
*A new approach for analyzing
hierarchical sorting task data*

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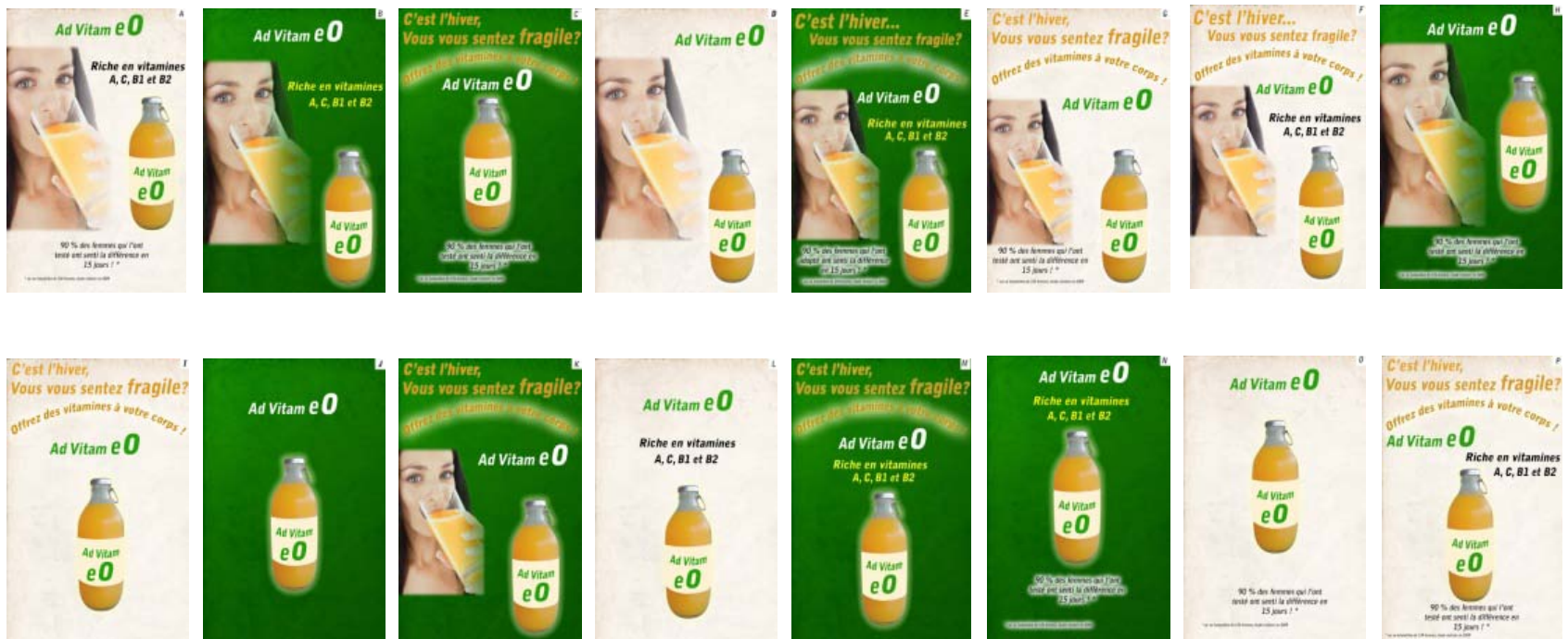
**10th Sensometrics conference
July 25-28 2010, Rotterdam**

Introduction

- ★ Sensory analysis:
 - ★ Egoroff, 2005
 - ★ Blancher *et al.*, 2008
 - ★ Santosa *et al.*, 2010
- ★ Hierarchical sorting task consists in asking subjects to perform successively several nested sorting tasks
- ★ Used to understand the process during a sorting task

Data

- ★ Binary hierarchical sorting
- ★ 22 subjects
- ★ 16 advertisements concerning an orange juice
- ★ Construction according to a 2^{5-1} fractional factorial design



Data: factors of the design

★ Background color

Green



White



Data: factors of the design

★ Figurative

With



Without



Data: factors of the design

★ Catchword: "It's winter... Are you feeling weak? Give your body vitamins!"

With

Without



Data: factors of the design

★ Allegation: “Rich in vitamins A, C, B1 and B6”

With

Without



Data: factors of the design

★ Realization of a performance' test: "90% of women who tested it, felt the difference in 2 weeks"

With

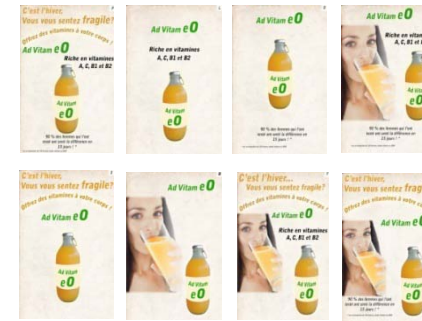
Without



Hierarchical sorting of subject 3

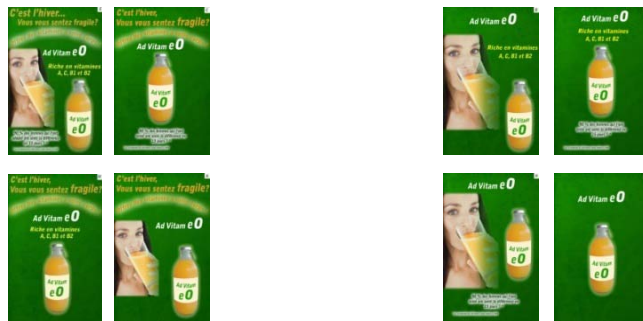
L1

Color



L2

Catchword



L3

Figurative

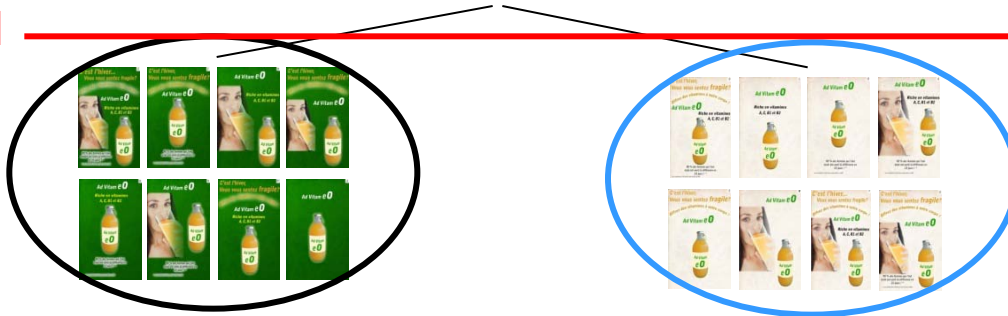


The data gathering

How the data can be gathered in a data table?

