

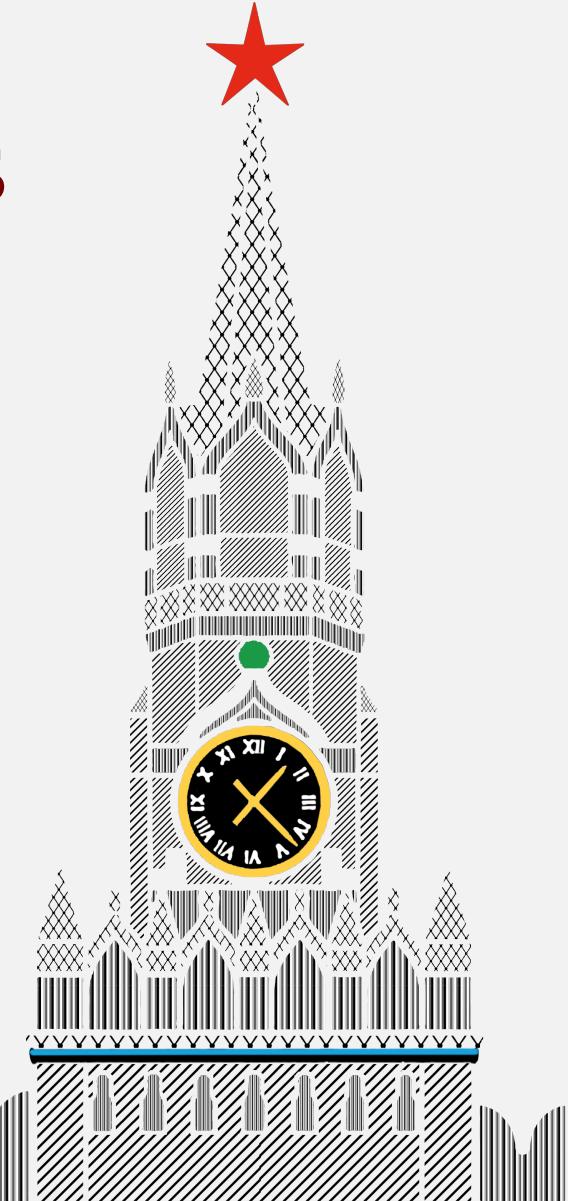
Individual Differences and Specificity in Face Cognition Abilities across Childhood and Adolescence

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Outline:

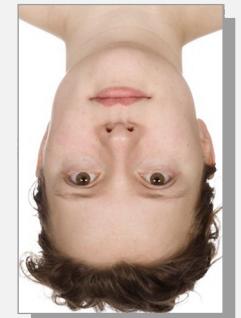
- ❖ Perspectives on the specificity of face cognition
- ❖ Controversy within developmental perspective:
face-specific development theory vs. general cognitive development theory
- ❖ Cognitive differentiation/dedifferentiation
- ❖ Testing the differentiation hypothesis in respect to face cognition and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

Experimental Perspective

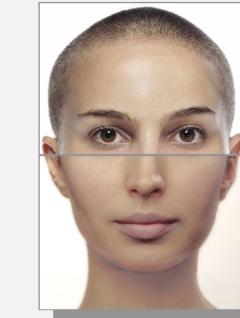
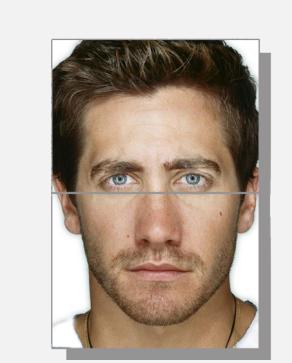
Holistic processing of faces as opposed to feature based processing of non-face stimuli

