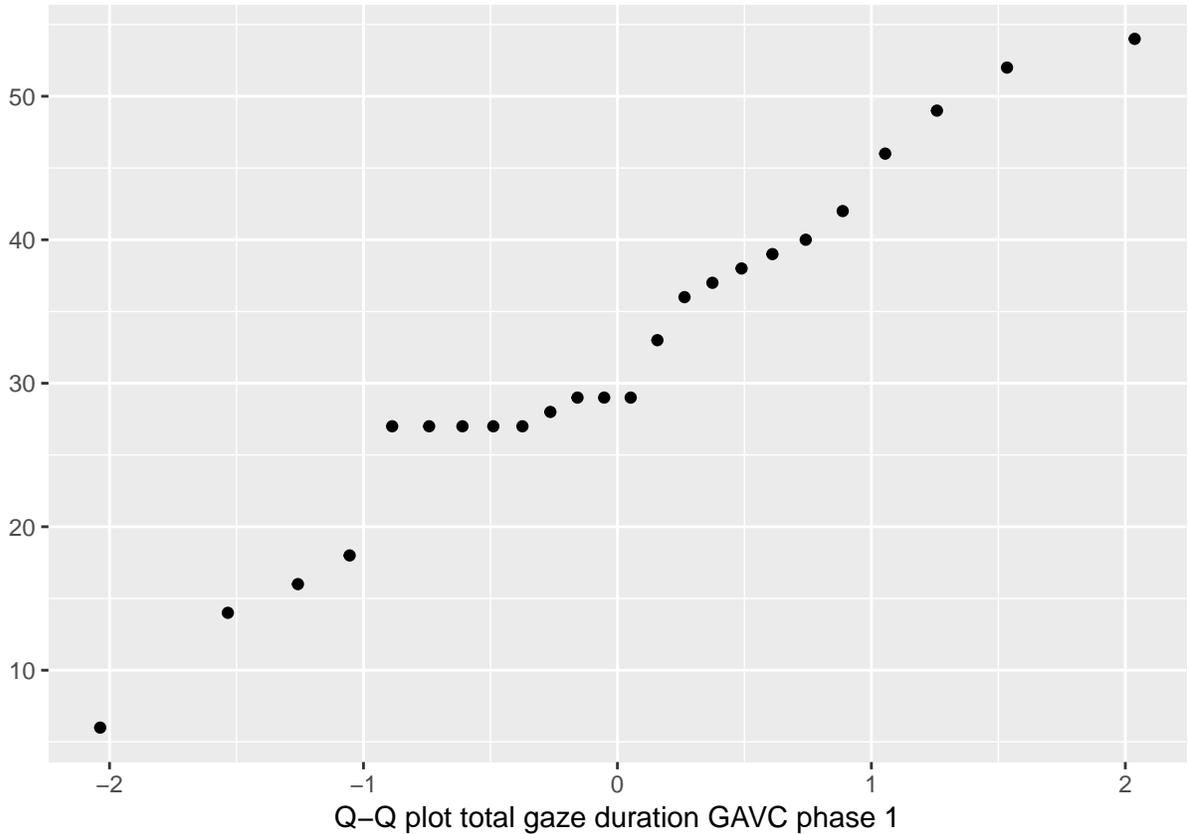
```

## Warning: `stat` is deprecated



```
qqplot(sample=GB_GAVC$Phase_1_total_time,  
        stat="qq") + labs(x="Q-Q plot total gaze duration GAVC phase 1")
```

```
## Warning: `stat` is deprecated
```



By visually inspecting the histogram and qqplot it seems that the data is normally distributed. However, the sample size is rather small ( $n < 30$ ) so it is better to quantify the shape of the distribution:

```
round(stat.desc(data.frame(GB_CVC$Phase_1_total_time, GB_GAVC$Phase_1_total_time),
  basic = FALSE, norm = TRUE), digits = 3)
```

##	GB_CVC.Phase_1_total_time	GB_GAVC.Phase_1_total_time
## median	31.000	29.000
## mean	31.542	32.083
## SE.mean	2.106	2.438
## CI.mean.0.95	4.356	5.042
## var	106.433	142.601
## std.dev	10.317	11.942
## coef.var	0.327	0.372
## skewness	0.191	-0.080
## skew.2SE	0.202	-0.085
## kurtosis	-0.258	-0.530
## kurt.2SE	-0.141	-0.289
## normtest.W	0.977	0.969
## normtest.p	0.830	0.646

The skew.2SE and kurt.2SE are smaller than 0.98 (ignoring the plus or minus sign), which means the skew and kurtosis are not significant (at  $p < 0.05$ ). The p-values (indicated by normtest.p) obtained by the Shapiro-Wilk test are  $> 0.05$  and thus both the CVC and GAVC are normally distributed.

### Phase 1: number of gazes

The analysis method depends on the normality of the data distribution. This is usually done visually:

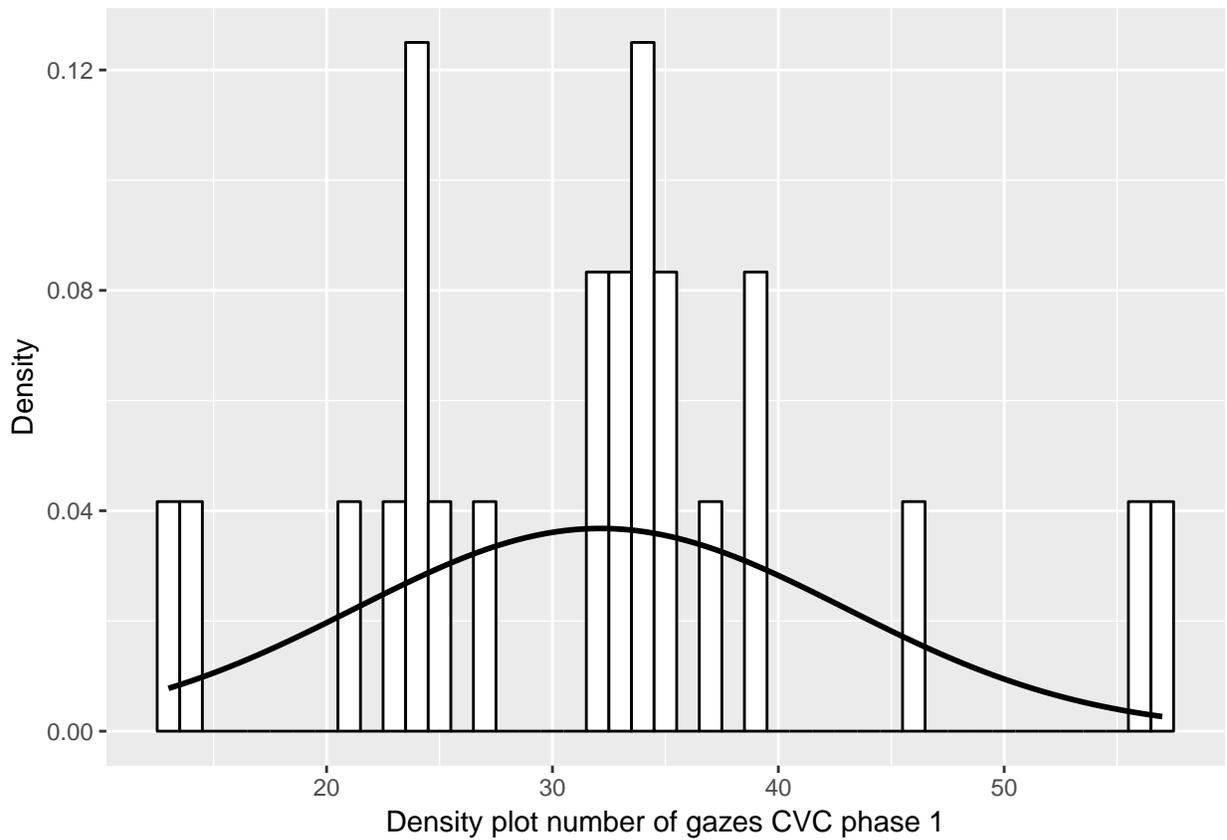
```
stem(GB_CVC$Phase_1_number_of_times)
```

