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  Virtually no evidence for virtually perfect time-sharing

  Classically, human information processing has been thought to be dominated by a central capacity limitation that is revealed when people are required to perform two tasks simultaneously. However, recent research claims to demonstrate virtually perfect-time sharing in dual-task situations when a set of five conditions, as outlined by Meyer and Kieras (1999), are met. An examination of this claim reveals confounding effects that may have obscured dual-task interference. Two experiments are conducted in which these confounding effects are minimized, revealing statistically significant dual-task interference. These results support the hypothesis that human information processing is dominated by a structural central capacity limitation and call into question the hypothesis that dual-task interference can be

  eliminated by meeting the conditions outlined by Meyer and Kieras (1999).

  Michael Tombu
  Tsotsos lab , York University