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

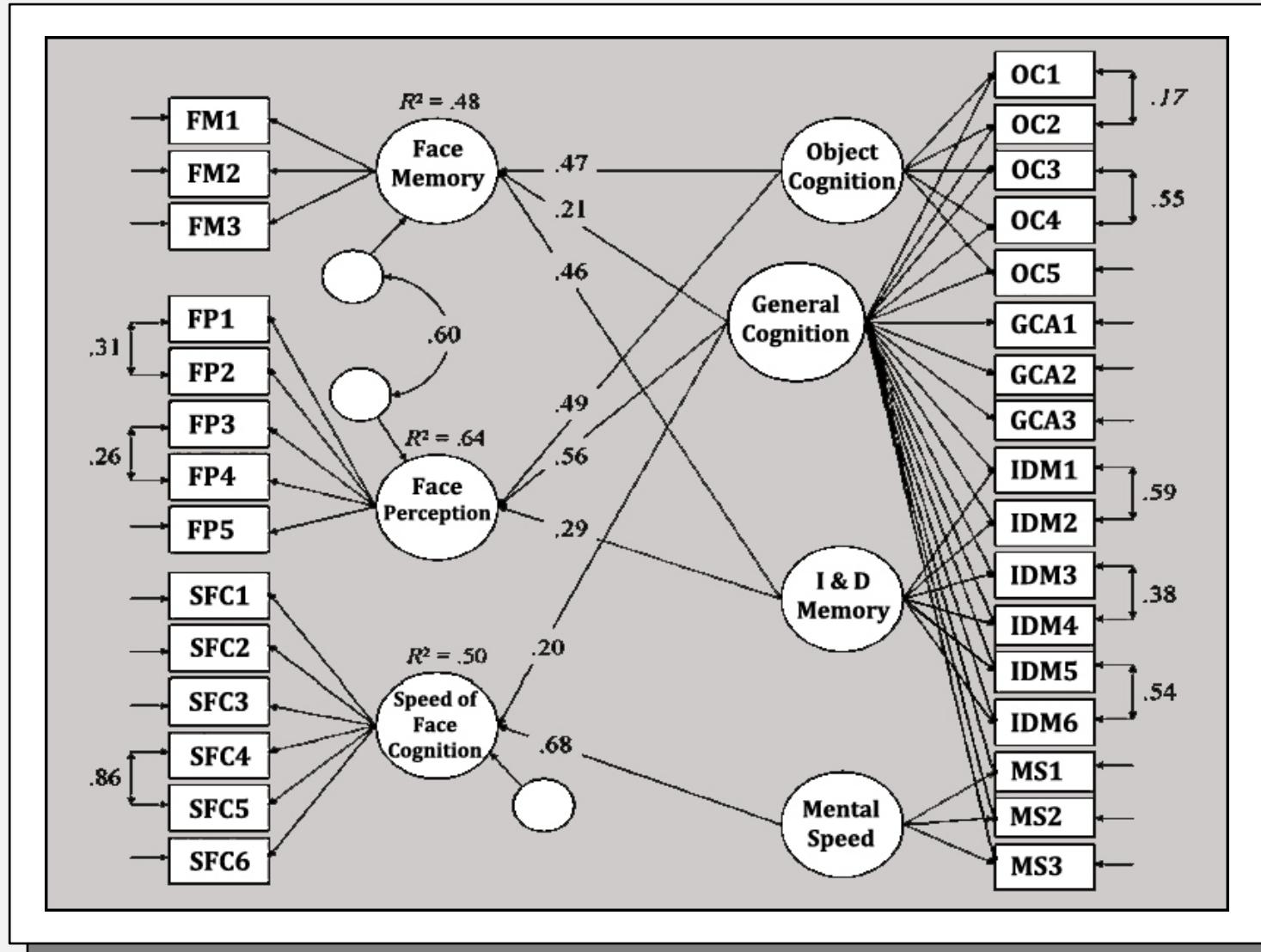
◆ View from below to the brain

◆ Gyrus Fusiformis (red) in the ventral visual cortex



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

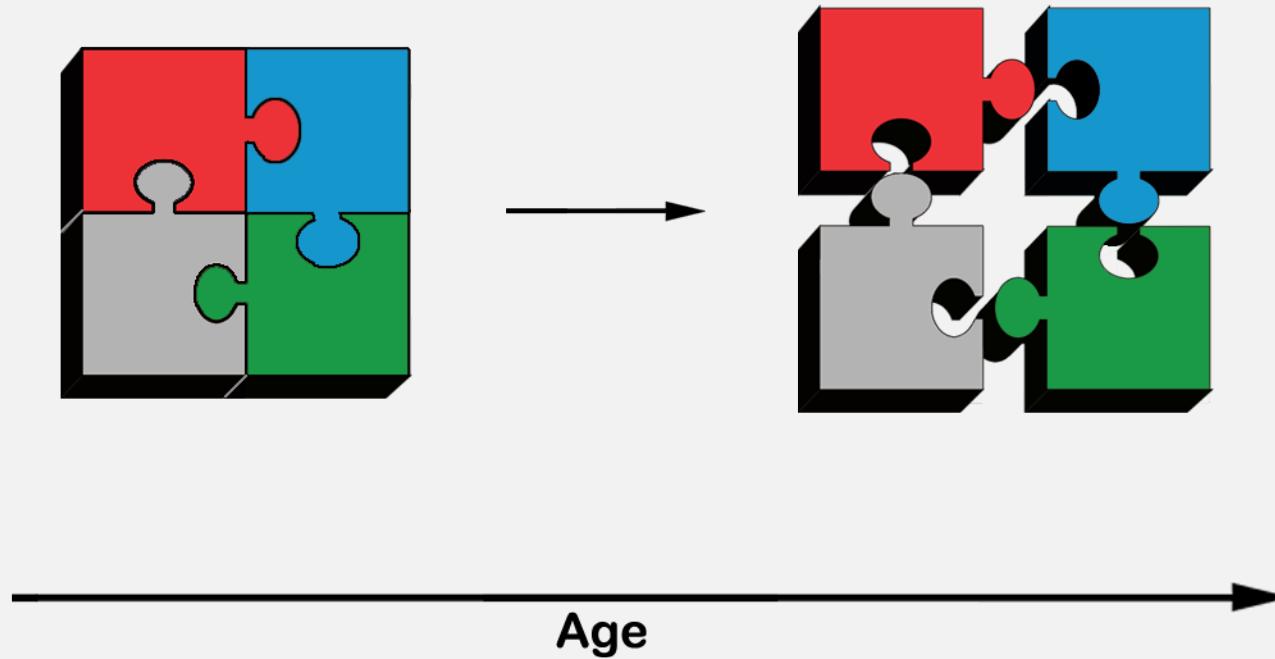
Differential perspective



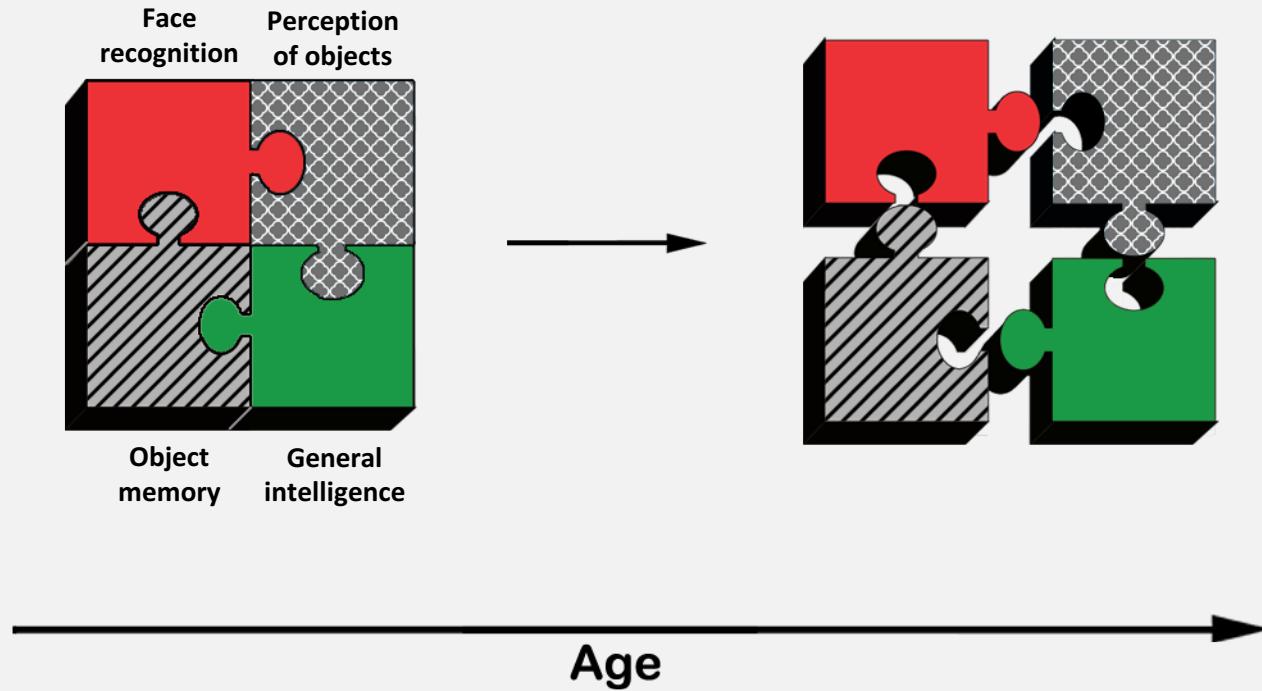
Controversy within developmental perspective

- ◆ 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



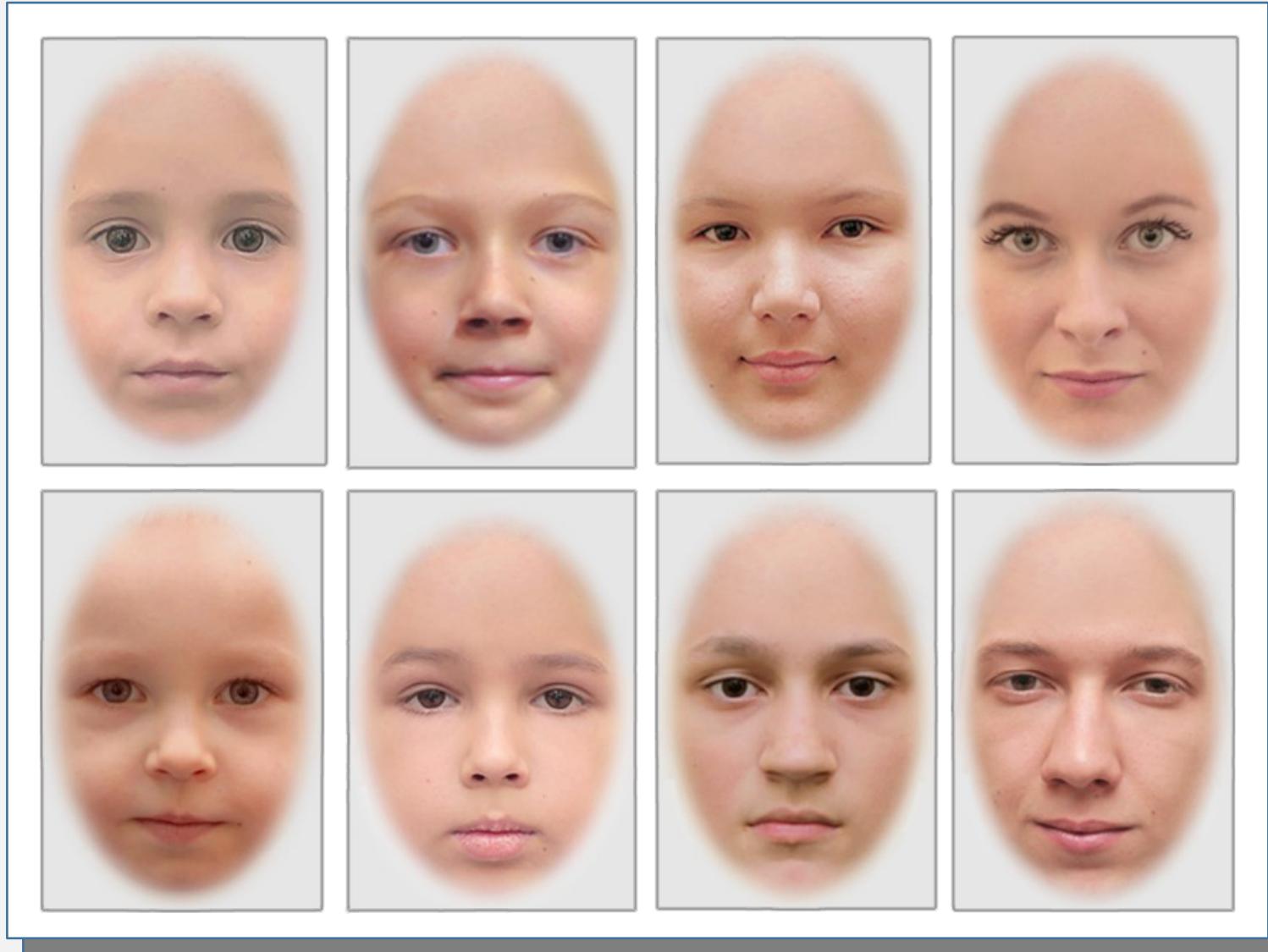
Testing the differentiation hypothesis in respect to face cognition and general cognitive functioning as an opportunity to resolve controversy within developmental perspective