```
##  
## The decimal point is 1 digit(s) to the right of the |  
##  
## 1 | 34  
## 2 | 1344457  
## 3 | 2233444455799  
## 4 | 6  
## 5 | 67
```

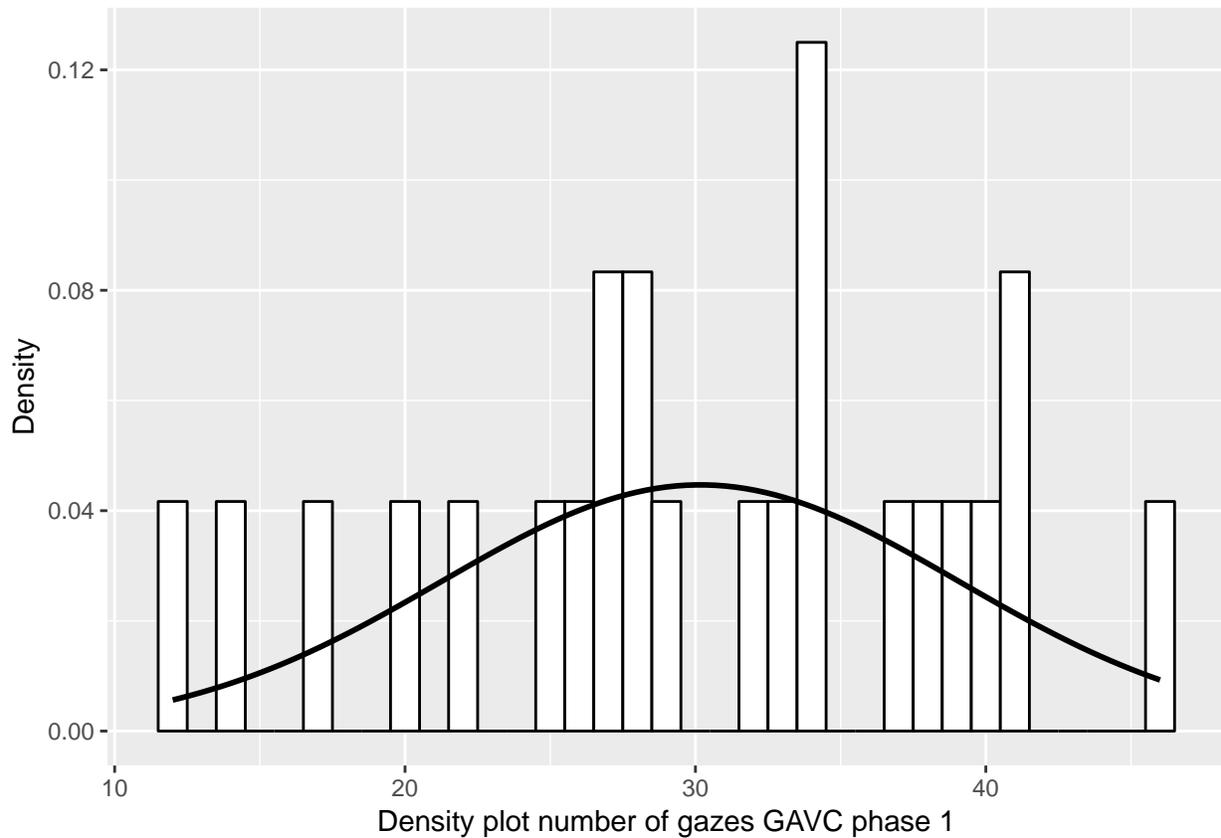
```
stem(GB_GAVC$Phase_1_number_of_times)
```

```
##  
## The decimal point is 1 digit(s) to the right of the |  
##  
## 1 | 247  
## 2 | 025677889  
## 3 | 23444789  
## 4 | 0116
```

```
ggplot(GB_CVC,  
  aes(Phase_1_number_of_times)) + geom_histogram(aes(y=..density..), binwidth = 1,  
  colour="black", fill="white") + labs(x="Density plot number of gazes CVC phase 1",  
  y="Density") + stat_function(fun=dnorm, args=list(mean=mean(GB_CVC$Phase_1_number_of_times,  
  na.rm=TRUE), sd=sd(GB_CVC$Phase_1_number_of_times, na.rm=TRUE)), colour="black", size=1)
```



```
ggplot(GB_GAVC,
  aes(Phase_1_number_of_times)) + geom_histogram(aes(y=..density..), binwidth = 1,
  colour="black", fill="white") + labs(x="Density plot number of gazes GAVC phase 1",
  y="Density") + stat_function(fun=dnorm, args=list(mean=mean(GB_GAVC$Phase_1_number_of_times,
  na.rm=TRUE), sd=sd(GB_GAVC$Phase_1_number_of_times, na.rm=TRUE)), colour="black", size=1)
```



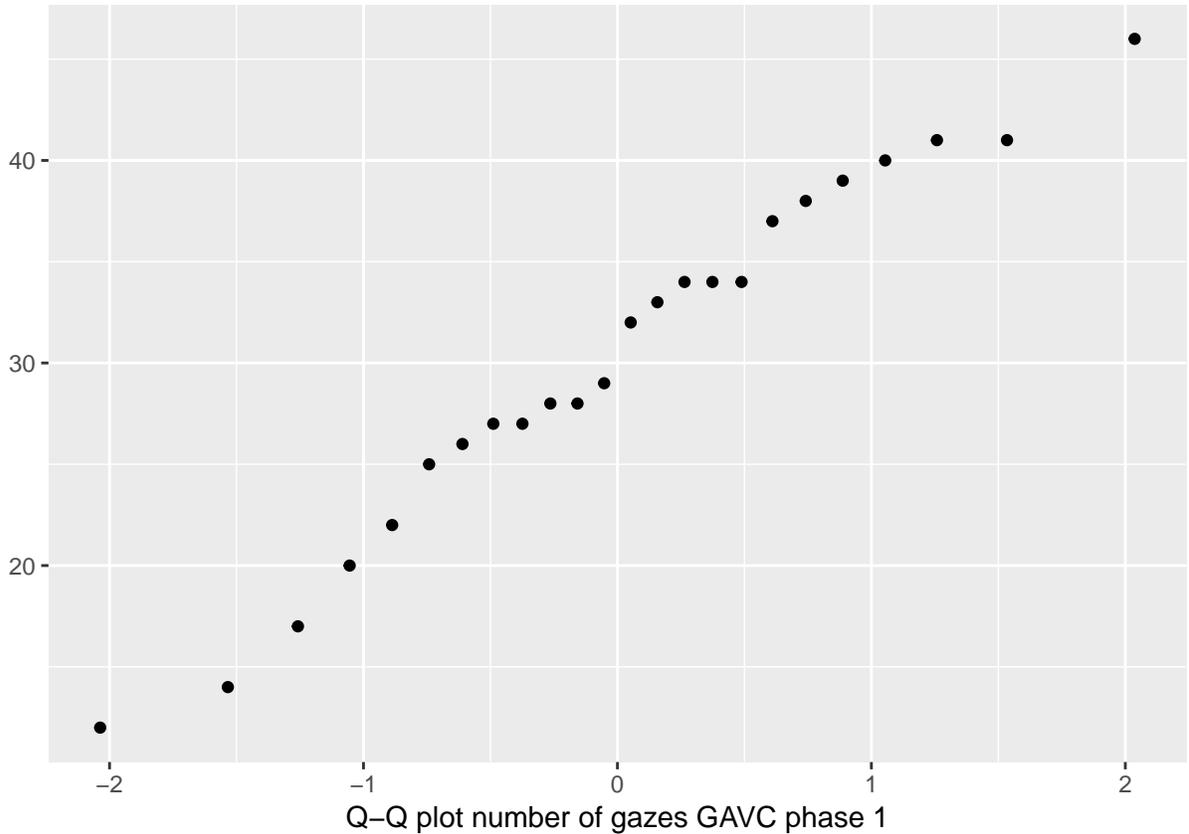
```
qqplot(sample=GB_CVC$Phase_1_number_of_times,
  stat="qq") + labs(x="Q-Q plot number of gazes CVC phase 1")
```

## Warning: `stat` is deprecated



```
qqplot(sample=GB_GAVC$Phase_1_number_of_times,  
        stat="qq") + labs(x="Q-Q plot number of gazes GAVC phase 1")
```

```
## Warning: `stat` is deprecated
```



By visually inspecting the histogram and qqplot it seems that the data is normally distributed. However, the sample size is rather small ( $n < 30$ ) so it is better to quantify the shape of the distribution:

```
round(stat.desc(data.frame(GB_CVC$Phase_1_number_of_times, GB_GAVC$Phase_1_number_of_times),
  basic = FALSE, norm = TRUE), digits = 3)
```

```
##          GB_CVC.Phase_1_number_of_times
## median                33.000
## mean                  32.125
## SE.mean                2.214
## CI.mean.0.95         4.579
## var                   117.592
## std.dev               10.844
## coef.var              0.338
## skewness              0.500
## skew.2SE              0.530
## kurtosis              0.105
## kurt.2SE              0.057
## normtest.W           0.939
## normtest.p           0.153
##          GB_GAVC.Phase_1_number_of_times
## median                30.500
## mean                  30.167
## SE.mean                1.822
## CI.mean.0.95         3.770
## var                   79.710
## std.dev               8.928
```