Data coding: subject 3

L1



	L1
A	G2
B	G1
C	G1
D	G2
E	G1
F	G2
G	G1
H	G2
I	G2
J	G1
K	G1
L	G2
M	G1
N	G1
O	G2
P	G2

Data coding: subject 3



	L1	L2
A	G2	G4
B	G1	G2
C	G1	G1
D	G2	G4
E	G1	G1
F	G2	G3
G	G1	G3
H	G2	G2
I	G2	G3
J	G1	G2
K	G1	G1
L	G2	G4
M	G1	G1
N	G1	G2
O	G2	G4
P	G2	G3

Data coding: subject 3



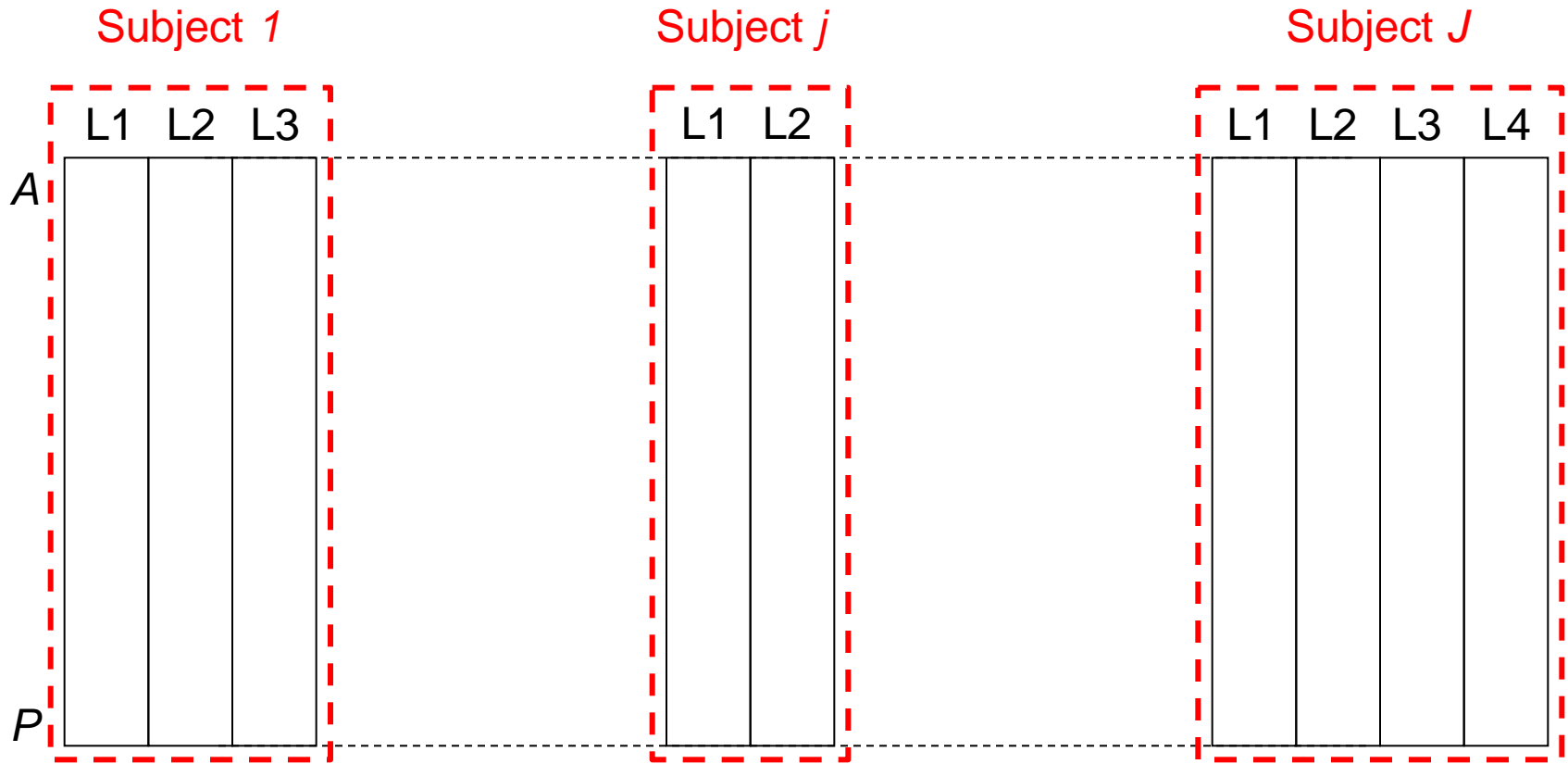
	L1	L2	L3
A	G2	G4	G8
B	G1	G2	G3
C	G1	G1	G2
D	G2	G4	G8
E	G1	G1	G1
F	G2	G3	G5
G	G1	G3	G5
H	G2	G2	G3
I	G2	G3	G6
J	G1	G2	G4
K	G1	G1	G1
L	G2	G4	G7
M	G1	G1	G2
N	G1	G2	G4
O	G2	G4	G7
P	G2	G3	G6

Data coding: subject 3



	L1	L2	L3
A	white	G4	G8
B	green	G2	G3
C	green	G1	G2
D	white	G4	G8
E	green	G1	G1
F	white	G3	G5
G	green	G3	G5
H	white	G2	G3
I	white	G3	G6
J	green	G2	G4
K	green	G1	G1
L	white	G4	G7
M	green	G1	G2
N	green	G2	G4
O	white	G4	G7
P	white	G3	G6

Data coding: J subjects

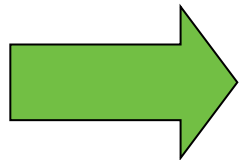


The data analysis

How the data table can be analyzed?