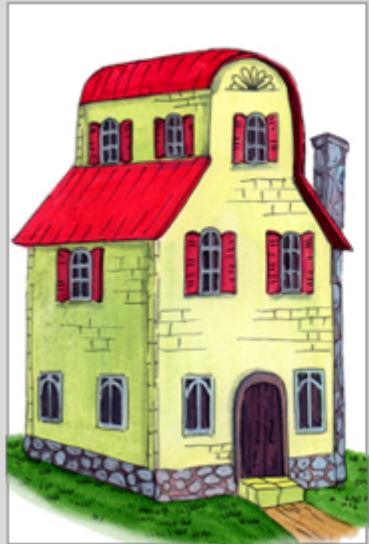
Participants

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

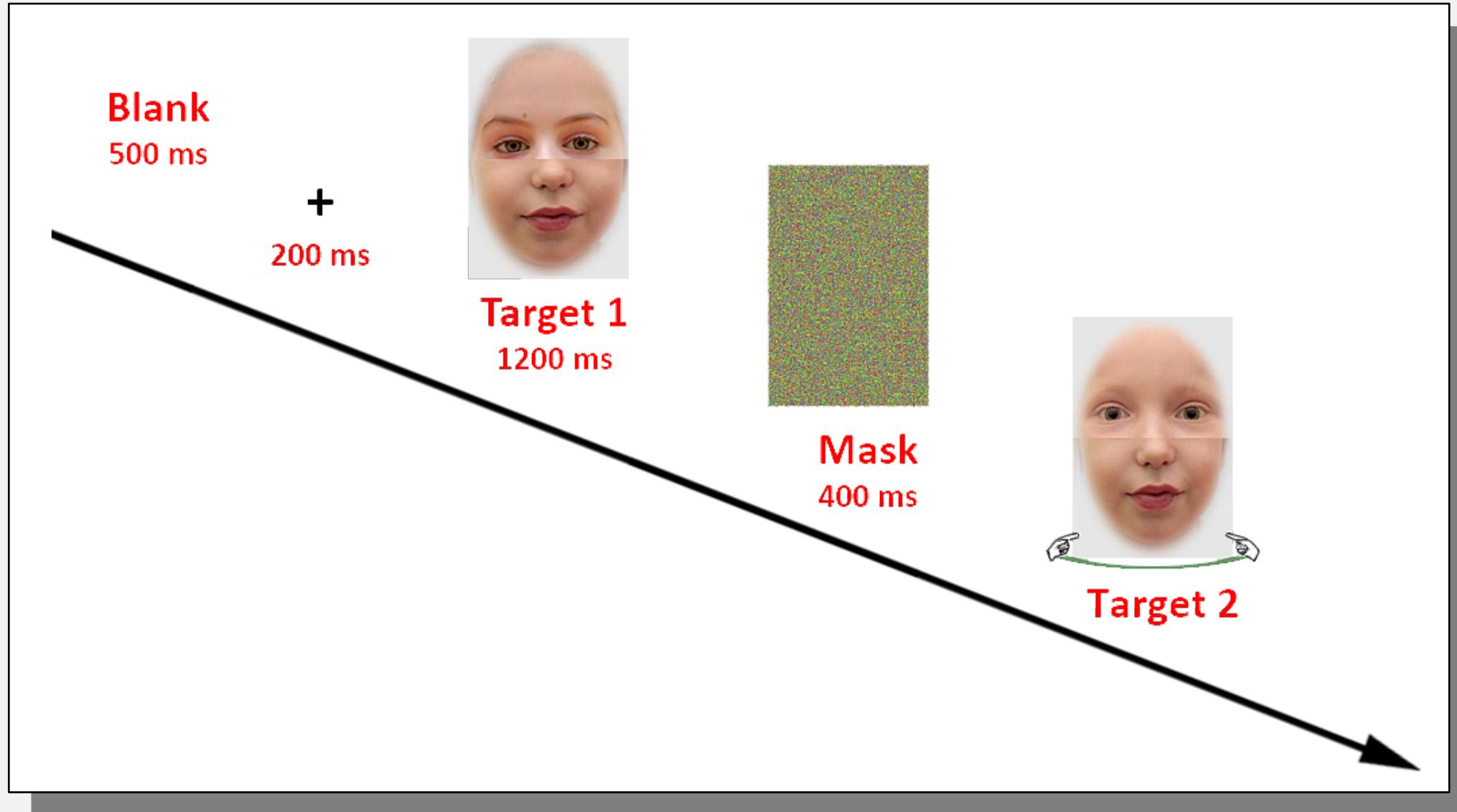
Stimuli



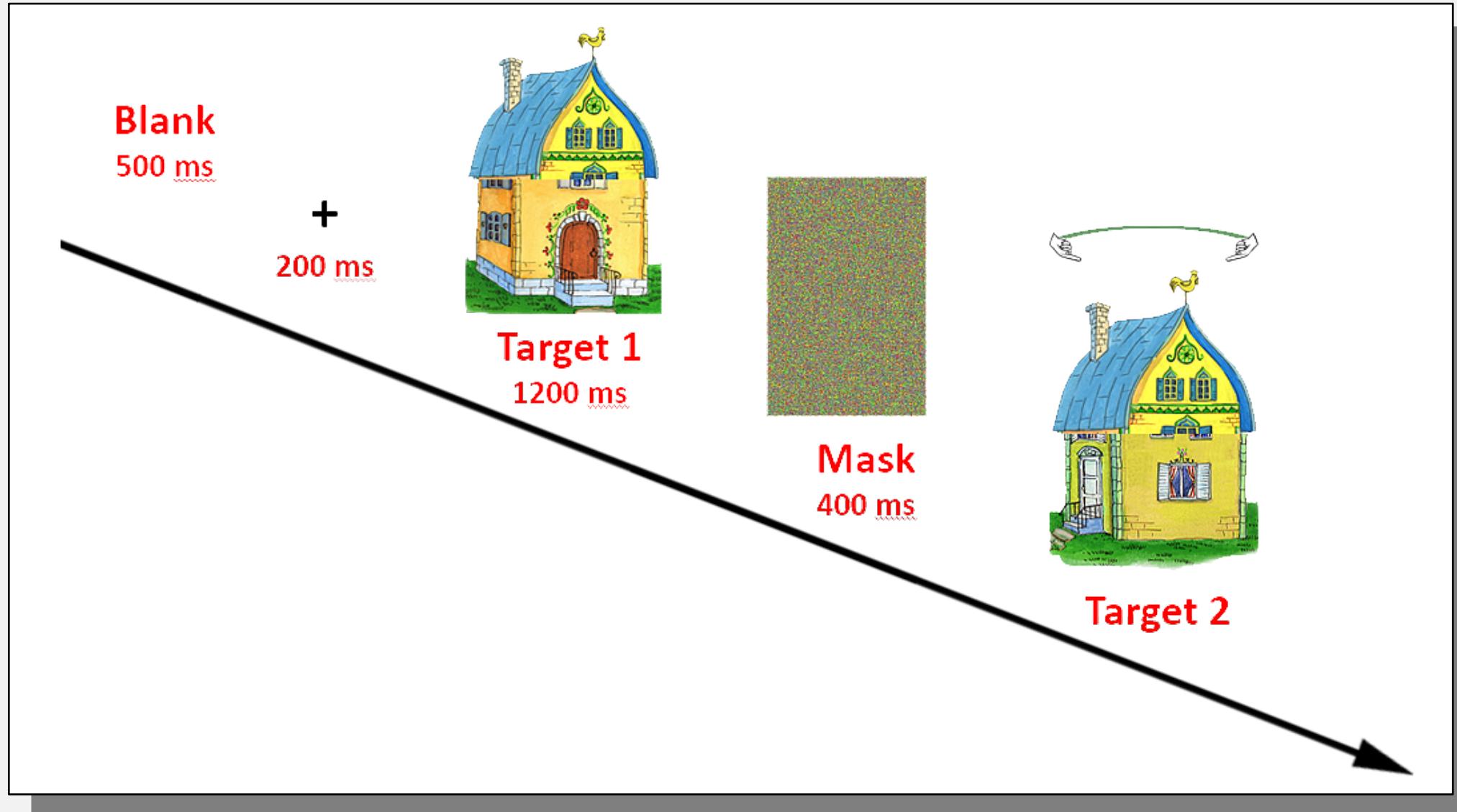
Stimuli