```
## coef.var                0.296
## skewness                -0.307
## skew.2SE               -0.325
## kurtosis               -0.795
## kurt.2SE               -0.433
## normtest.W              0.973
## normtest.p              0.731
```

The skew.2SE and kurt.2SE are smaller than 0.98 (ignoring the plus or minus sign), which means the skew and kurtosis are not significant (at  $p < 0.05$ ). The p-values (indicated by normtest.p) obtained by the Shapiro-Wilk test are  $>0.05$  and thus both the CVC and GAVC are normally distributed.

## Phase 2: total gaze duration

The analysis method depends on the normality of the data distribution. This is usually done visually:

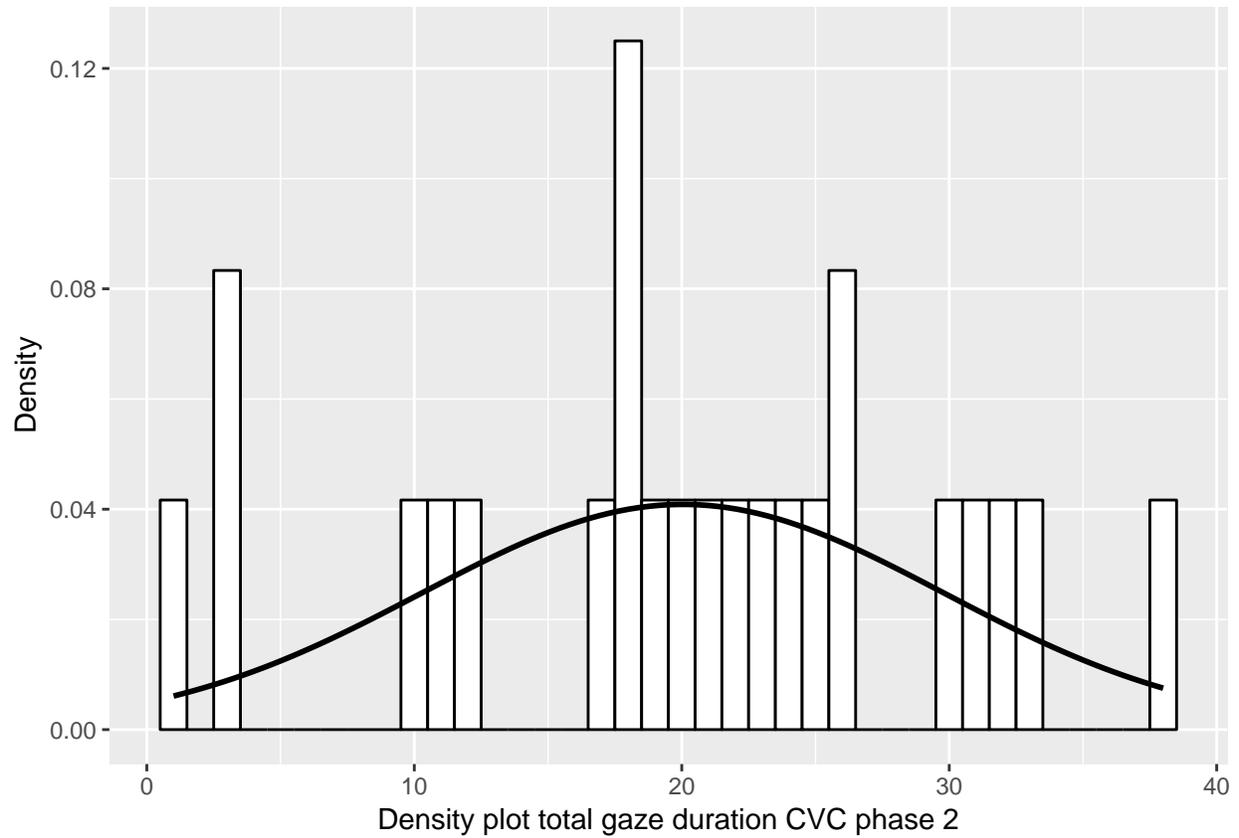
```
stem(GB_CVC$Phase_2_total_time)
```

```
##
## The decimal point is 1 digit(s) to the right of the |
##
## 0 | 133
## 1 | 01278889
## 2 | 01234566
## 3 | 01238
```

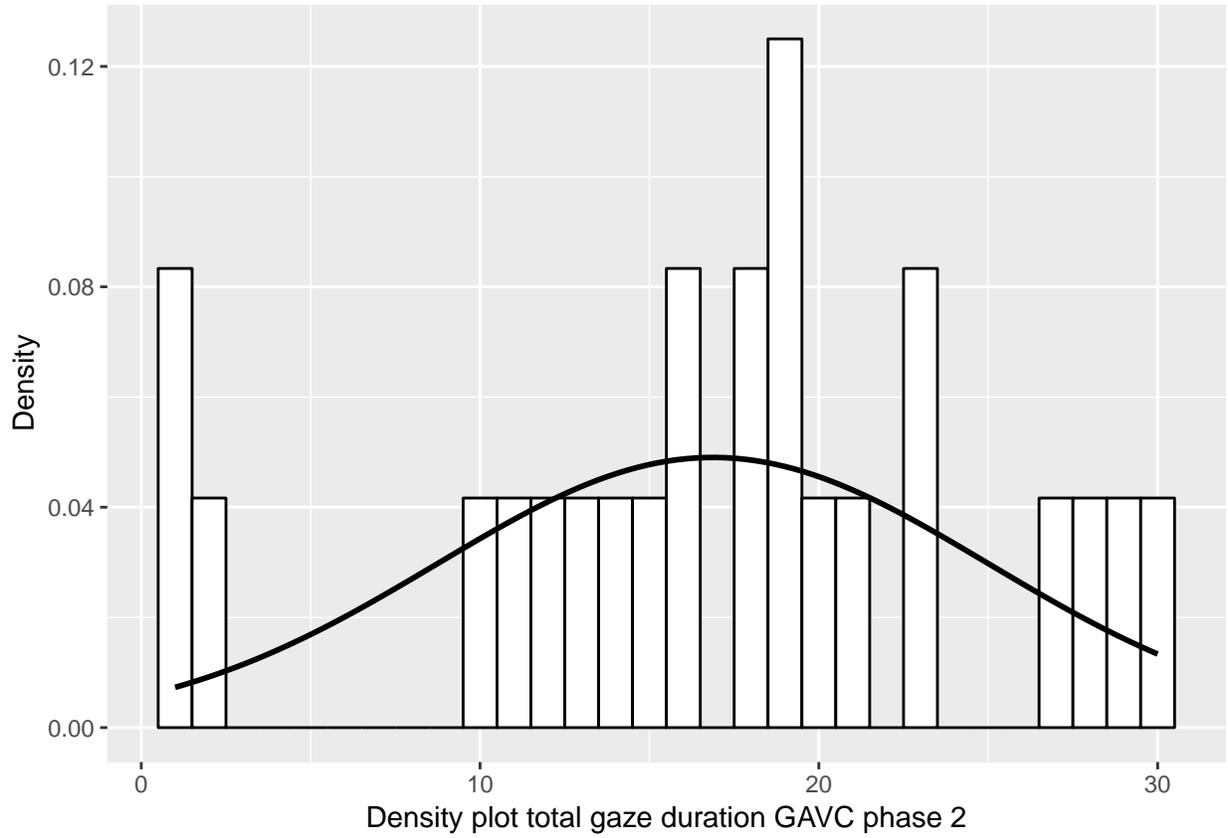
```
stem(GB_GAVC$Phase_2_total_time)
```

```
##
## The decimal point is 1 digit(s) to the right of the |
##
## 0 | 112
## 1 | 0123456688999
## 2 | 0133789
## 3 | 0
```

```
ggplot(GB_CVC,
  aes(Phase_2_total_time)) + geom_histogram(aes(y=..density..), binwidth = 1,
  colour="black", fill="white") + labs(x="Density plot total gaze duration CVC phase 2",
  y="Density") + stat_function(fun=dnorm, args=list(mean=mean(GB_CVC$Phase_2_total_time,
  na.rm=TRUE), sd=sd(GB_CVC$Phase_2_total_time, na.rm=TRUE)), colour="black", size=1)
```

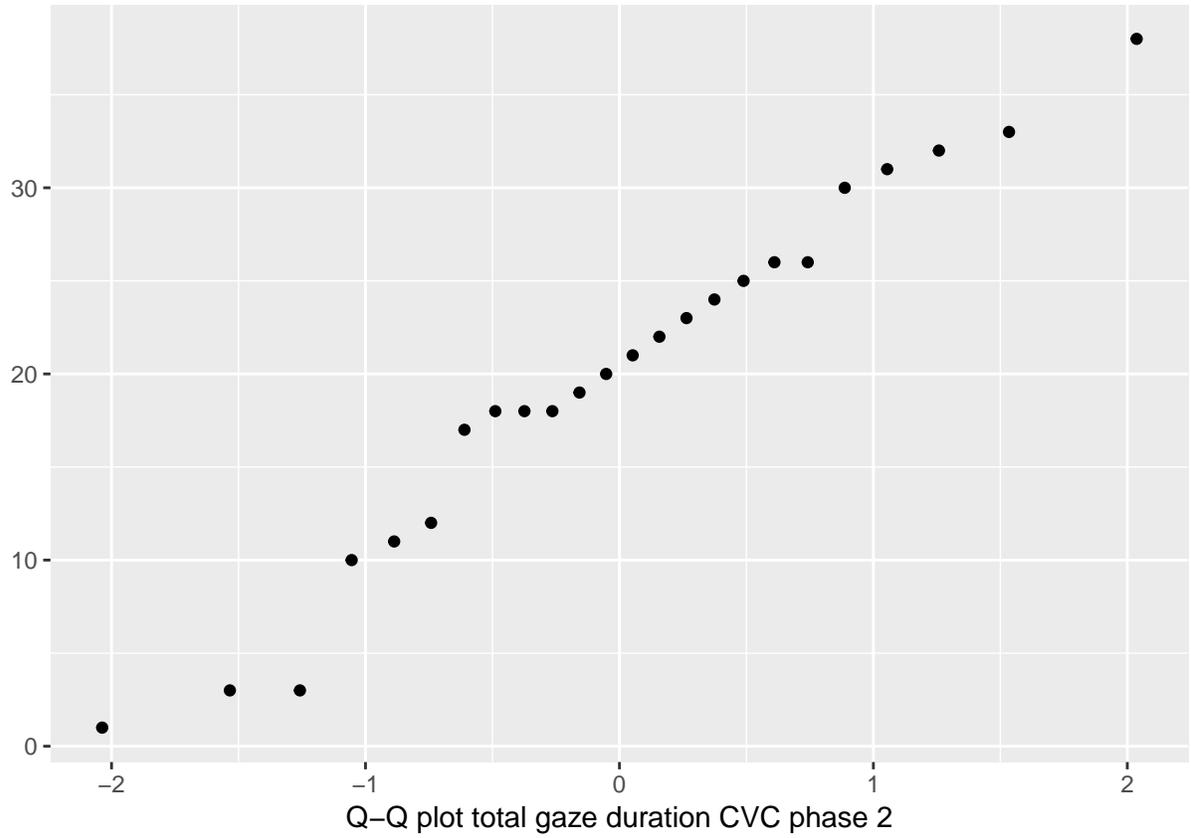


