

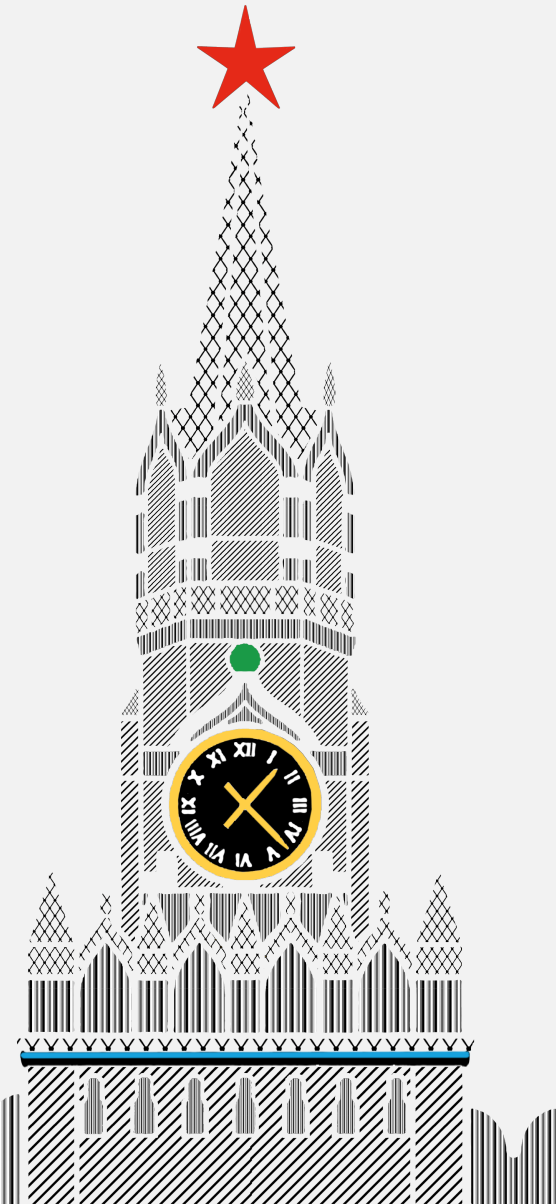
# Individual Differences and Specificity in Face Cognition Abilities across Childhood and Adolescence

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XVI  
European  
Congress of  
**Psychology**

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# Outline:

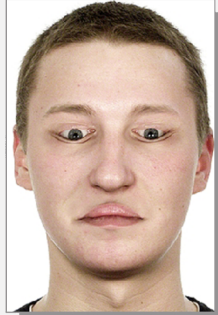
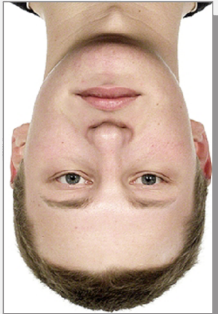
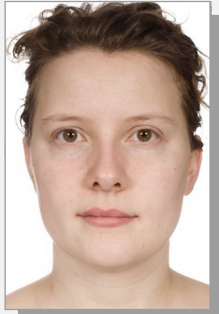
- ◆ Perspectives on the specificity of face cognition
- ◆ Controversy within developmental perspective:  
face-specific development theory vs. general cognitive development theory
- ◆ Cognitive differentiation/dedifferentiation
- ◆ Testing the differentiation hypothesis in respect to face cognition and  
general cognitive functioning as an opportunity to resolve controversy
- ◆ Method
- ◆ Results
- ◆ Conclusions

# Experimental Perspective

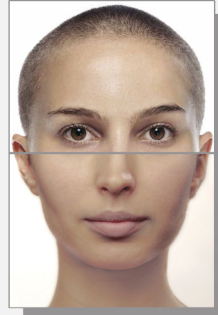
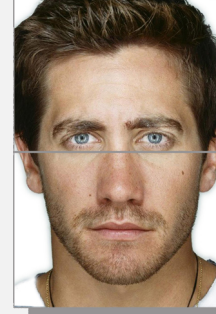
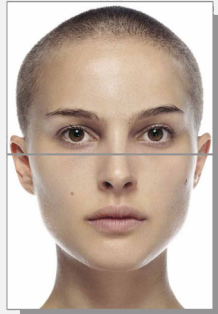
Holistic processing of faces as opposed to feature based processing of non-face stimuli

Three “gold standards”, paradigms demonstrating holistic face processing:

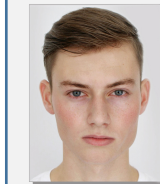
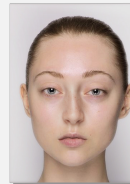
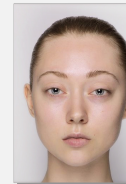
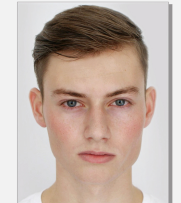
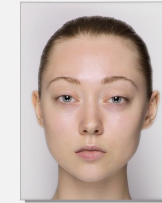
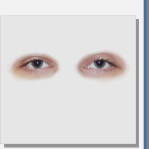
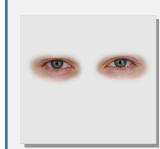
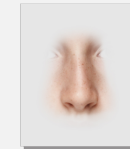
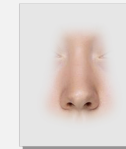
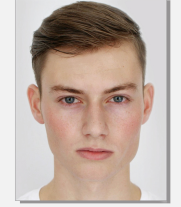
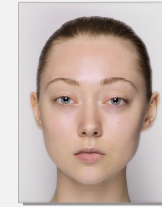
Inversion



Composite effect



Part-whole recognition effect



# Neurophysiological perspectives

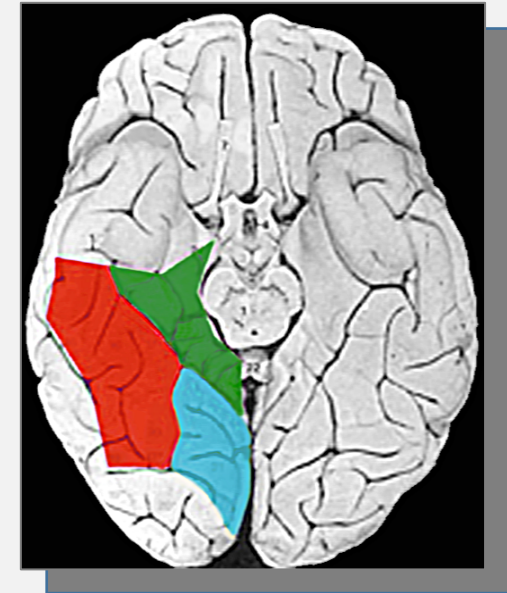
1. Stronger brain activation of the **fusiform face area** during the processing of faces compared to non-face stimuli