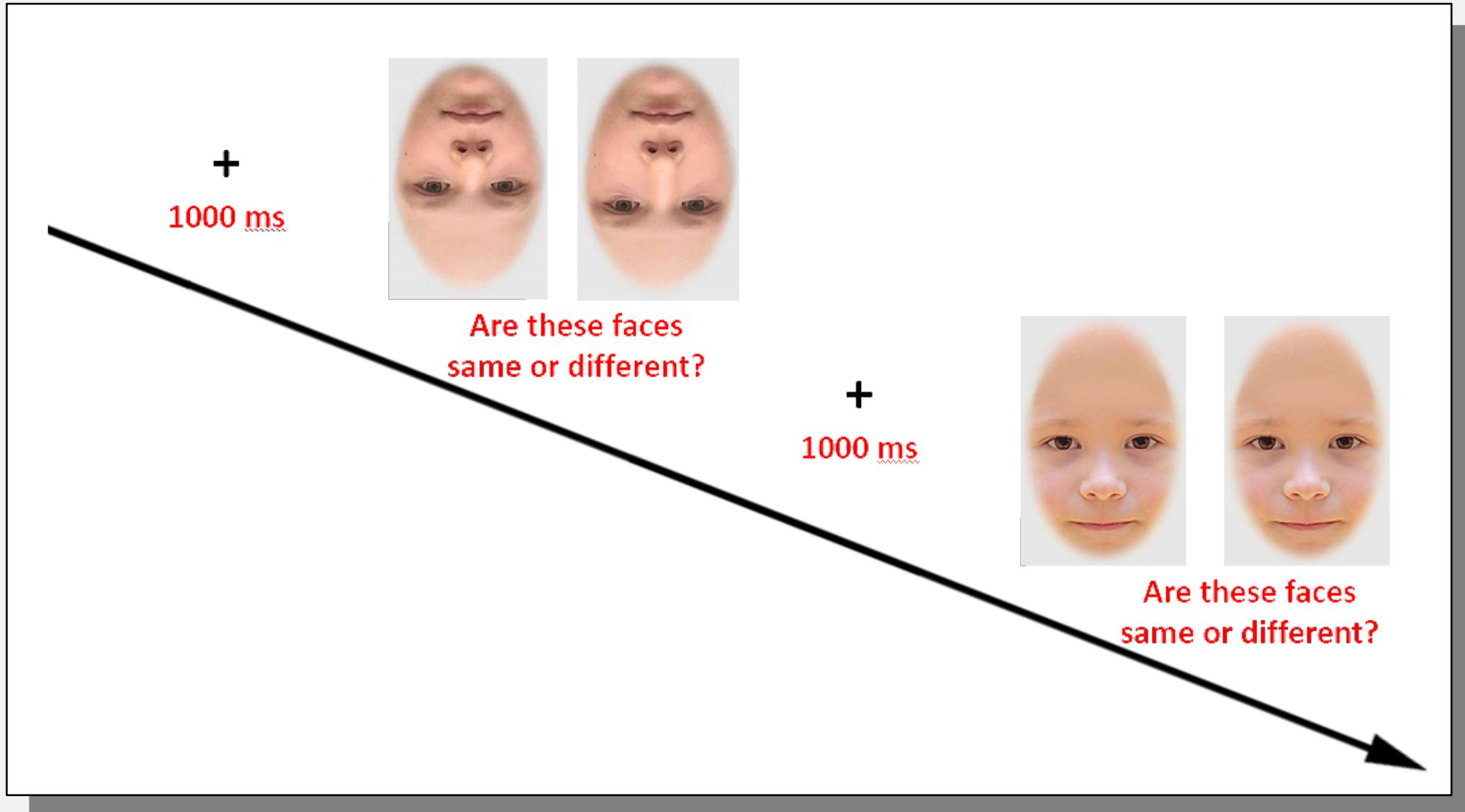
Composite Faces Task



Composite Houses Task



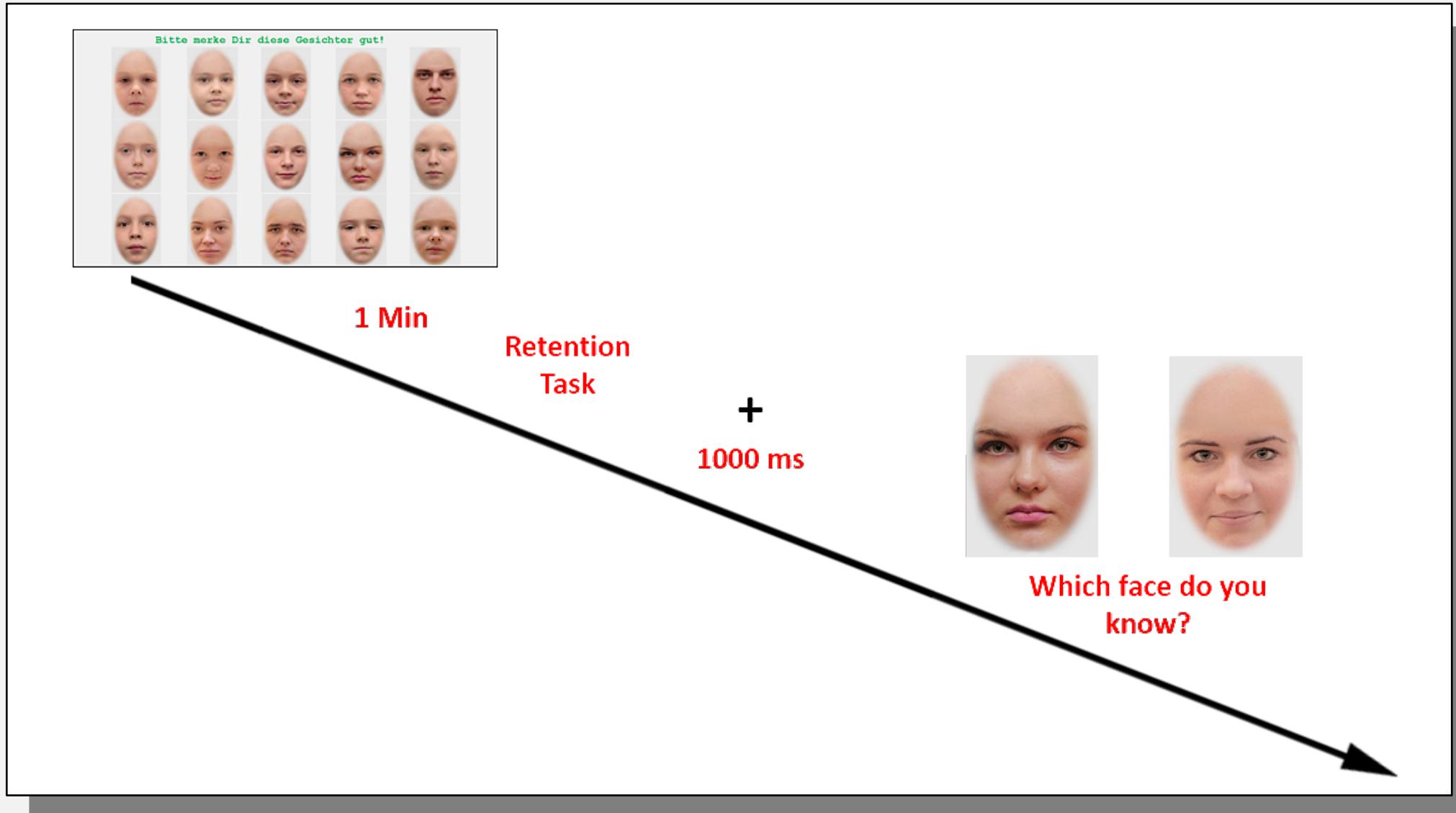
Simultaneous matching of spatially manipulated faces with conditions upright/inverted