```
ggplot(GB_GAVC,
  aes(Phase_2_total_time)) + geom_histogram(aes(y=..density..), binwidth = 1,
  colour="black", fill="white") + labs(x="Density plot total gaze duration GAVC phase 2",
  y="Density") + stat_function(fun=dnorm, args=list(mean=mean(GB_GAVC$Phase_2_total_time,
  na.rm=TRUE), sd=sd(GB_GAVC$Phase_2_total_time, na.rm=TRUE)), colour="black", size=1)
```



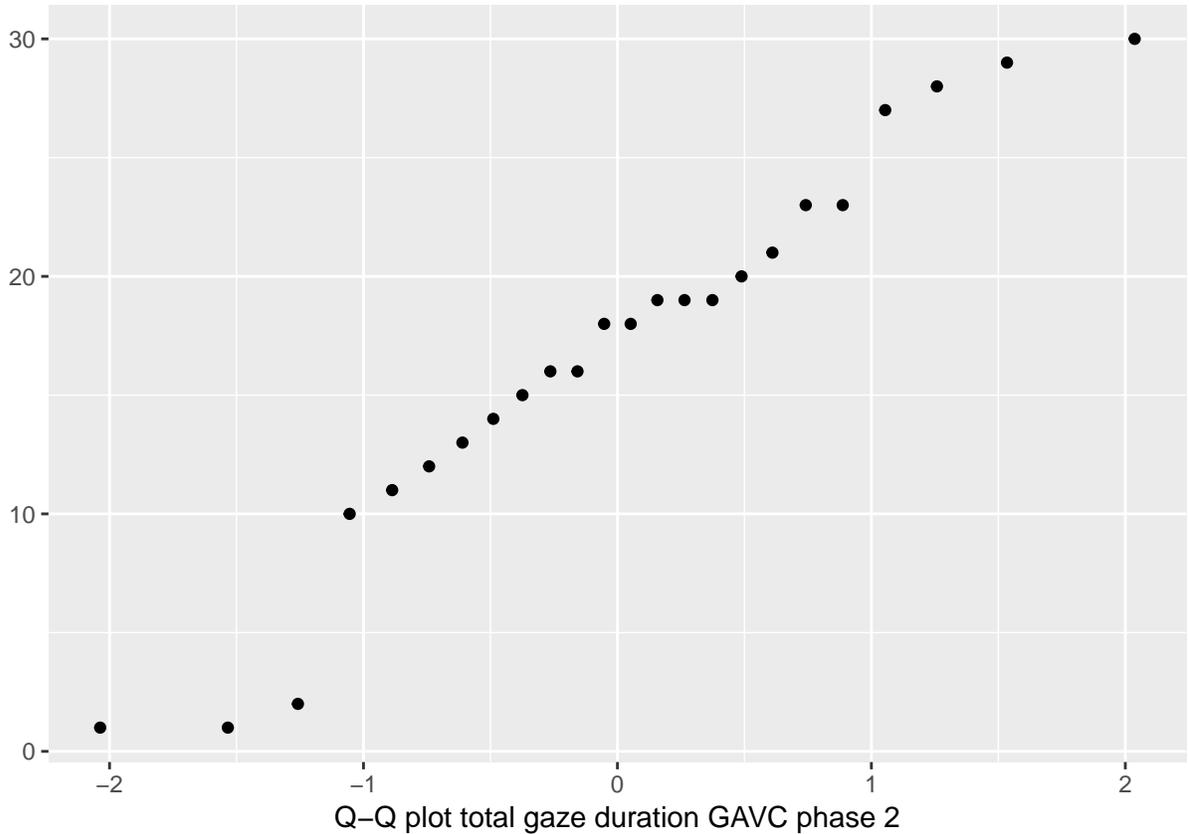
```
qplot(sample=GB_CVC$Phase_2_total_time,  
      stat="qq") + labs(x="Q-Q plot total gaze duration CVC phase 2")
```

## Warning: `stat` is deprecated



```
qqplot(sample=GB_GAVC$Phase_2_total_time,  
        stat="qq") + labs(x="Q-Q plot total gaze duration GAVC phase 2")
```

```
## Warning: `stat` is deprecated
```



By visually inspecting the histogram and qqplot it seems that the data is normally distributed. However, the sample size is rather small ( $n < 30$ ) so it is better to quantify the shape of the distribution:

```
round(stat.desc(data.frame(GB_CVC$Phase_2_total_time, GB_GAVC$Phase_2_total_time),
  basic = FALSE, norm = TRUE), digits = 3)
```

##	GB_CVC.Phase_2_total_time	GB_GAVC.Phase_2_total_time
## median	20.500	18.000
## mean	20.042	16.875
## SE.mean	1.992	1.661
## CI.mean.0.95	4.121	3.436
## var	95.259	66.201
## std.dev	9.760	8.136
## coef.var	0.487	0.482
## skewness	-0.292	-0.385
## skew.2SE	-0.309	-0.408
## kurtosis	-0.696	-0.522
## kurt.2SE	-0.379	-0.284
## normtest.W	0.968	0.949
## normtest.p	0.611	0.252

The skew.2SE and kurt.2SE are smaller than 0.98 (ignoring the plus or minus sign), which means the skew and kurtosis are not significant (at  $p < 0.05$ ). The p-values (indicated by normtest.p) obtained by the Shapiro-Wilk test are  $> 0.05$  and thus both the CVC and GAVC are normally distributed.

## Phase 2: number of gazes

The analysis method depends on the normality of the data distribution. This is usually done visually:

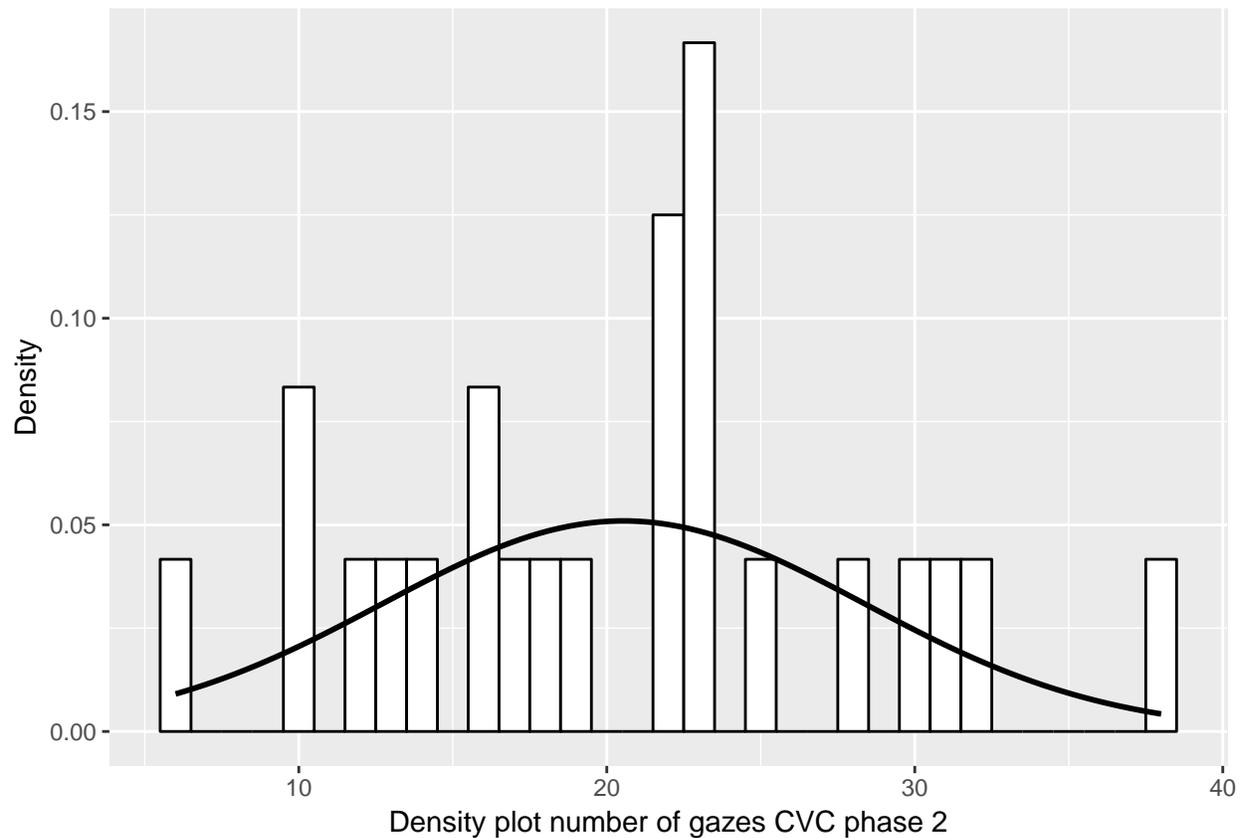
```
stem(GB_CVC$Phase_2_number_of_times)
```