View from below to the brain



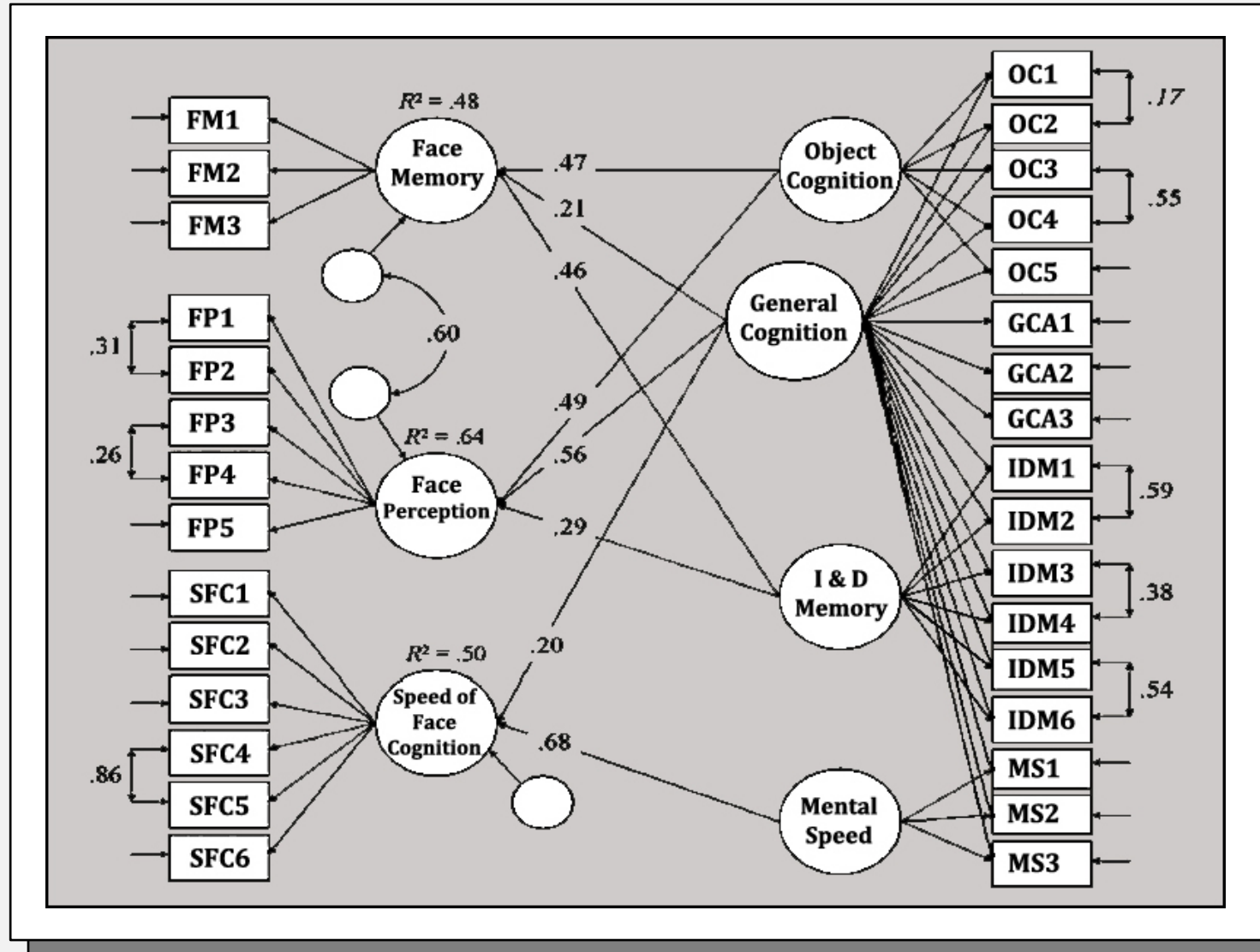
Gyrus Fusiformis (red) in the ventral visual cortex



2. Relative inability of prosopagnostic patients to recognize faces compared to other visual objects



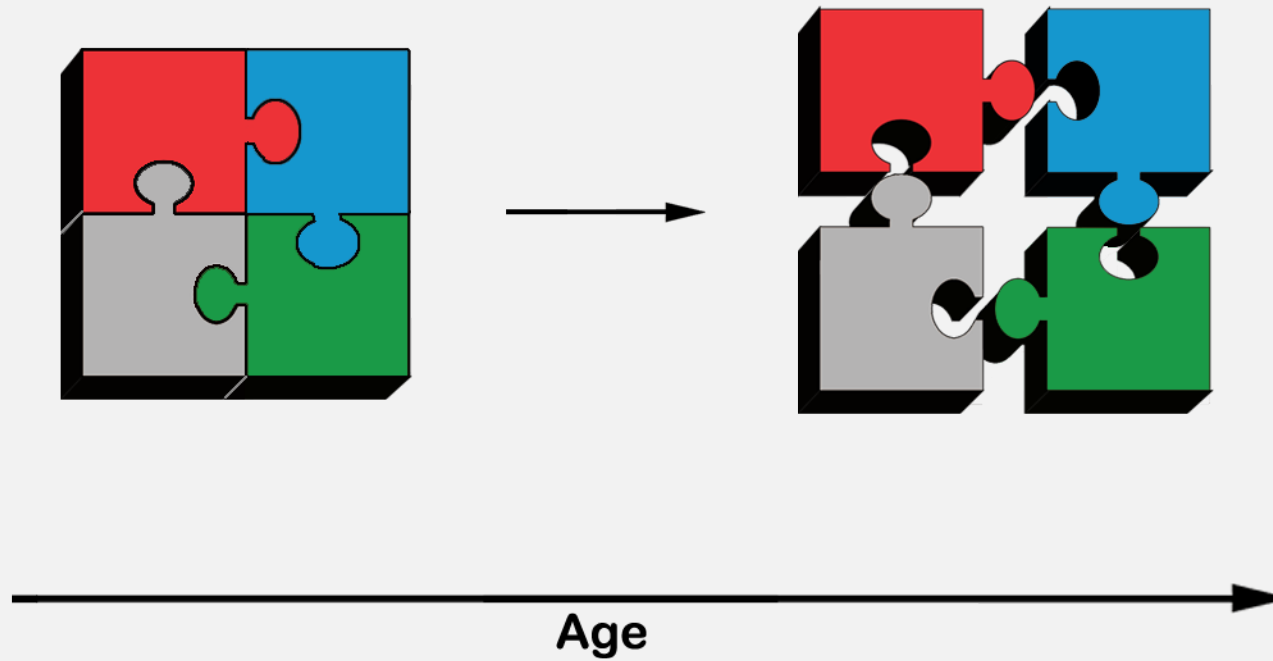
# Differential perspective



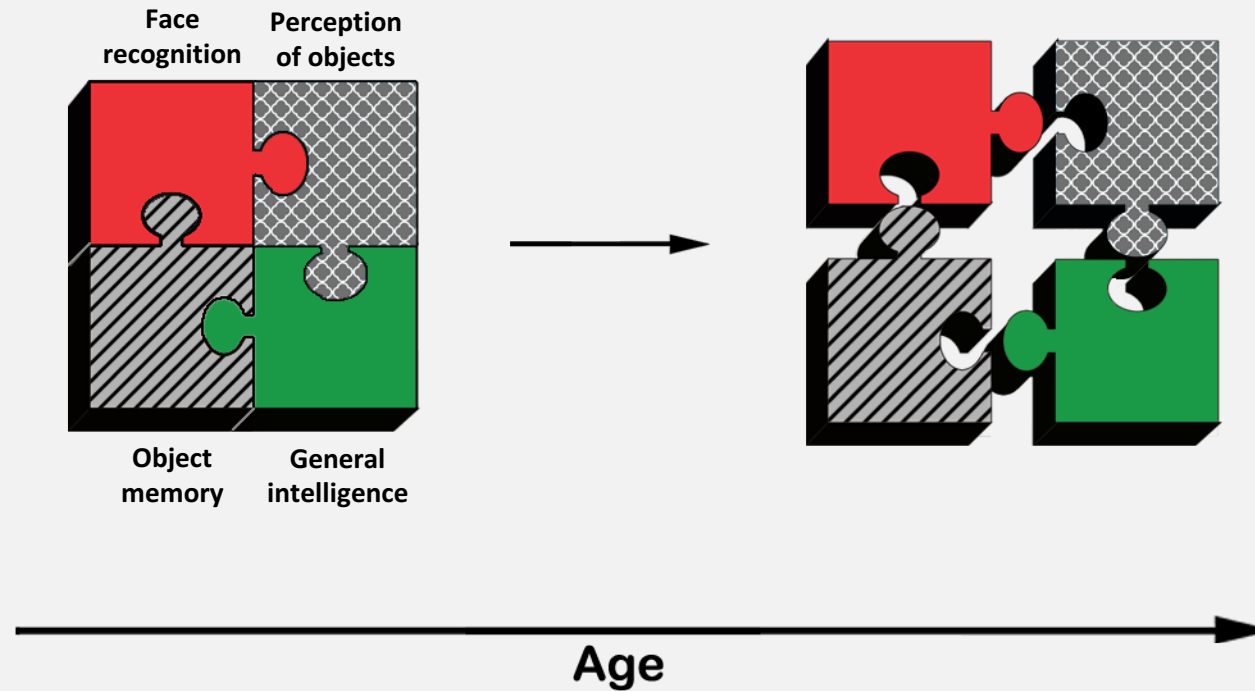
# Controversy within developmental perspective