Simultaneous matching of spatially manipulated houses with conditions upright/inverted



Acquisition curve (faces)



Acquisition curve (houses)



1 Min

Retention
Task

+

1000 ms



Which house do you
know?

Retention tasks

◆ Letters Comparison:

ajg

apg

◆ Numbers Comparison

133

133

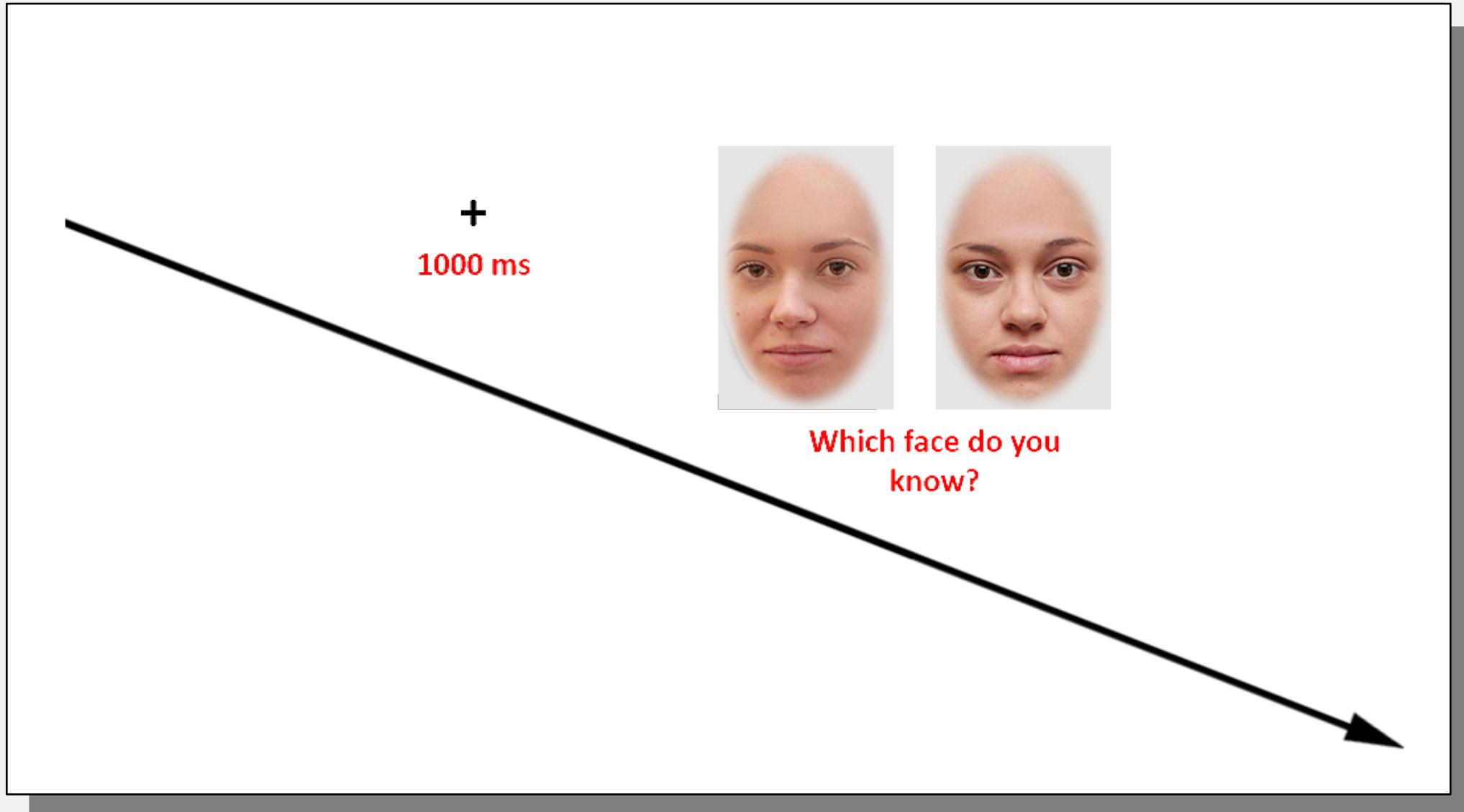
◆ Symbols Comparison

● * ●

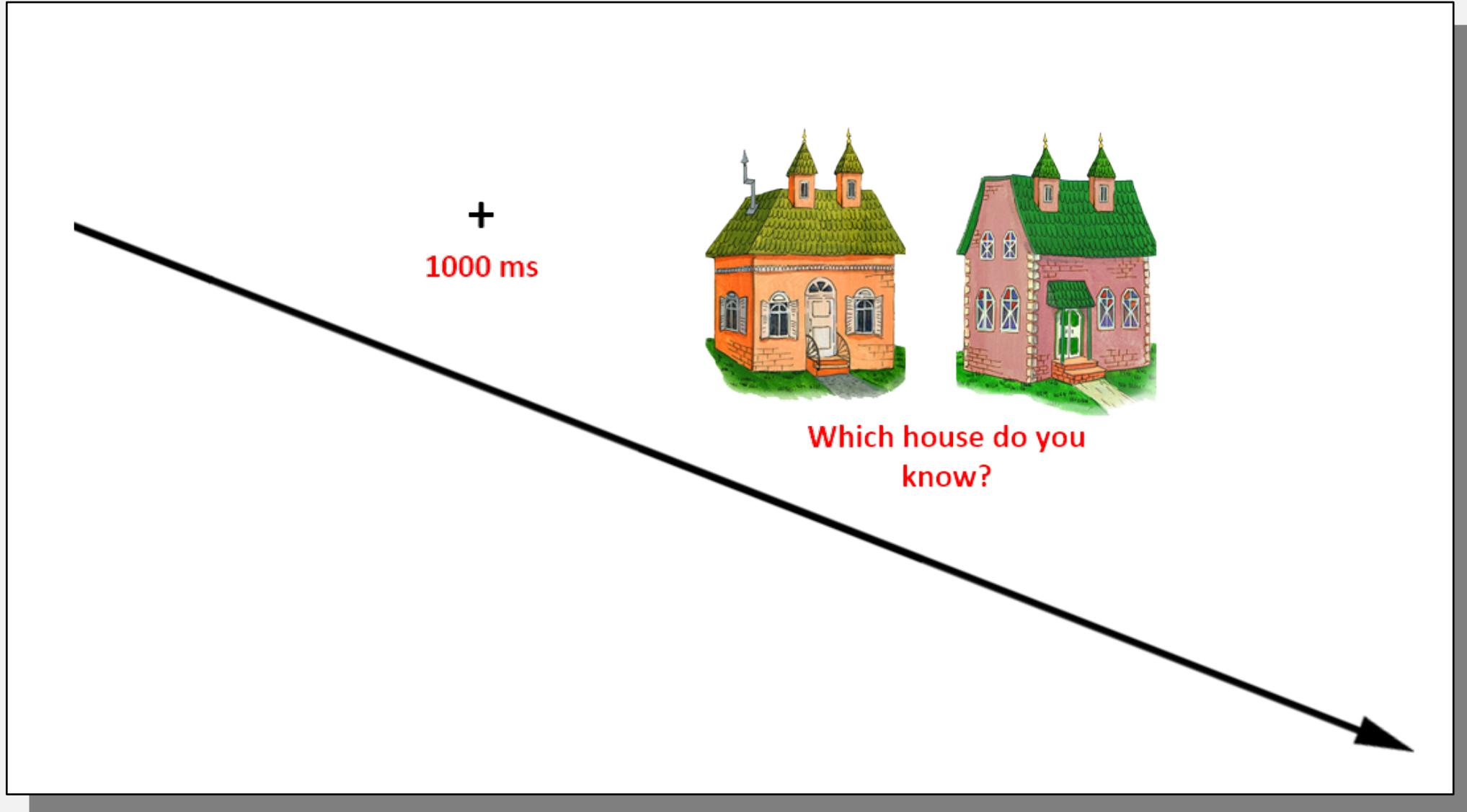
● ♦ ●