```
##  
## The decimal point is 1 digit(s) to the right of the |  
##  
## 0 | 6  
## 1 | 0023466789  
## 2 | 222333358  
## 3 | 0128
```

```
stem(GB_GAVC$Phase_2_number_of_times)
```

```
##  
## The decimal point is 1 digit(s) to the right of the |  
##  
## 0 | 358  
## 1 | 1335555569  
## 2 | 01122369  
## 3 | 017
```

```
ggplot(GB_CVC,  
  aes(Phase_2_number_of_times)) + geom_histogram(aes(y=..density..), binwidth = 1,  
  colour="black", fill="white") + labs(x="Density plot number of gazes CVC phase 2",  
  y="Density") + stat_function(fun=dnorm, args=list(mean=mean(GB_CVC$Phase_2_number_of_times,  
  na.rm=TRUE), sd=sd(GB_CVC$Phase_2_number_of_times, na.rm=TRUE)), colour="black", size=1)
```

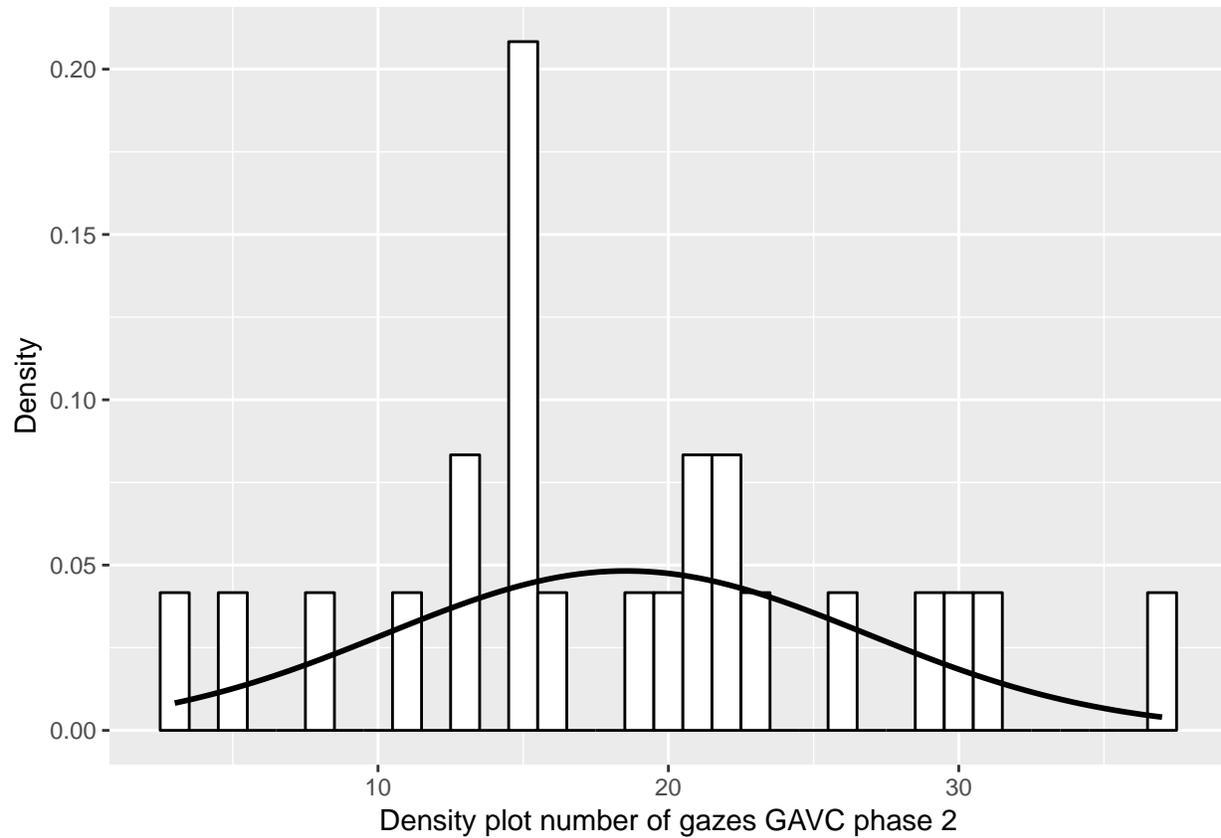


```
ggplot(GB_GAVC,
```

```

aes(Phase_2_number_of_times)) + geom_histogram(aes(y=..density..), binwidth = 1,
colour="black", fill="white") + labs(x="Density plot number of gazes GAVC phase 2",
y="Density") + stat_function(fun=dnorm, args=list(mean=mean(GB_GAVC$Phase_2_number_of_times,
na.rm=TRUE), sd=sd(GB_GAVC$Phase_2_number_of_times, na.rm=TRUE)), colour="black", size=1)

```

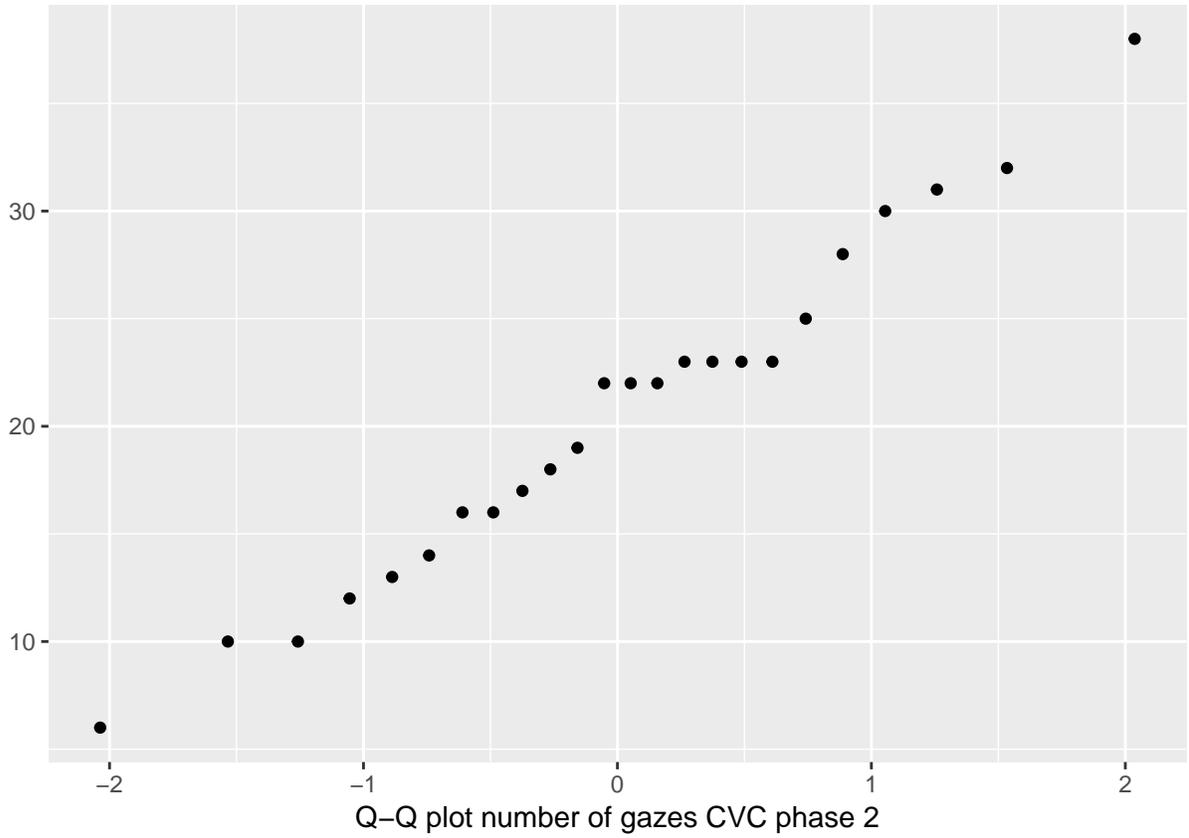


```

qplot(sample=GB_CVC$Phase_2_number_of_times,
stat="qq") + labs(x="Q-Q plot number of gazes CVC phase 2")