- ◆ **Early Preference** to face-like stimuli (from first minutes of the life)
- ◆ **Main views on trajectories** of maturation of face cognition abilities:
  - **face-specific development theory:** late maturity, raises by accumulation of social experience
  - **general cognitive development theory:** early maturity
  - **attempt to combine these views:** early maturity of face perception, late maturity of face memory
- ◆ Need for research on **individual differences** in face cognition abilities

# Cognitive differentiation



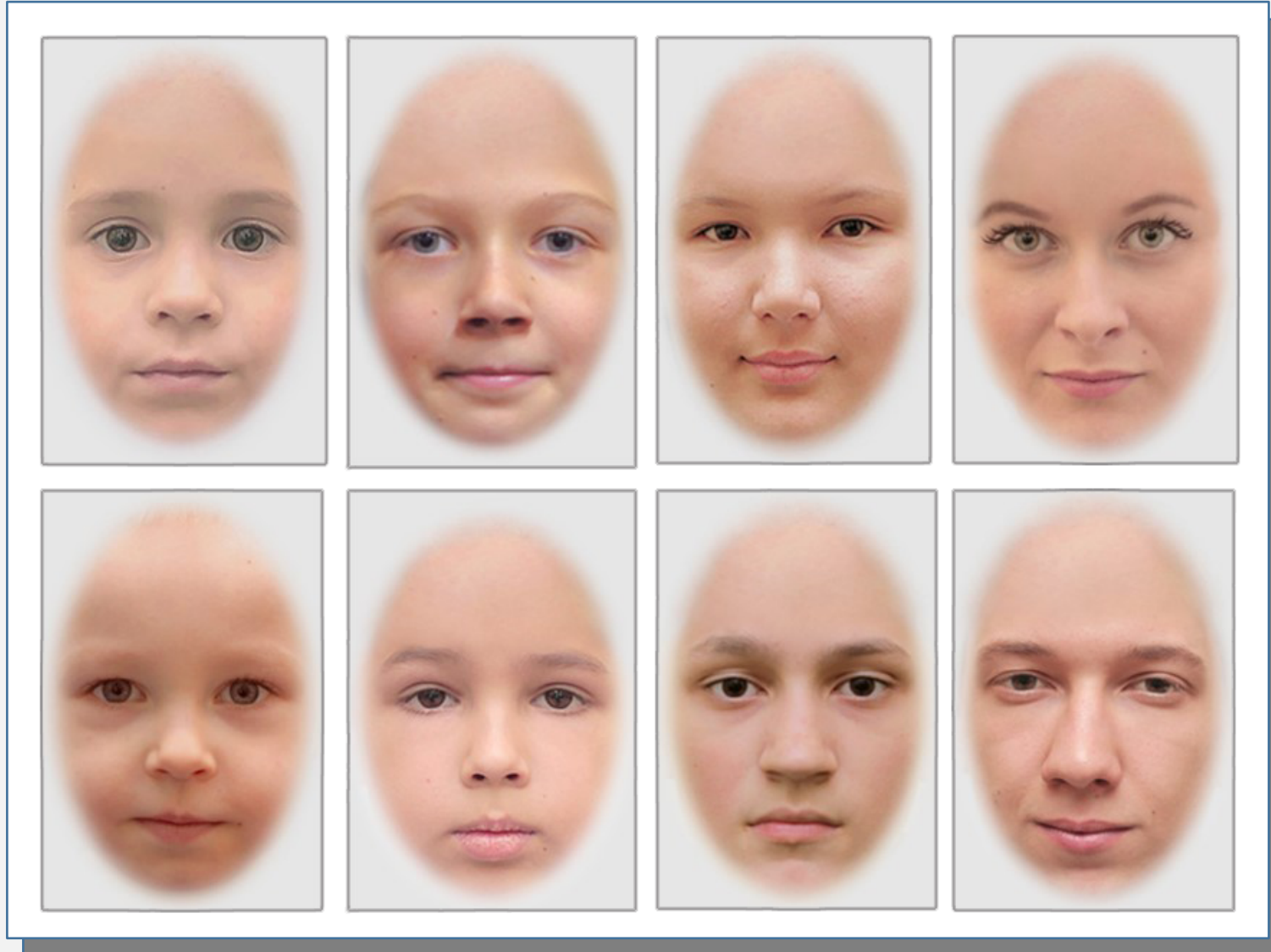
# Testing the differentiation hypothesis in respect to face cognition and general cognitive functioning as an opportunity to resolve controversy within developmental perspective



# Participants

Age groups	Boys	Girls
6-7	9	14
8	11	13
9	8	15
10	26	8
11	21	22
12	13	10
13	5	17
14	13	16
15	12	9
16	18	8
17	15	16
18-26	12	18
Total	163	166