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

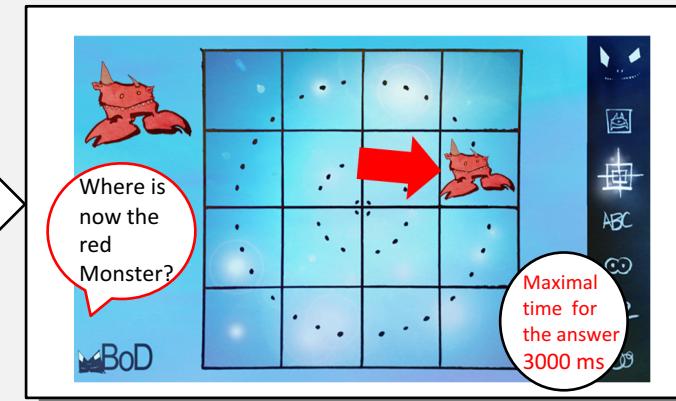
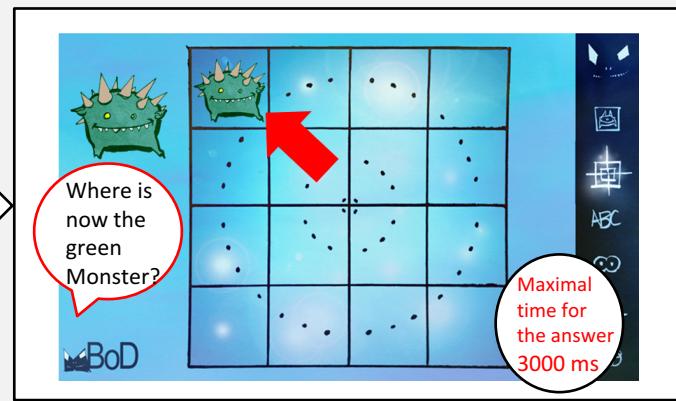
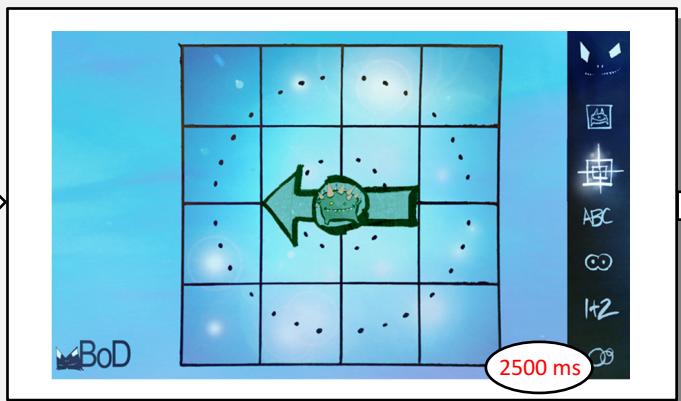
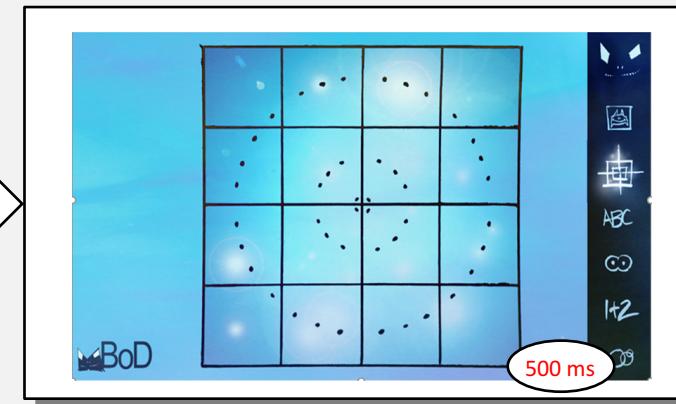
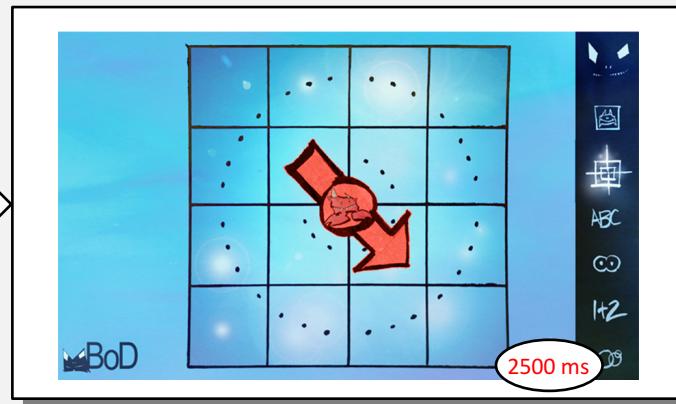
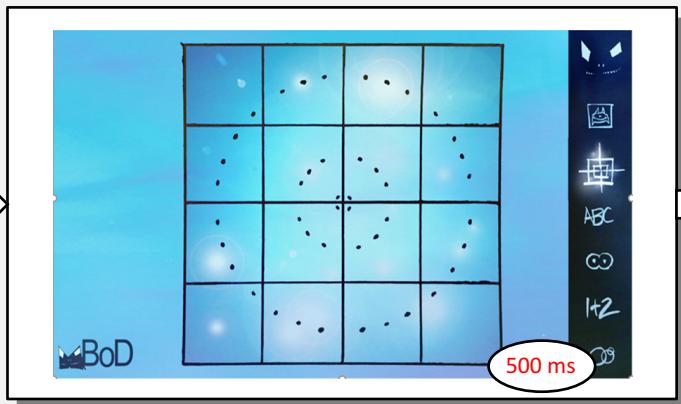
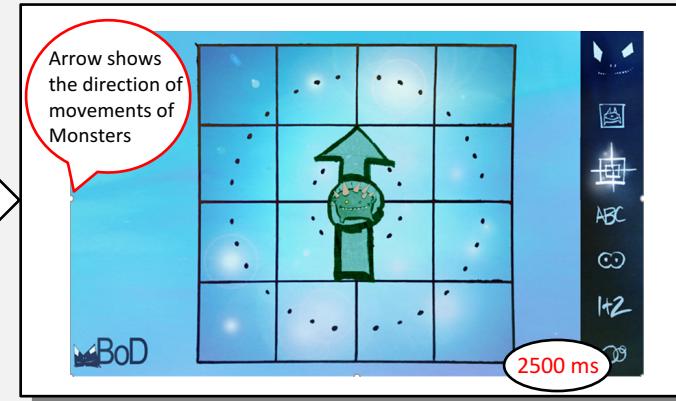
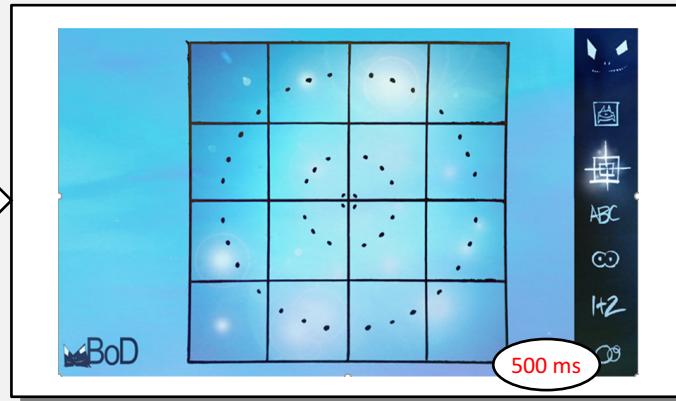
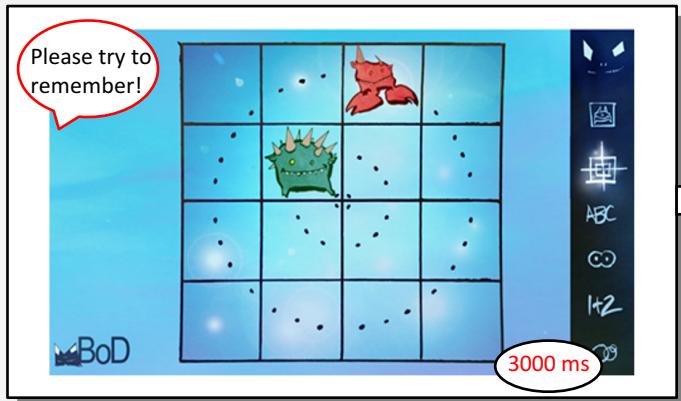
Decay Rate of learned faces