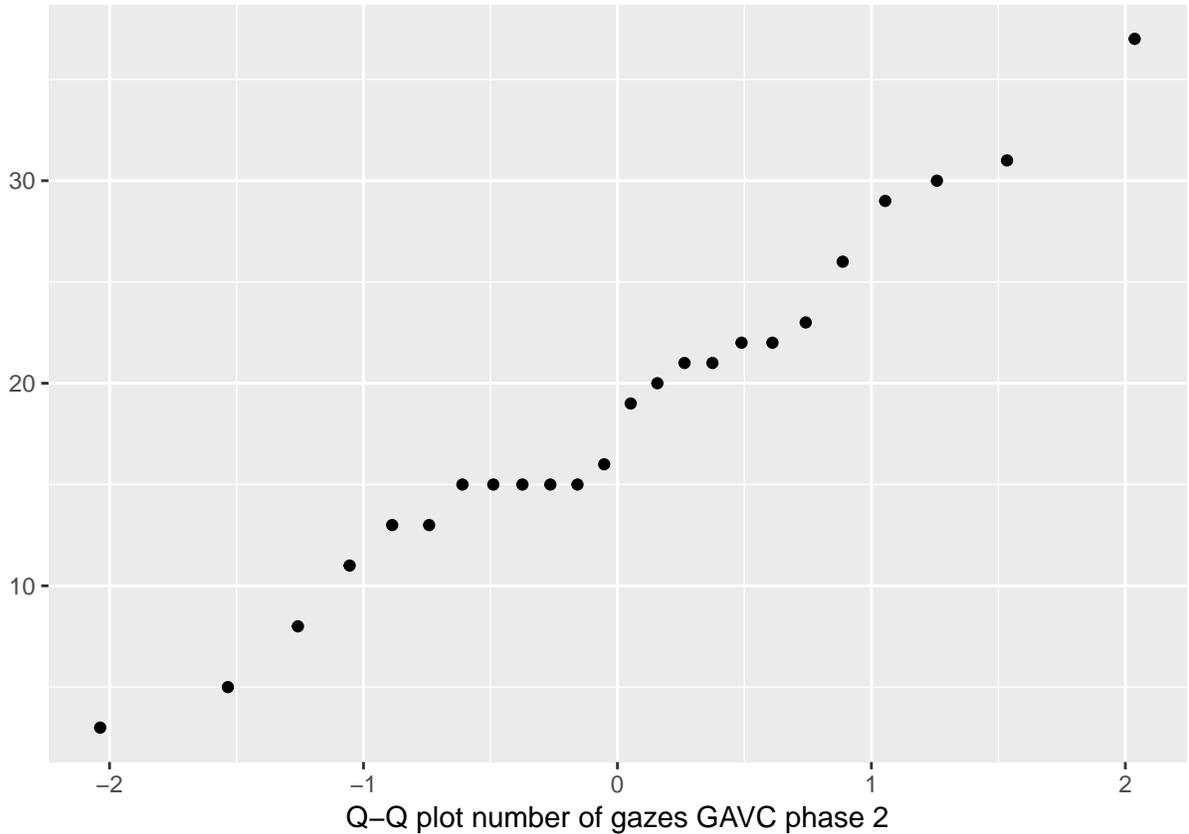
```

## Warning: `stat` is deprecated



```
qqplot(sample=GB_GAVC$Phase_2_number_of_times,  
        stat="qq") + labs(x="Q-Q plot number of gazes GAVC phase 2")
```

```
## Warning: `stat` is deprecated
```



By visually inspecting the histogram and qqplot it seems that the data is normally distributed. However, the sample size is rather small ( $n < 30$ ) so it is better to quantify the shape of the distribution:

```
round(stat.desc(data.frame(GB_CVC$Phase_2_number_of_times, GB_GAVC$Phase_2_number_of_times),
  basic = FALSE, norm = TRUE), digits = 3)
```

```
##          GB_CVC.Phase_2_number_of_times
## median                22.000
## mean                  20.542
## SE.mean                1.598
## CI.mean.0.95          3.306
## var                    61.303
## std.dev                7.830
## coef.var               0.381
## skewness               0.207
## skew.2SE               0.219
## kurtosis               -0.621
## kurt.2SE               -0.338
## normtest.W             0.981
## normtest.p             0.908
##          GB_GAVC.Phase_2_number_of_times
## median                17.500
## mean                  18.542
## SE.mean                1.689
## CI.mean.0.95          3.493
## var                    68.433
## std.dev                8.272
```

```
## coef.var                0.446
## skewness                0.226
## skew.2SE               0.240
## kurtosis               -0.478
## kurt.2SE               -0.260
## normtest.W             0.978
## normtest.p             0.847
```

The skew.2SE and kurt.2SE are smaller than 0.98 (ignoring the plus or minus sign), which means the skew and kurtosis are not significant (at  $p < 0.05$ ). The p-values (indicated by normtest.p) obtained by the Shapiro-Wilk test are  $>0.05$  and thus both the CVC and GAVC are normally distributed.

## Phase 2: number of gazes followed to objects

The analysis method depends on the normality of the data distribution. This is usually done visually:

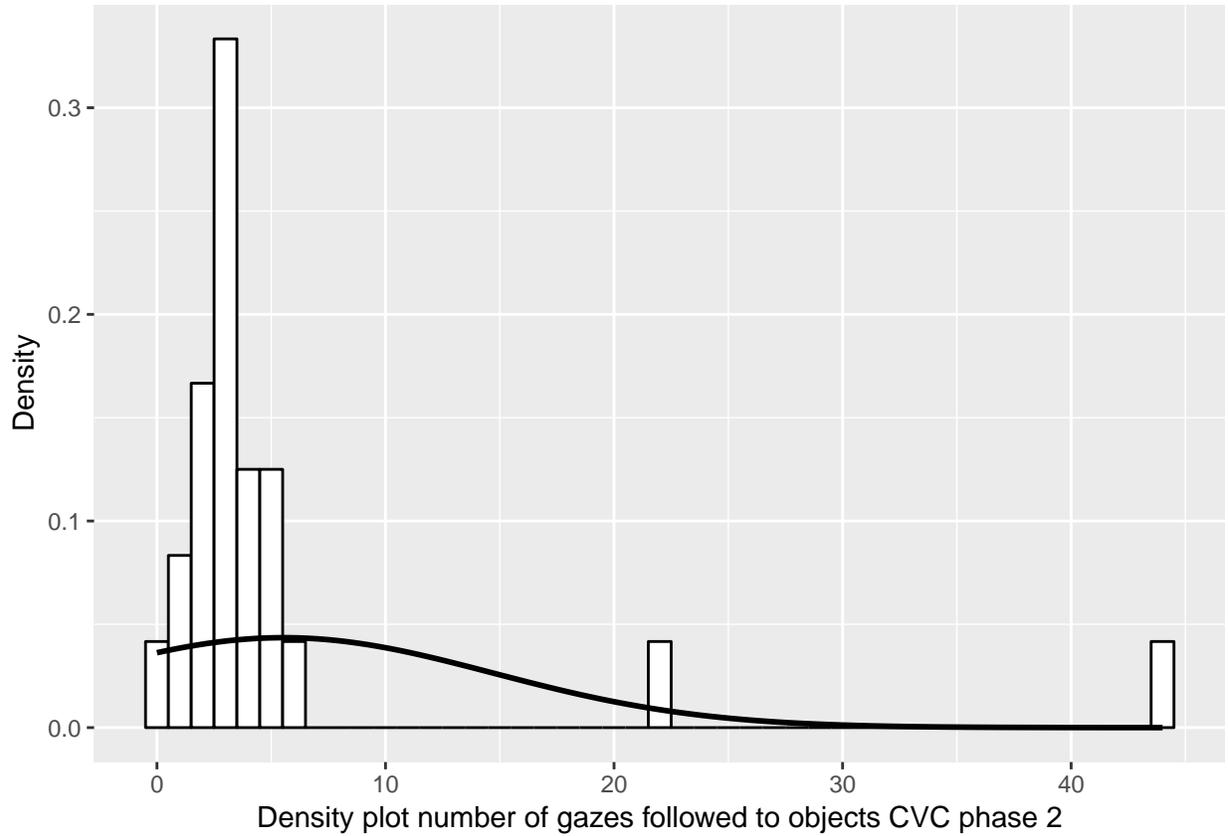
```
stem(GB_CVC$Phase_2_number_of_times_objects)
```