# Stimuli

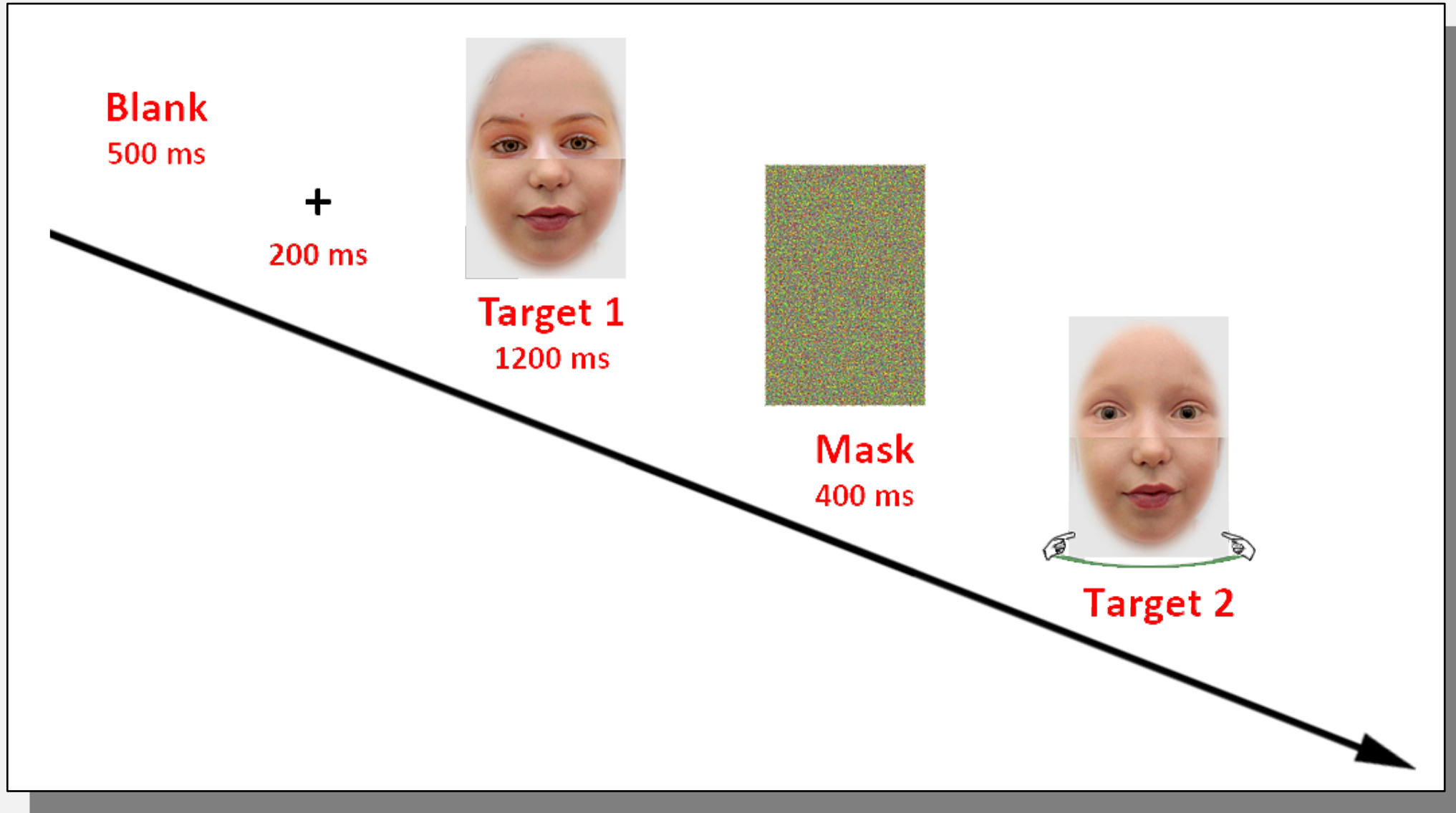




# Stimuli



# Composite Faces Task



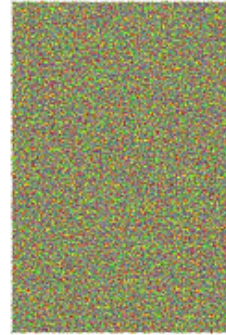
# Composite Houses Task

**Blank**  
500 ms

**+**  
200 ms



**Target 1**  
1200 ms

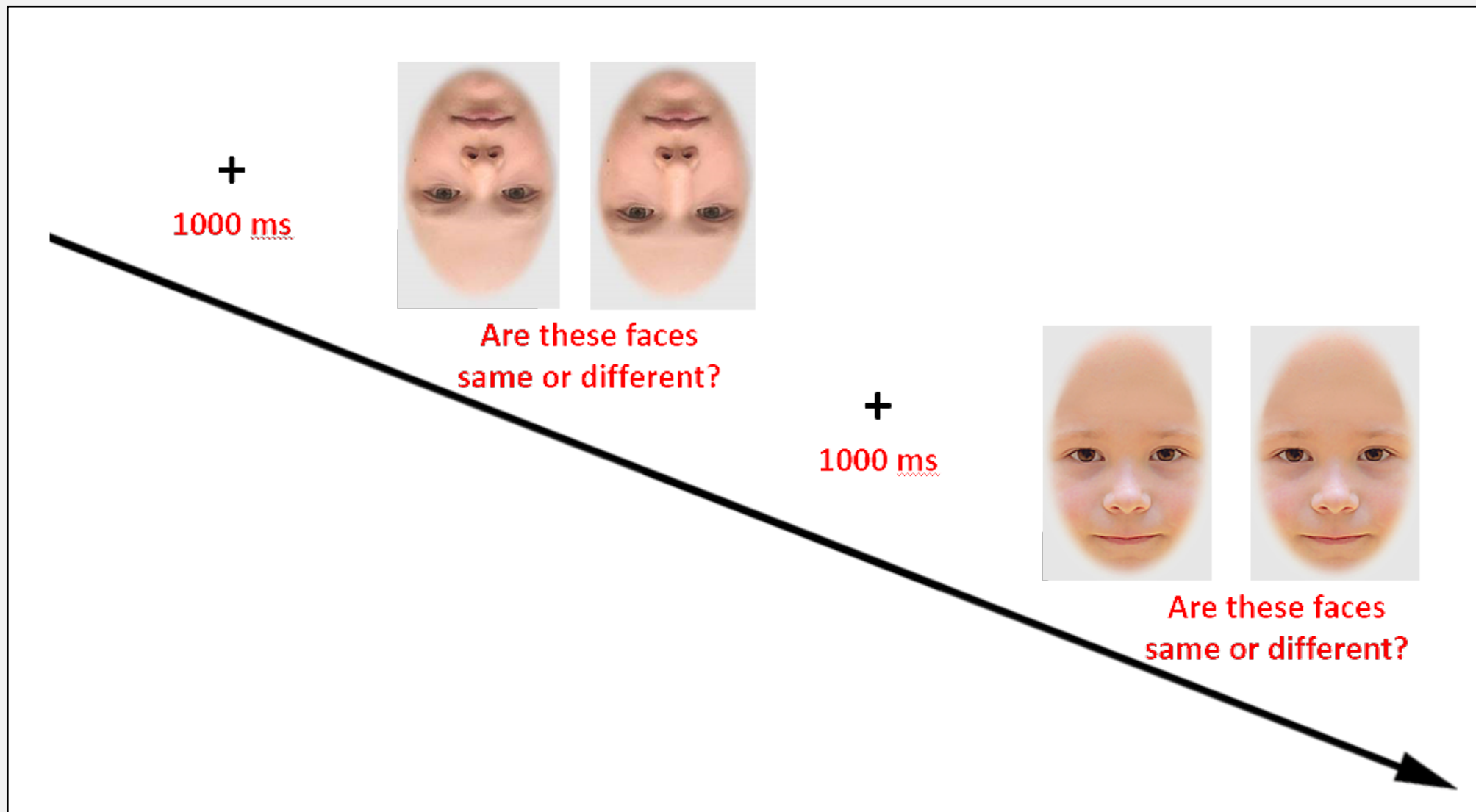


**Mask**  
400 ms



**Target 2**

# Simultaneous matching of spatially manipulated faces with conditions upright/inverted



# Simultaneous matching of spatially manipulated houses with conditions upright/inverted



# Acquisition curve (faces)



1 Min

Retention  
Task

+

1000 ms



Which face do you  
know?



# Acquisition curve (houses)



1 Min

Retention  
Task

+

1000 ms



Which house do you  
know?

# Retention tasks

 Letters Comparison:

**ajg**

**apg**

 Numbers Comparison

**133**

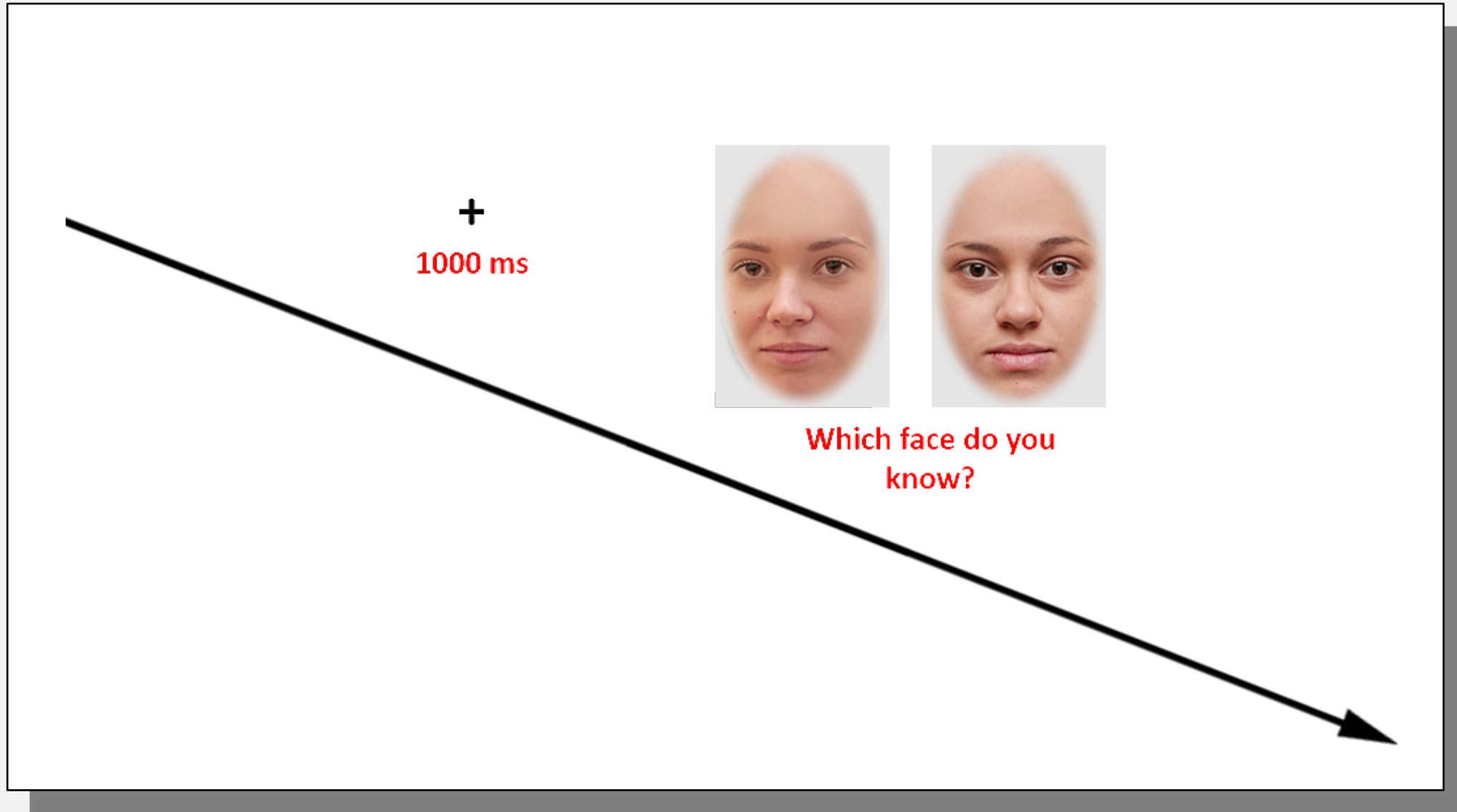
**133**

 Symbols Comparison

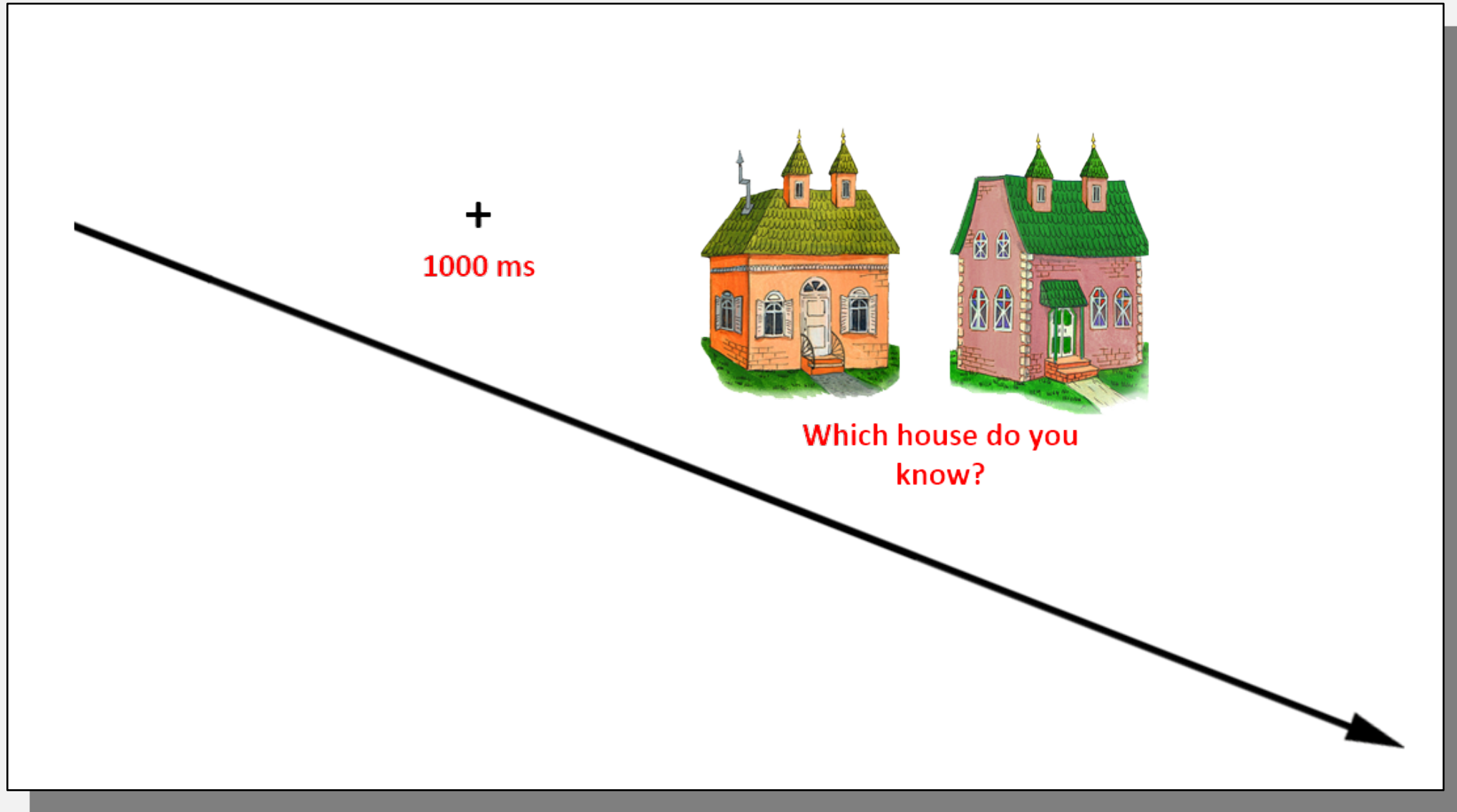


\* Task is always to compare as correct and as quick as possible!