Data analysis

- ✱ With these data, we are interested in different representations
- ✱ To obtain these representations, we want to:
 - ✱ Balance the influence of each subject
 - ✱ Keep the information provided by each subject



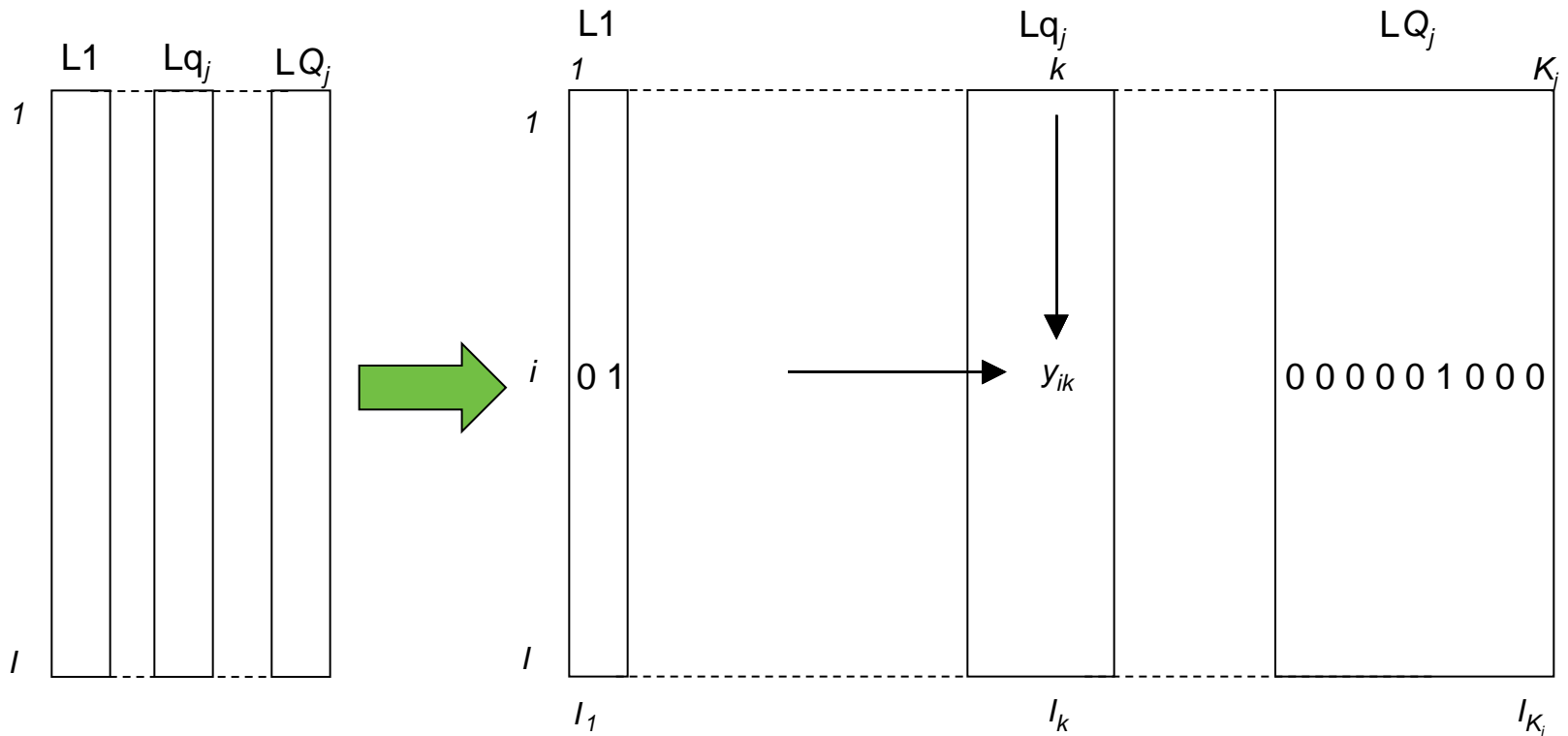
Multiple Factor Analysis (MFA) in which
1 subject = 1 group

Data analysis

- ★ MFA is looking for:
 - ★ Objects oppositions provided by several subjects
 - ★ Objects oppositions provided at upper levels
- ★ MFA provides different representations:
 - ★ An objects representation
 - ★ A subjects representation
 - ★ A levels representation

Disjunctive data table associated with subject j

- Each level is represented by a set of dummy variables



Objects representation

- Distance between 2 objects i and l :

$$d^2(i, l) = \sum_j \sum_{k \in K_j} \frac{1}{Q_j} \frac{I}{I_k} (y_{ik} - y_{lk})^2,$$