```
##
## The decimal point is 1 digit(s) to the right of the |
##
## 0 | 01122223333333334445556
## 1 |
## 2 | 2
## 3 |
## 4 | 4
```

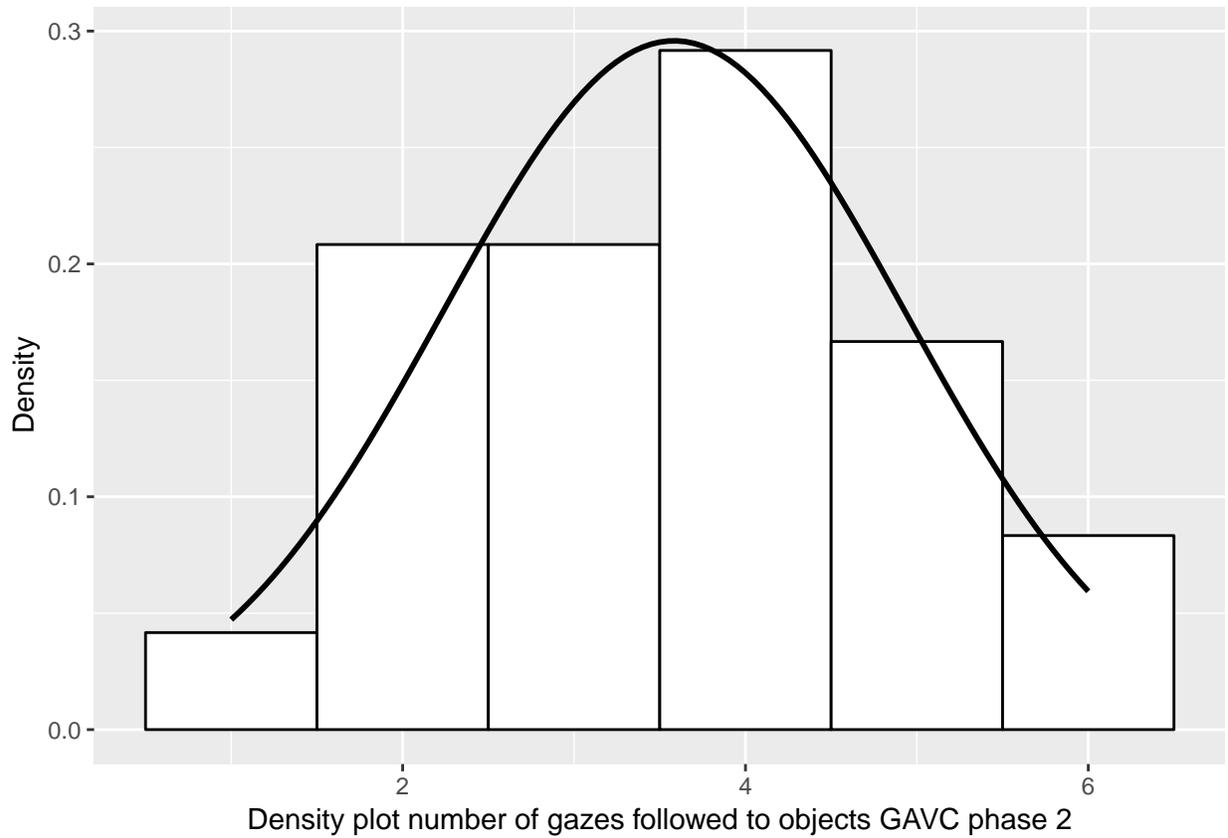
```
stem(GB_GAVC$Phase_2_number_of_times_objects)
```

```
##
## The decimal point is at the |
##
## 0 | 0
## 2 | 0000000000
## 4 | 00000000000
## 6 | 00
```

```
ggplot(GB_CVC,
  aes(Phase_2_number_of_times_objects)) + geom_histogram(aes(y=..density..),
  binwidth = 1, colour="black",
  fill="white") + labs(x="Density plot number of gazes followed to objects CVC phase 2",
  y="Density") + stat_function(fun=dnorm,
  args=list(mean=mean(GB_CVC$Phase_2_number_of_times_objects, na.rm=TRUE),
  sd=sd(GB_CVC$Phase_2_number_of_times_objects, na.rm=TRUE)), colour="black", size=1)
```

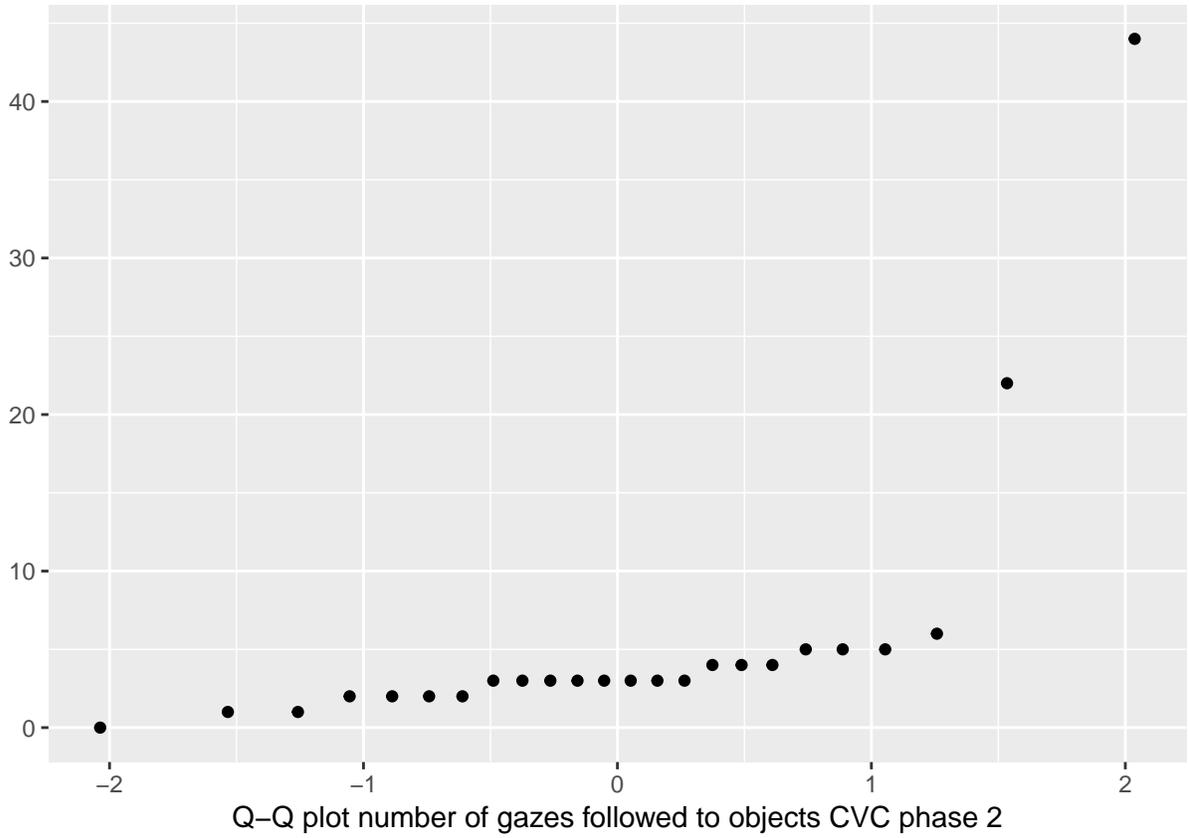


```
ggplot(GB_GAVC,
  aes(Phase_2_number_of_times_objects)) + geom_histogram(aes(y=..density..),
  binwidth = 1, colour="black",
  fill="white") + labs(x="Density plot number of gazes followed to objects GAVC phase 2",
  y="Density") + stat_function(fun=dnorm,
  args=list(mean=mean(GB_GAVC$Phase_2_number_of_times_objects, na.rm=TRUE),
  sd=sd(GB_GAVC$Phase_2_number_of_times_objects, na.rm=TRUE)), colour="black", size=1)
```



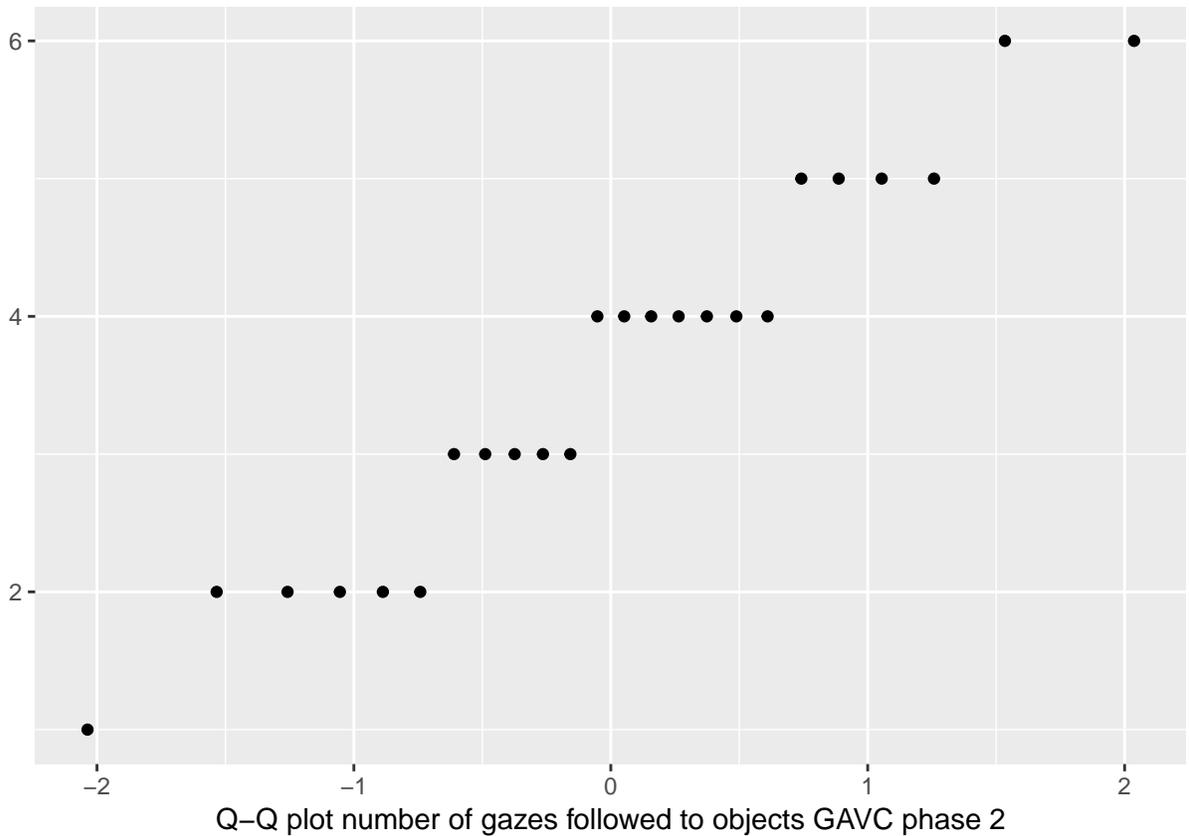
```
qplot(sample=GB_CVC$Phase_2_number_of_times_objects,  
      stat="qq") + labs(x="Q-Q plot number of gazes followed to objects CVC phase 2")
```