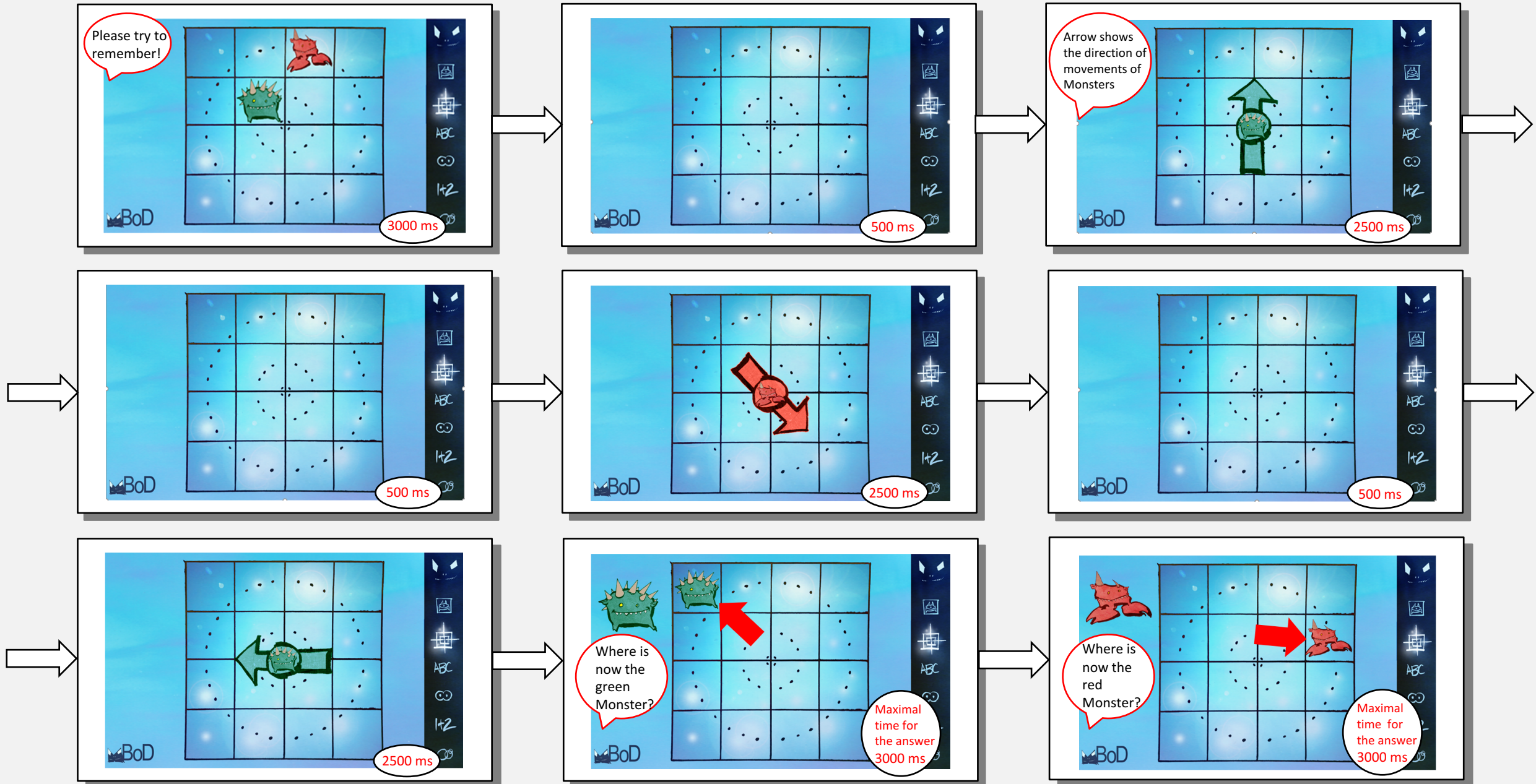
# Decay Rate of learned faces



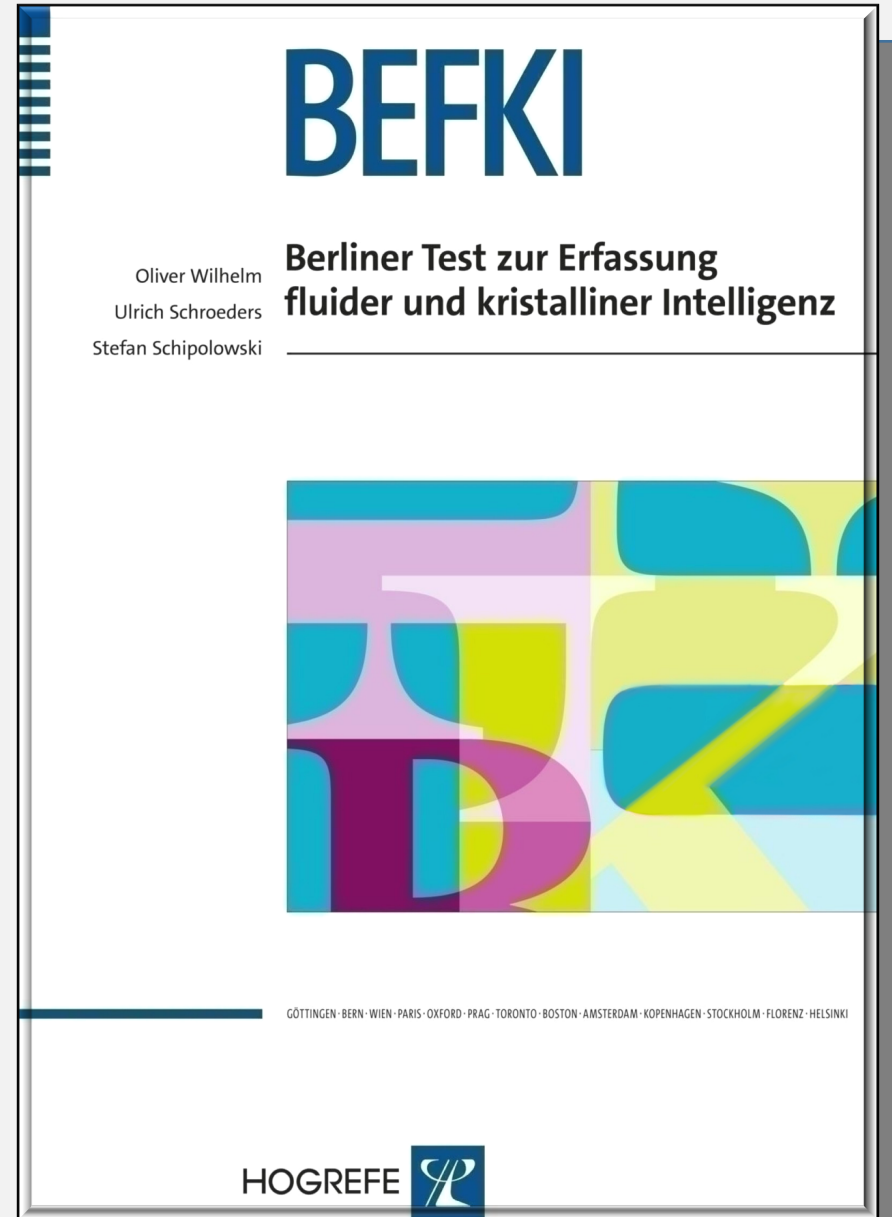
# Decay Rate of learned houses



# Working Memory Task “Murkse schnüffeln” (Dirk et al., 2015; Koenen et al., 2015)

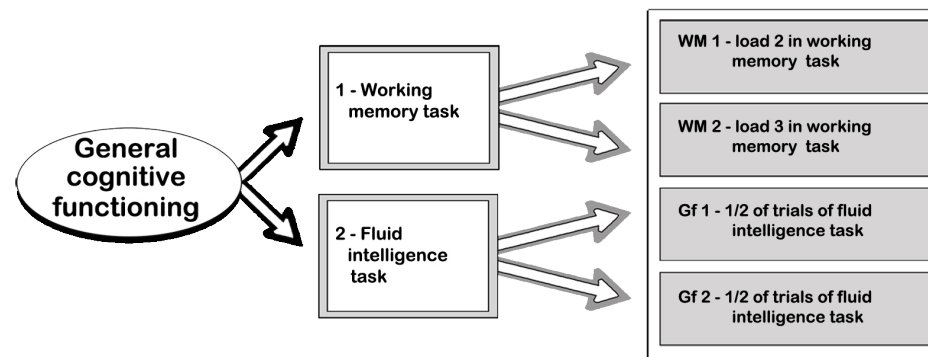
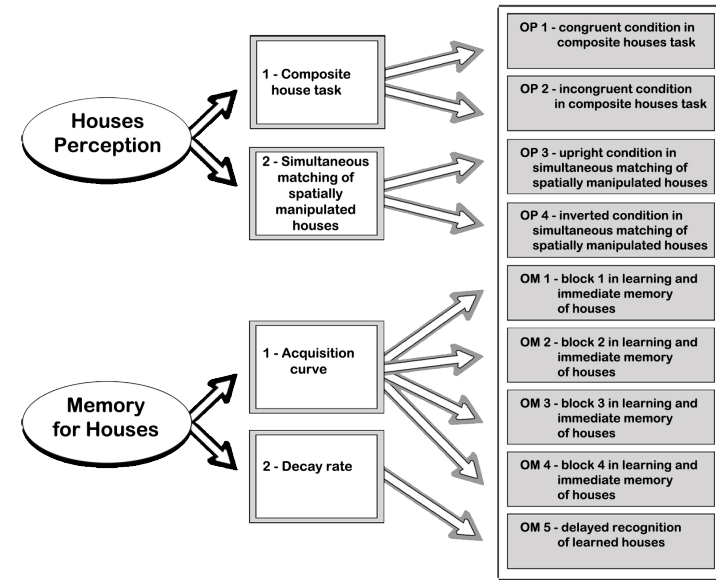
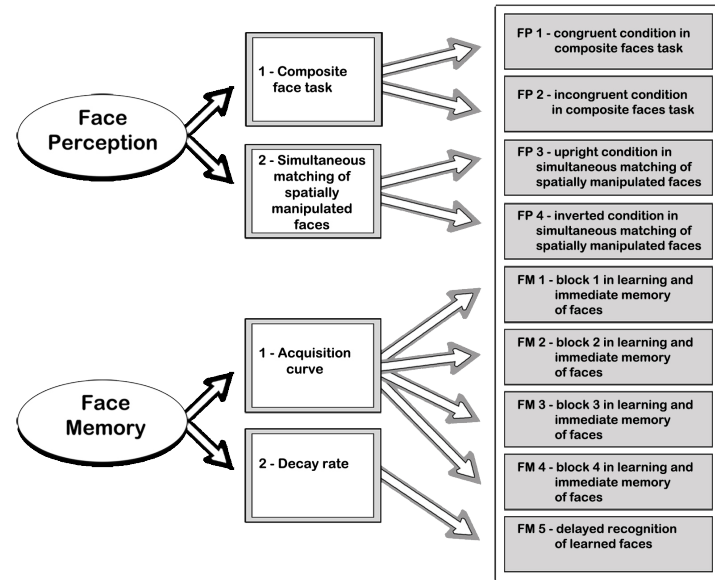