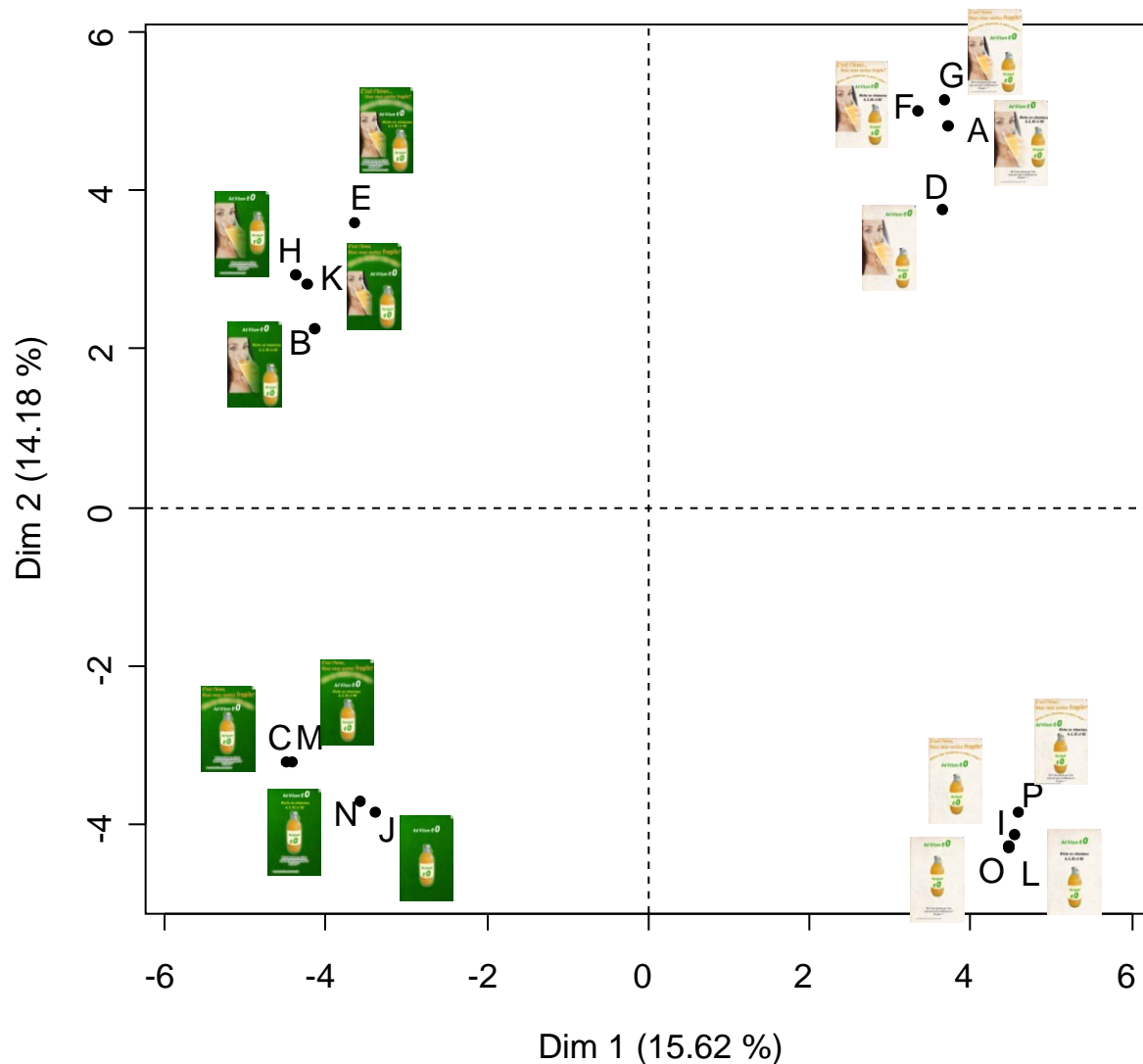
with Q_j the number of level of subject j

I the number of objects

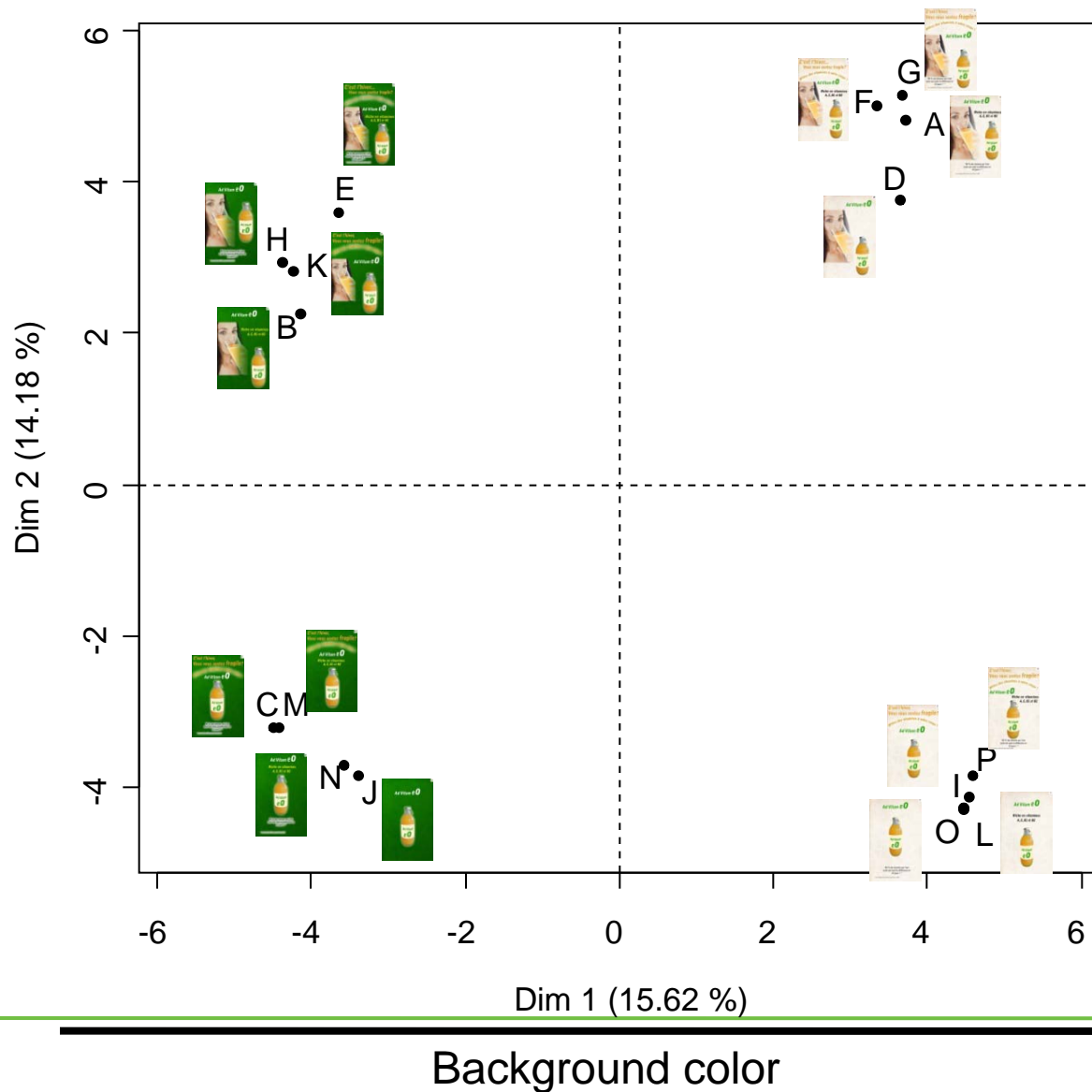
I_k the number of objects into the group k

y_{ik} the element of the disjunctive data table which is equal to 1 if the object i belong to group k and 0 in the opposite case