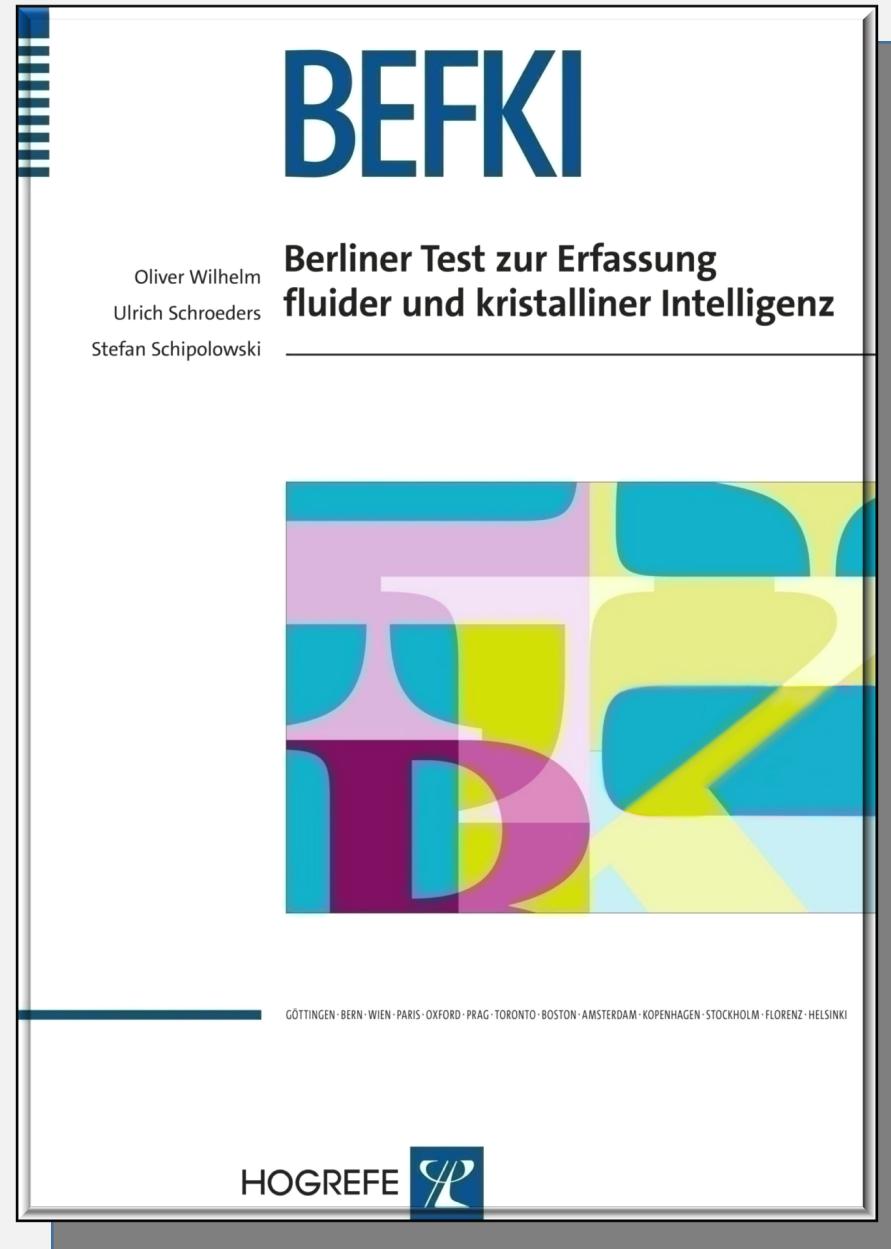
Decay Rate of learned houses



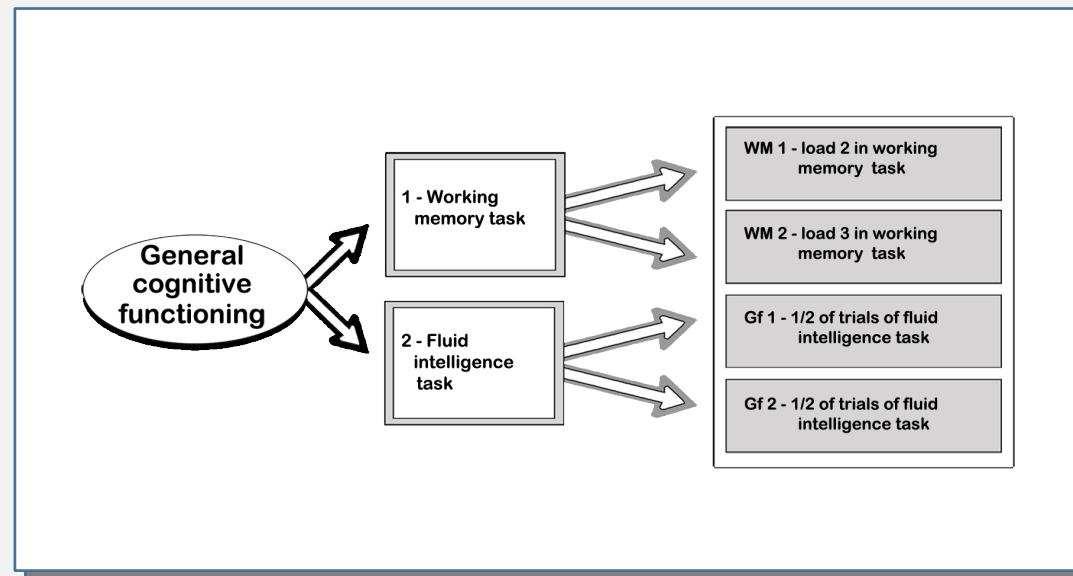
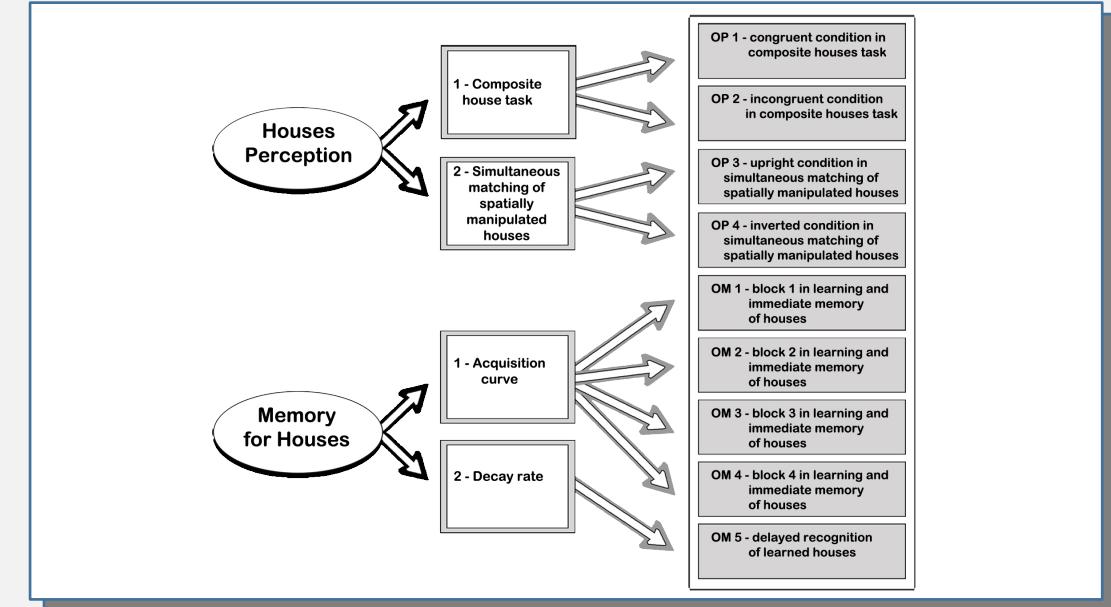
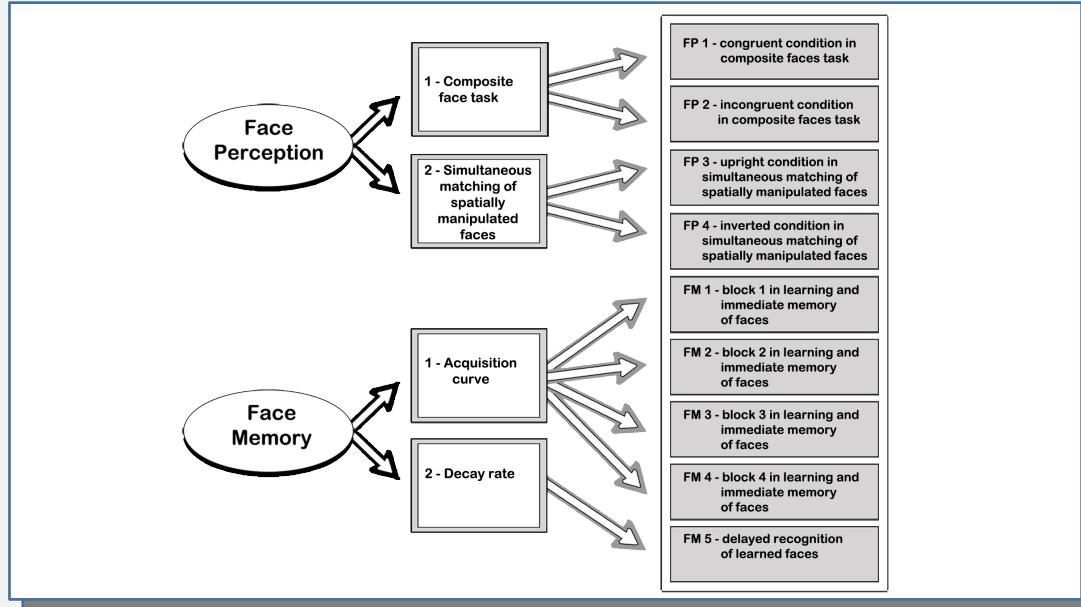