## Assessment Test of fluid and crystallized intelligence (Wilhelm et al., 2014)

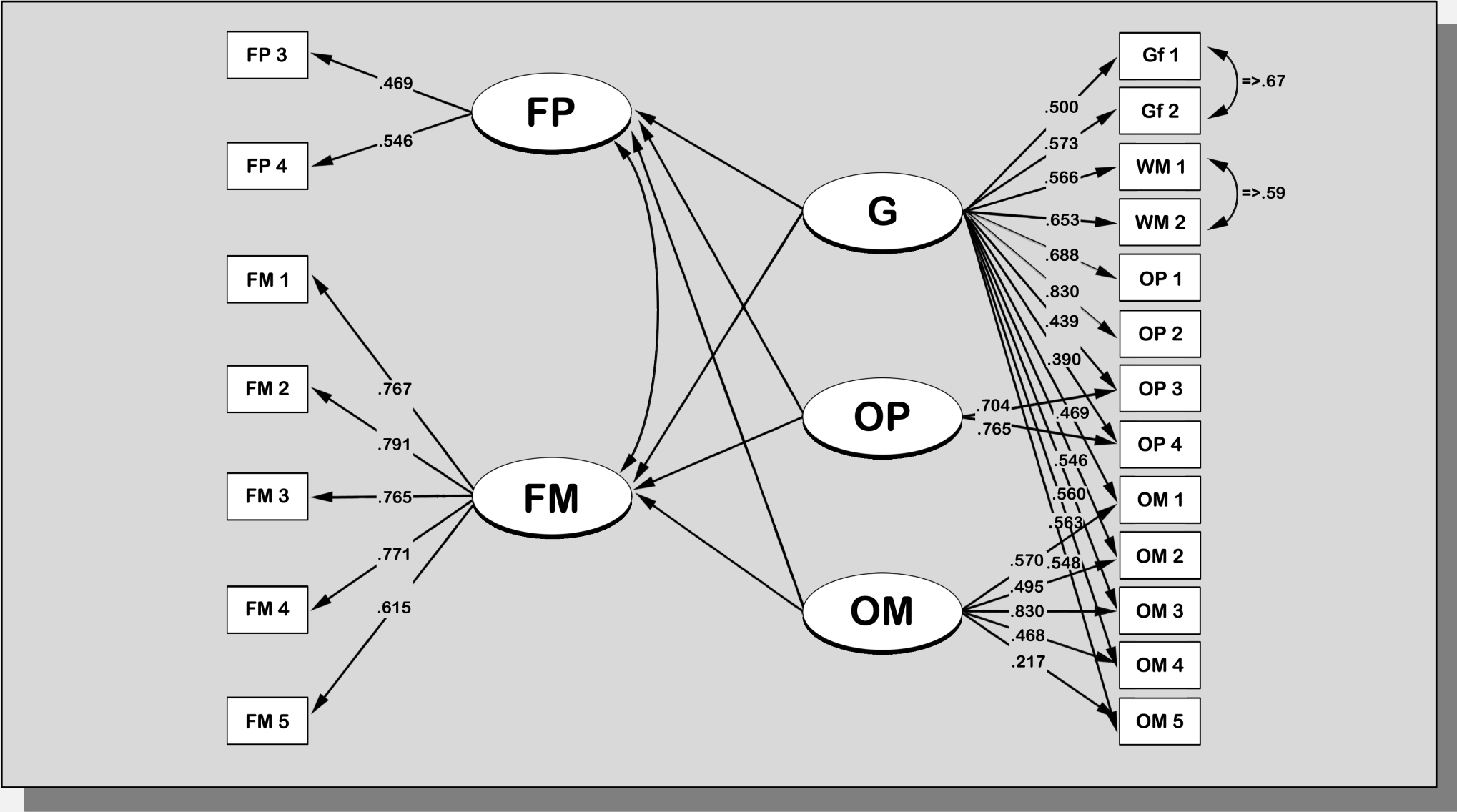




# Indicators

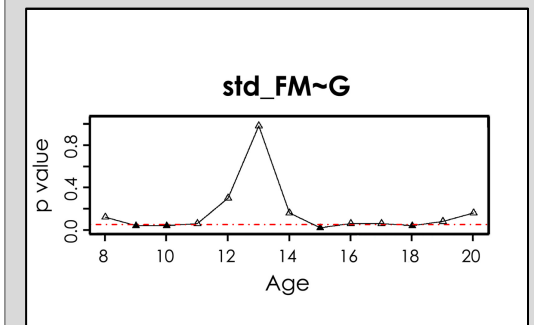
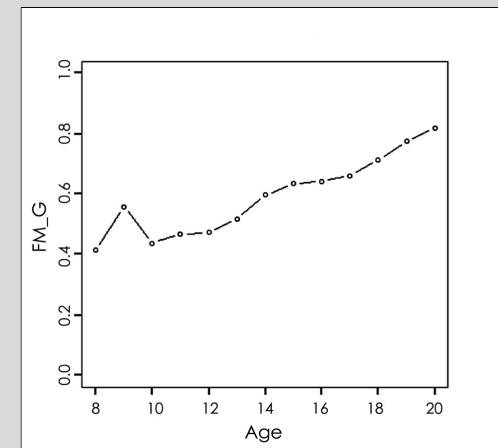
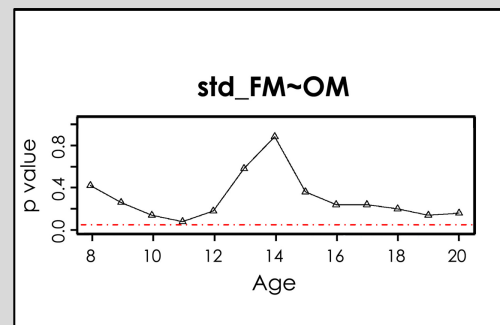
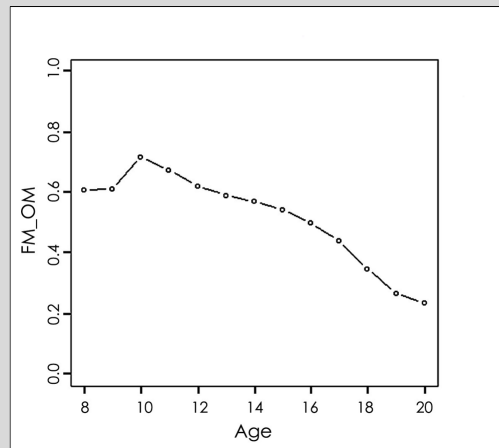
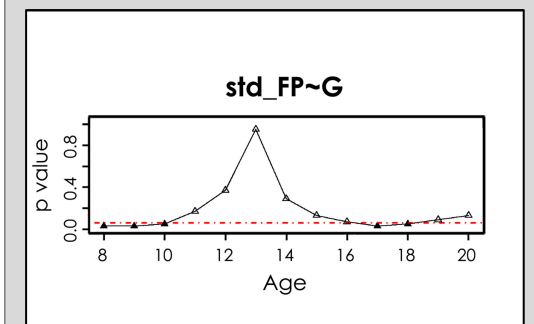
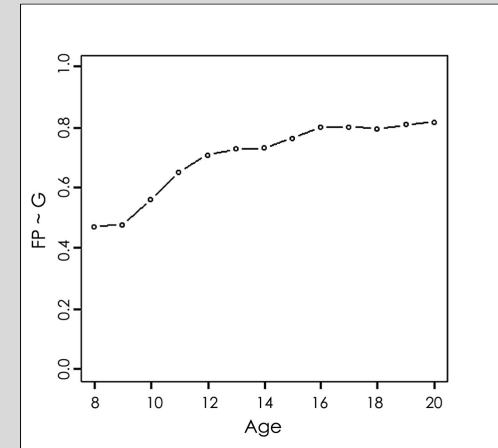
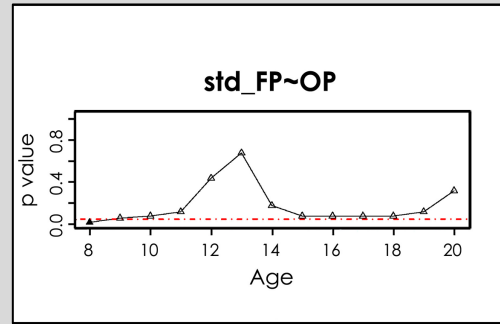
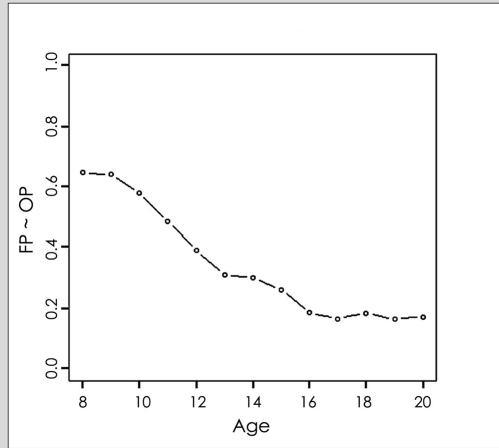


# Specificity of Face Cognition

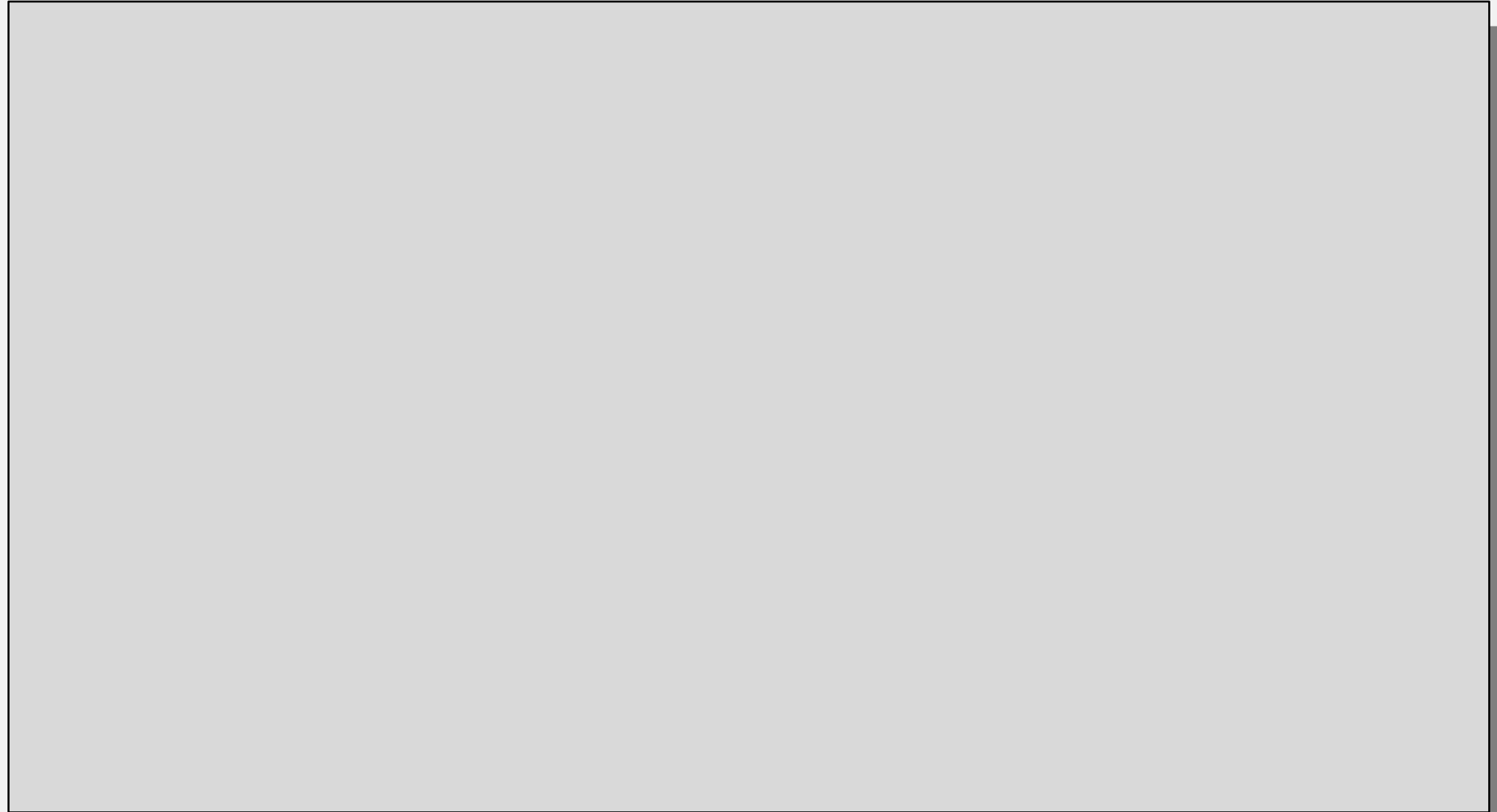


$\chi^2 (155) = 402.763$ ; CFI = .923; RMSEA = .075; SRMR = .064

# Testing Specificity of Face Cognition Abilities across Childhood and Adolescence



# Age-Related Differences in Face-specific Performance



$\chi^2 (182) = 447.462$ ; CFI = .922; RMSEA = .072; SRMR = .054

# Conclusion:

Generally, our findings integrate the two conflicting views on the specificity of face cognition abilities in early life periods:

- ◆ Already six-years old children may reach adult-like face cognition abilities: the level of the maturation of these abilities is highly related with general cognitive functioning (argument for the theory of general cognitive development).
- ◆ However, it is important to note, that faces are partly specific social stimuli and the maturation of face cognition abilities is also determined by the harmonious socialization of the child (argument for the theory of face-specific development).

## Conclusion:

Despite successfully adaptation of our new developed tasks battery, we can conclude that new version of the composite task (so called “complete design”) should be interpreted carefully in the future research, because does not measure a specific holistic face processing ability



# Thank you for your attention!



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