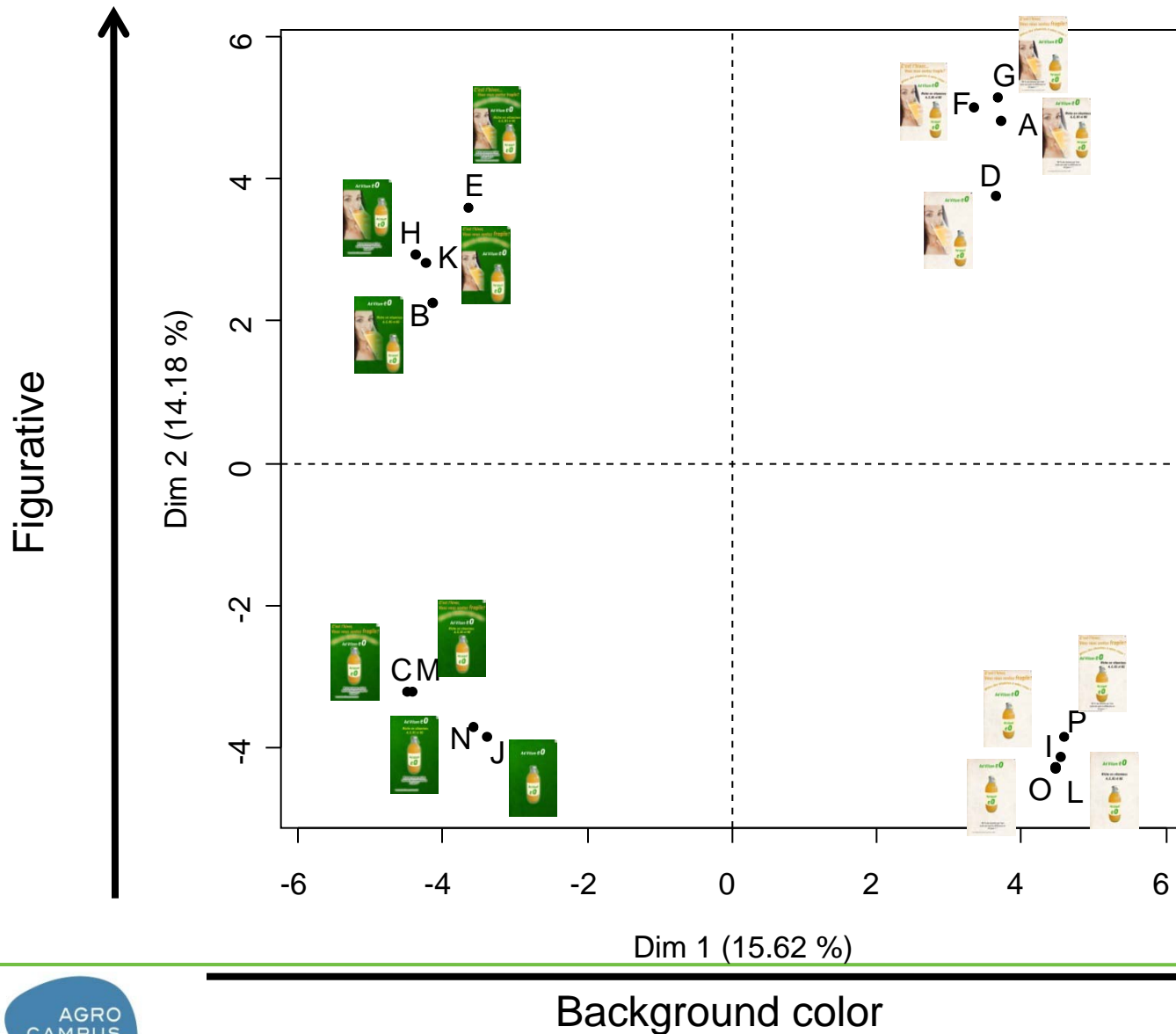
Advertisements representation



Advertisements representation



Advertisements representation



Subjects representation

- Coordinate of subject j on axis s :

$$\frac{1}{Q_j} \sum_{k \in Q_j} \eta^2(z_s, V_k),$$

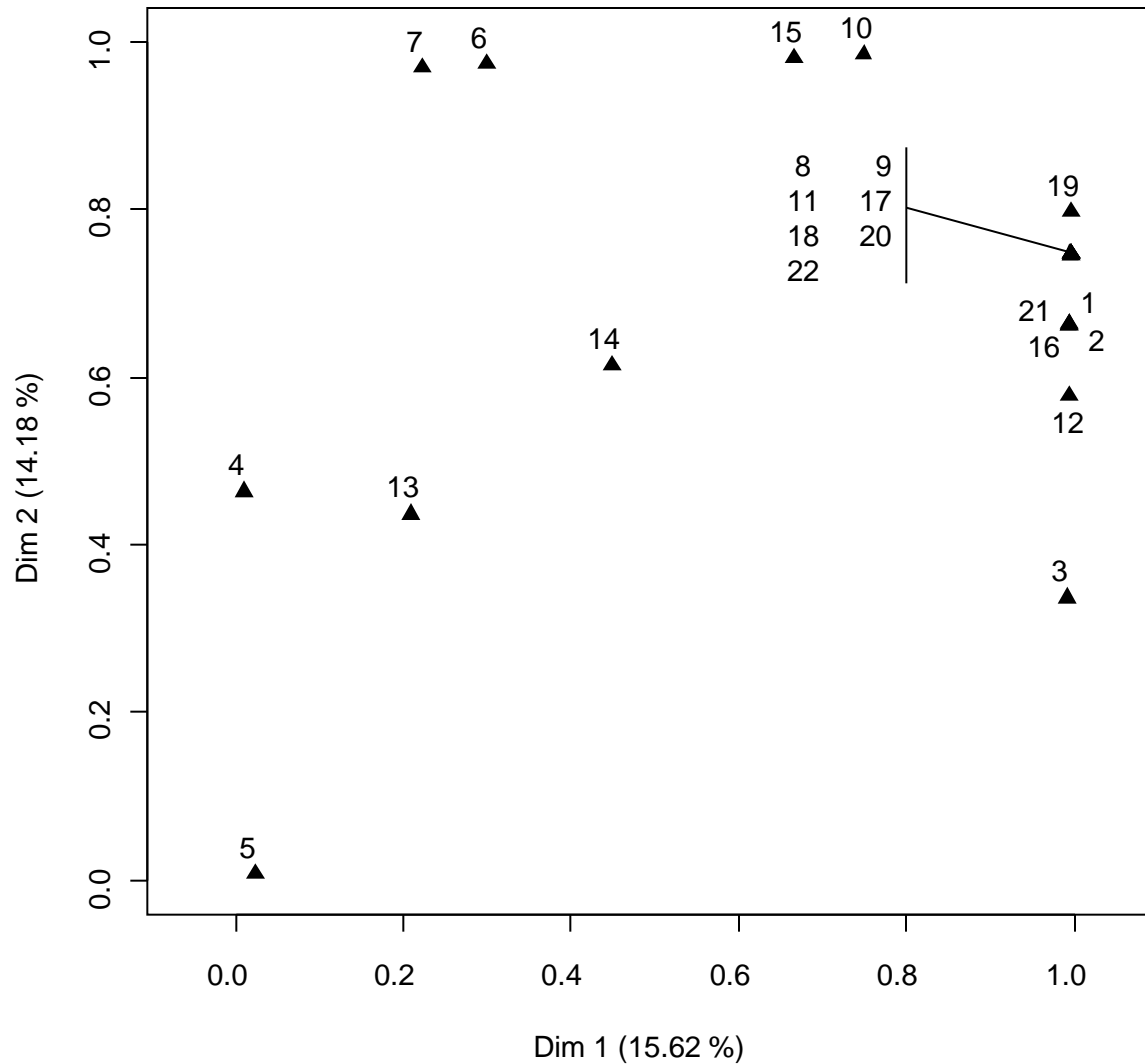
with Q_j the number of level of subject j

