

Mean RT data and fitted additive model from Experiment 1 in Stafford, T., Ingram, L., & Gurney, K. N. (2011). Piéron's law holds during Stroop conflict: Insights into the architecture of decision making, *Cognitive Science*, 35, 1553-1566.

Subjects named the color in which words were printed. The two factors were the congruence of the word with the color name (which produced the Stroop effect) and the saturation of the color.

Standard errors (SEs) shown (with mean 5.0 ms), which can be used to assess goodness of fit, are based on deviations from additive models plus linear interactions fitted to the 15 mean RTs from each of the 20 subjects. The SE based on the residual mean square (114 df) in an anova, after removing the effects of subject, saturation, congruence, their two-way interactions, and the interaction with subjects of the linear interaction of saturation and congruence, is 8.2 ms.

See "The meaning of additive reaction-time effects: Some misconceptions" below.