```
## Warning: `stat` is deprecated
```



```
qqplot(sample=GB_GAVC$Phase_2_number_of_times_objects,  
        stat="qq") + labs(x="Q-Q plot number of gazes followed to objects GAVC phase 2")
```

## Warning: `stat` is deprecated



By visually inspecting the histogram and qqplot it seems that the data is not normally distributed at all. However, the sample size is rather small ( $n < 30$ ) so it is better to quantify the shape of the distribution:

```
round(stat.desc(data.frame(GB_CVC$Phase_2_number_of_times_objects,
                          GB_GAVC$Phase_2_number_of_times_objects),
        basic = FALSE, norm = TRUE), digits = 3)
```

```
##          GB_CVC.Phase_2_number_of_times_objects
## median                    3.000
## mean                      5.542
## SE.mean                   1.871
## CI.mean.0.95              3.870
## var                       83.998
## std.dev                   9.165
## coef.var                   1.654
## skewness                   3.283
## skew.2SE                   3.476
## kurtosis                   10.368
## kurt.2SE                   5.649
## normtest.W                 0.454
## normtest.p                 0.000
##          GB_GAVC.Phase_2_number_of_times_objects
## median                    4.000
## mean                      3.583
## SE.mean                   0.275
## CI.mean.0.95              0.569
## var                       1.819
```

```
## std.dev                1.349
## coef.var              0.376
## skewness              0.034
## skew.2SE             0.036
## kurtosis              -0.971
## kurt.2SE             -0.529
## normtest.W            0.943
## normtest.p            0.186
```

The skew.2SE and kurt.2SE for CVC are higher than 0.98 (ignoring the plus or minus sign), which means the skew and kurtosis for CVC are significant (at  $p < 0.05$ ). The skew.2SE and kurt.2SE for GAVC are lower than 0.98 (ignoring the plus or minus sign), which means the skew and kurtosis for GAVC are not significant (at  $p < 0.05$ ). The p-value (indicated by normtest.p) obtained by the Shapiro-Wilk test for CVC is 0 and thus the CVC is not normally distributed. The p-value (indicated by normtest.p) obtained by the Shapiro-Wilk test for GAVC is  $>0.05$  and thus the GAVC is normally distributed.

## Paired difference test

### Phase 1: total gaze duration

The results were analysed using either a parametric or non-parametric paired difference test depending on the normality of the distribution. In this case the data is normally distributed and thus a paired t-test was used:

```
t.test(GB_CVC$Phase_1_total_time, GB_GAVC$Phase_1_total_time, paired = TRUE)
```

```
##
## Paired t-test
##
## data: GB_CVC$Phase_1_total_time and GB_GAVC$Phase_1_total_time
## t = -0.26241, df = 23, p-value = 0.7953
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -4.811726  3.728392
## sample estimates:
## mean of the differences
## -0.5416667
```

The p-value is 0.80 which is bigger than 0.05, so we can't reject the null hypothesis.

### Phase 1: number of gazes

The results were analysed using either a parametric or non-parametric paired difference test depending on the normality of the distribution. In this case the data is normally distributed and thus a paired t-test was used:

```
t.test(GB_CVC$Phase_1_number_of_times, GB_GAVC$Phase_1_number_of_times, paired = TRUE)
```

```
##
## Paired t-test
##
## data: GB_CVC$Phase_1_number_of_times and GB_GAVC$Phase_1_number_of_times
## t = 1.2746, df = 23, p-value = 0.2152
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -1.219889  5.136556
## sample estimates:
## mean of the differences
```

```
##                1.958333
```

The p-value is 0.22 which is bigger than 0.05, so we can't reject the null hypothesis.

## Phase 2: total gaze duration

The results were analysed using either a parametric or non-parametric paired difference test depending on the normality of the distribution. In this case the data is normally distributed and thus a paired t-test was used:

```
t.test(GB_CVC$Phase_2_total_time, GB_GAVC$Phase_2_total_time, paired = TRUE)
```

```
##
## Paired t-test
##
## data:  GB_CVC$Phase_2_total_time and GB_GAVC$Phase_2_total_time
## t = 2.3726, df = 23, p-value = 0.02641
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  0.4056473 5.9276861
## sample estimates:
## mean of the differences
##                3.166667
```

The p-value is 0.03 which is smaller than 0.05, so we can reject the null hypothesis. Comparing the mean and median of the Dummy and Special shows that the Dummy has a significantly higher value for phase 2 total time.

## Phase 2: number of gazes

The results were analysed using either a parametric or non-parametric paired difference test depending on the normality of the distribution. In this case the data is normally distributed and thus a paired t-test was used:

```
t.test(GB_CVC$Phase_2_number_of_times, GB_GAVC$Phase_2_number_of_times, paired = TRUE)
```

```
##
## Paired t-test
##
## data:  GB_CVC$Phase_2_number_of_times and GB_GAVC$Phase_2_number_of_times
## t = 1.6409, df = 23, p-value = 0.1144
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -0.5213086 4.5213086
## sample estimates:
## mean of the differences
##                2
```

The p-value is 0.11 which is higher than 0.05, so we can't reject the null hypothesis.

## Phase 2: number of gazes followed to objects

The results were analysed using either a parametric or non-parametric paired difference test depending on the normality of the distribution. In this case the GAVC data is not normally distributed and thus a Wilcoxon signed-rank test was used:

```
wilcox_result <- wilcox.test(GB_CVC$Phase_2_number_of_times_objects, GB_GAVC$Phase_2_number_of_times_ob,
                             paired = TRUE, exact = TRUE, correct = FALSE)
```

```
## Warning in wilcox.test.default(GB_CVC$Phase_2_number_of_times_objects,
```

```
## GB_GAVC$Phase_2_number_of_times_objects, : cannot compute exact p-value
## with ties
```

```
## Warning in wilcox.test.default(GB_CVC$Phase_2_number_of_times_objects,
## GB_GAVC$Phase_2_number_of_times_objects, : cannot compute exact p-value
## with zeroes
```

```
wilcox_result
```

```
##
## Wilcoxon signed rank test
##
## data: GB_CVC$Phase_2_number_of_times_objects and GB_GAVC$Phase_2_number_of_times_objects
## V = 100.5, p-value = 0.5955
## alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0
```

The p-value is 0.60 which is higher than 0.05, so we can't reject the null hypothesis.

```
Zstat <- qnorm(wilcox_result$p.value/2)
Zstat
```

```
## [1] -0.530828
```

The Z-value is -0.53, which will be used to calculate the effect size.

## Effect size

### Phase 1: total gaze duration

The effect size for a parametric test is calculated using Cohen's d:

```
cohensD(GB_CVC$Phase_1_total_time, GB_GAVC$Phase_1_total_time)
```

```
## [1] 0.04854197
```

The effect size (d) is 0.05.

### Phase 1: number of gazes

The effect size for a parametric test is calculated using Cohen's d:

```
cohensD(GB_CVC$Phase_1_number_of_times, GB_GAVC$Phase_1_number_of_times)
```

```
## [1] 0.1971675
```

The effect size (d) is 0.20.

### Phase 2: total gaze duration

The effect size for a parametric test is calculated using Cohen's d:

```
cohensD(GB_CVC$Phase_2_total_time, GB_GAVC$Phase_2_total_time)
```

```
## [1] 0.3524396
```

The effect size (d) is 0.35.

### Phase 2: number of gazes

The effect size for a parametric test is calculated using Cohen's d:

```
cohensD(GB_CVC$Phase_2_number_of_times, GB_GAVC$Phase_2_number_of_times)
```

```
## [1] 0.2483222
```

The effect size (d) is 0.25.

## Phase 2: number of gazes followed to objects

The effect size is calculated using Pearson's r for a non-parametric test:

```
abs(Zstat)/sqrt(24)
```

```
## [1] 0.1083548
```

The effect size r is 0.11.