z_s the axis s

V_k the qualitative variable

A subject will have a coordinate all the more important than he saw the objects oppositions highlighted by the dimension at an upper level

Subjects representation

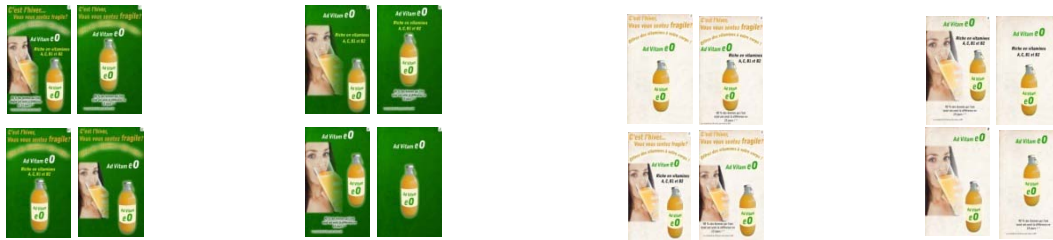


Subject 3

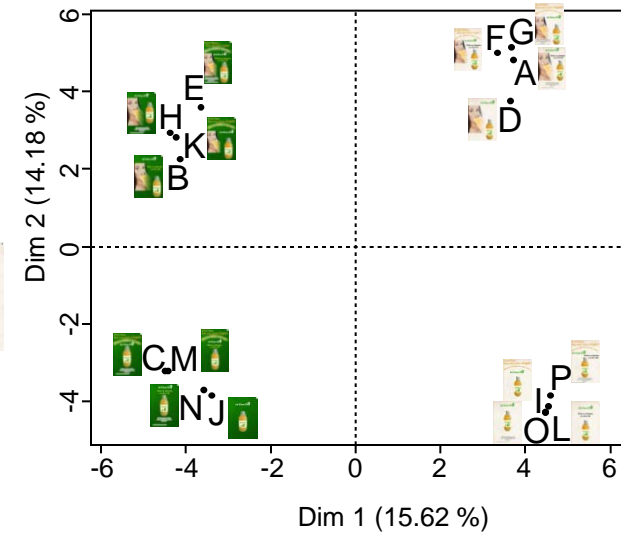
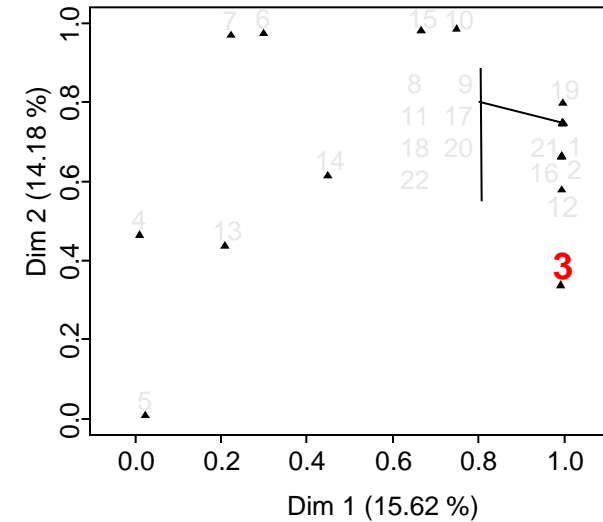
L1



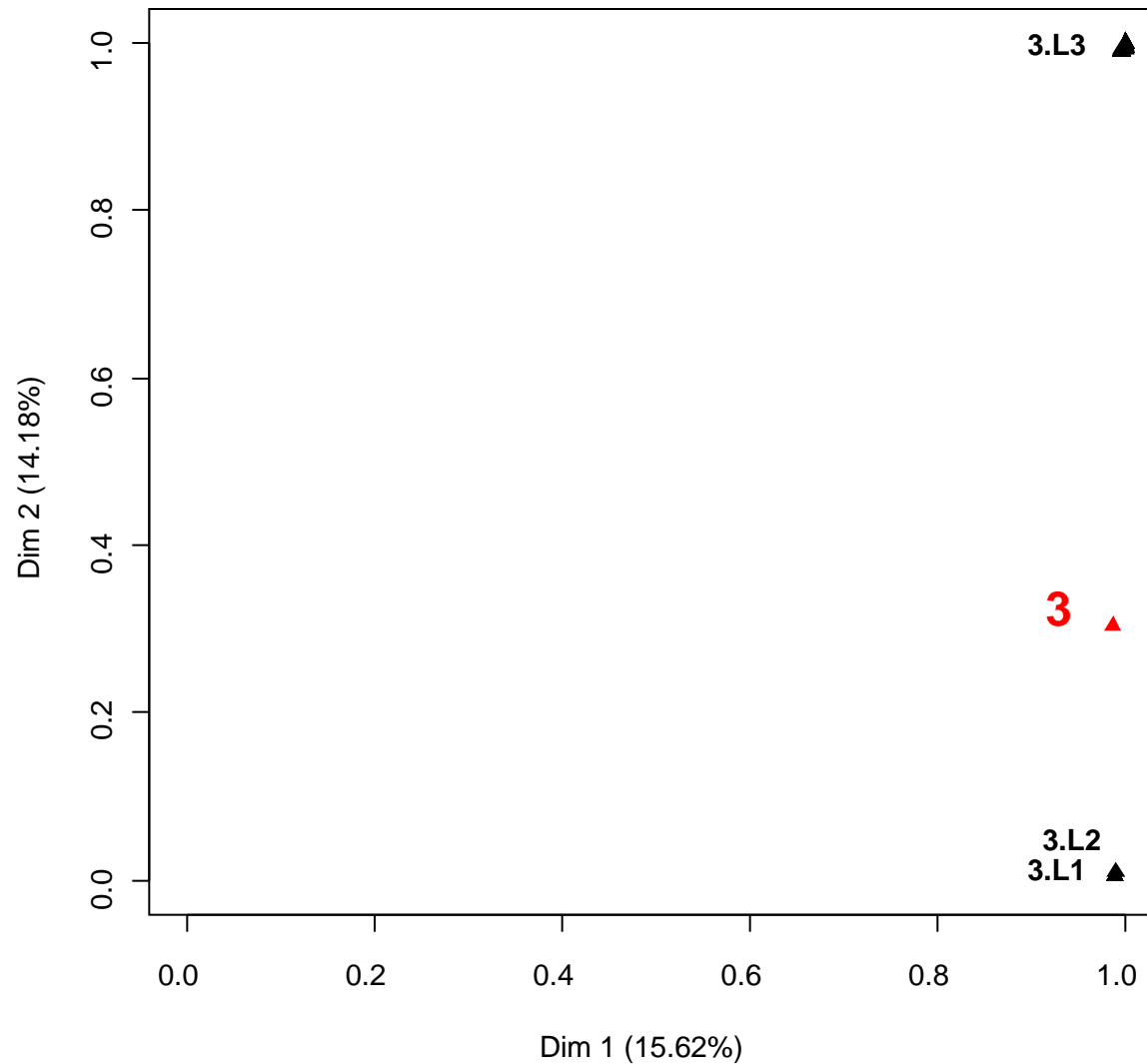
L2



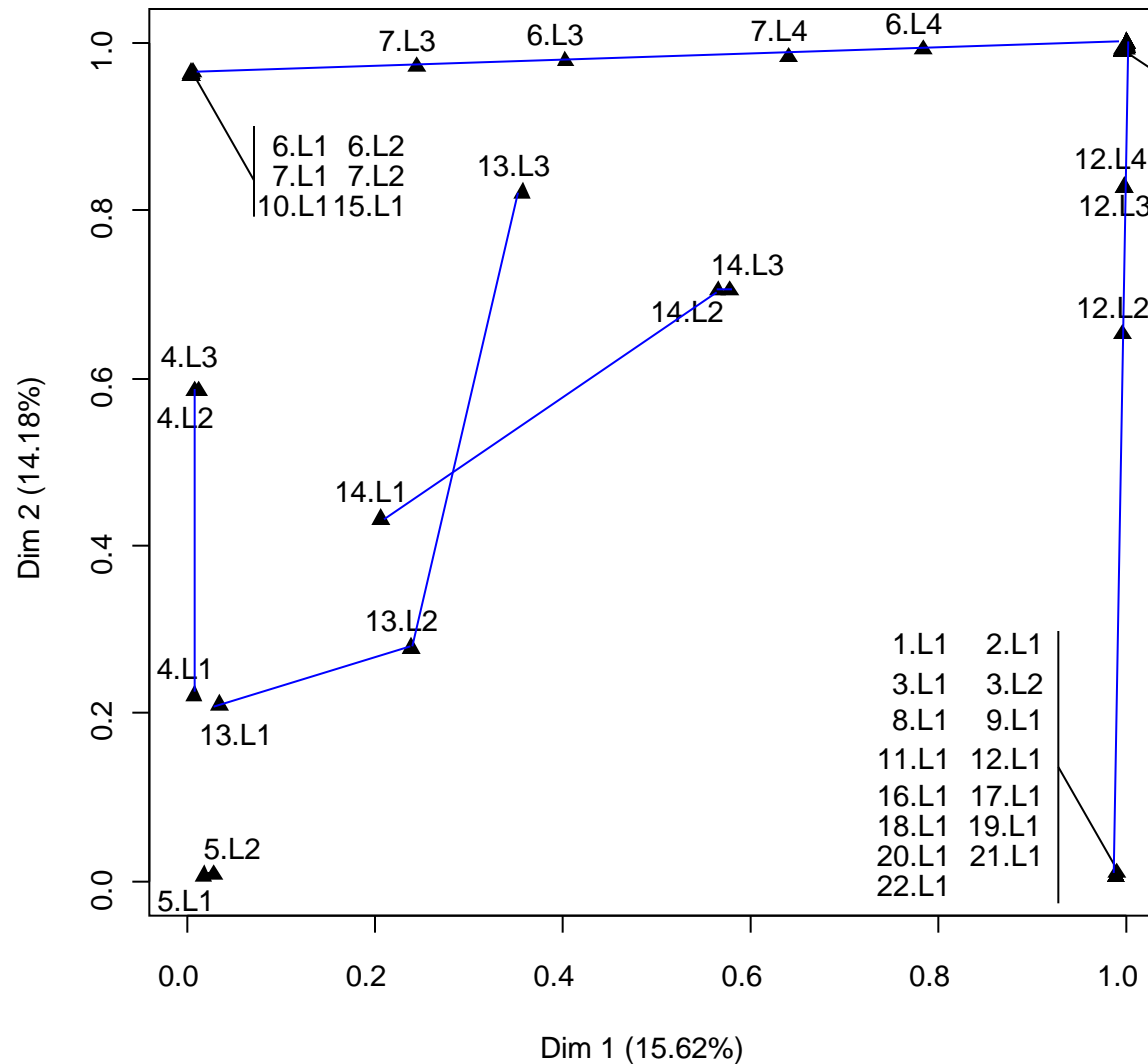
L3



Levels representation of subject 3



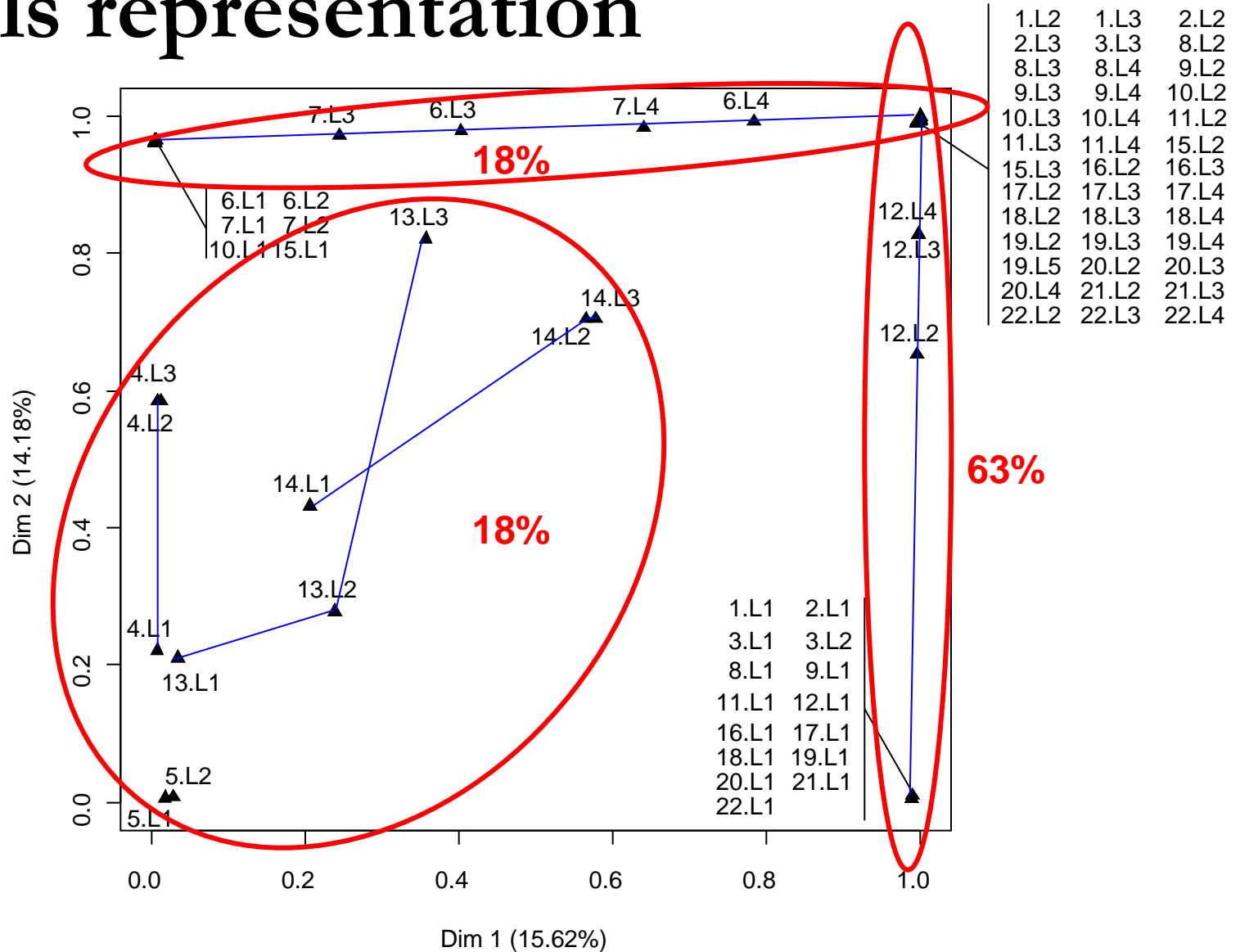
Levels representation



1.L2	1.L3	2.L2
2.L3	3.L3	8.L2
8.L3	8.L4	9.L2
9.L3	9.L4	10.L2
10.L3	10.L4	11.L2
11.L3	11.L4	15.L2
15.L3	16.L2	16.L3
17.L2	17.L3	17.L4
18.L2	18.L3	18.L4
19.L2	19.L3	19.L4
19.L5	20.L2	20.L3
20.L4	21.L2	21.L3
22.L2	22.L3	22.L4

1.L1	2.L1
3.L1	3.L2
8.L1	9.L1
11.L1	12.L1
16.L1	17.L1
18.L1	19.L1
20.L1	21.L1
22.L1	

Levels representation



Conclusion

- ✿ Allows the simultaneous taking into account of hierarchies of partitions in a same analysis
- ✿ Methodology providing rich and interpretable results
 - ✿ Allows also a words representation
- ✿ Another application:
 - ✿ *Poster 33: Analysing trees issued from a hierarchical sorting task using HMFA*

Conclusion

- Observing consumers performing napping, sorting and hierarchical sorting lead us naturally to consider what we have called a **“free holistic approach”** where the assessors are free to use the holistic approach they feel more comfortable with
- To be analyzed with HMFA...

SensoMineR

<http://sensominer.free.fr>

Journal of sensory studies **SensoMineR** a package for sensory data analysis

FACTOMINER

<http://factominer.free.fr>

Journal of statistical software **FactoMineR**: an R package for multivariate analysis

Levels representation

- Superimposed to subjects representation
- Coordinate of level V_k on axis s :

$$\eta^2(z_s, V_k)$$

- 2 consequences:
 - For one subject, the coordinates of its levels are ordered along each axis
 - A subject is at the barycentre of his levels