Working Memory Task “Murkse schnüffeln” (Dirk et al., 2015; Koenen et al., 2015)



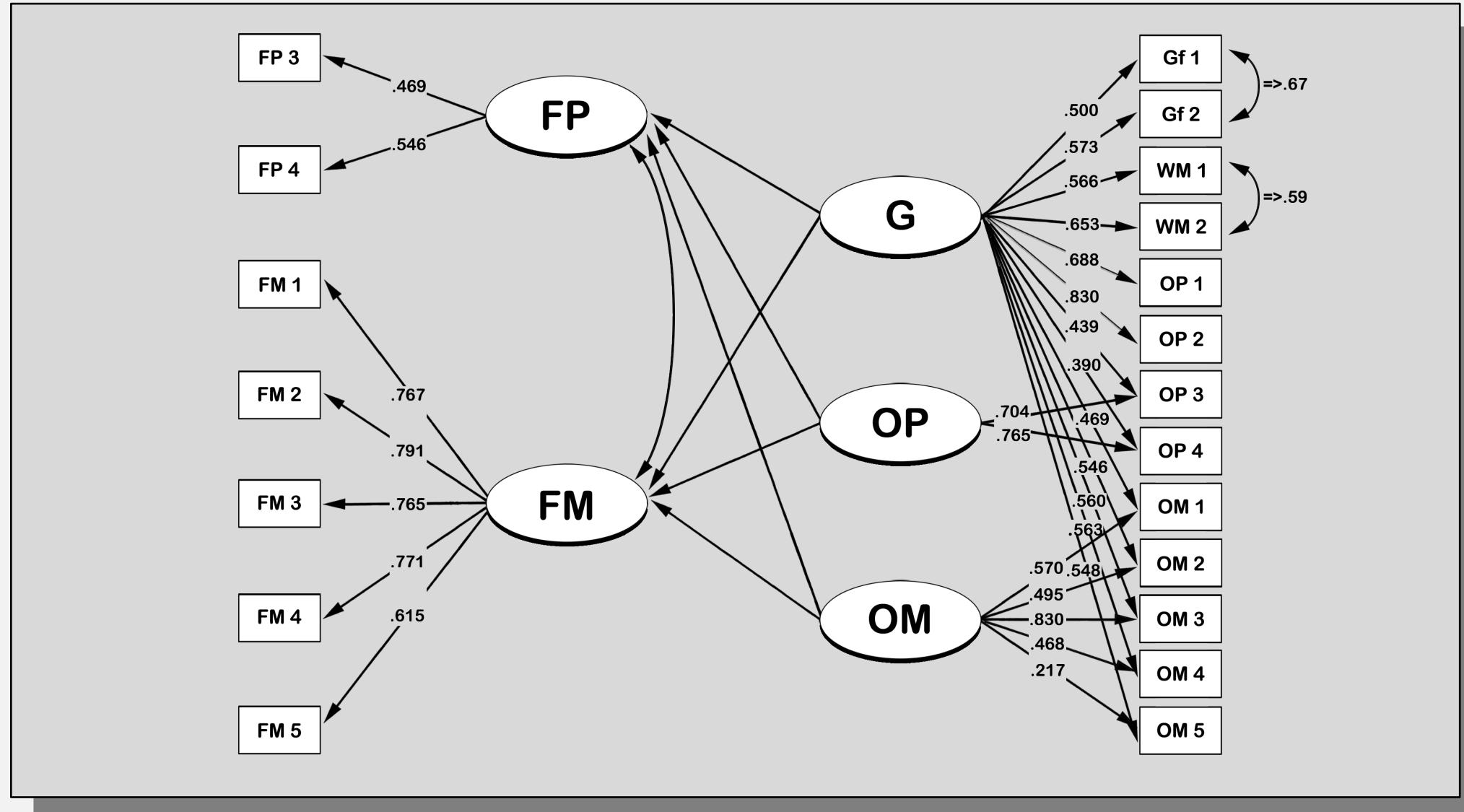
Assessment Test of fluid and crystallized intelligence (Wilhelm et al., 2014)



Indicators

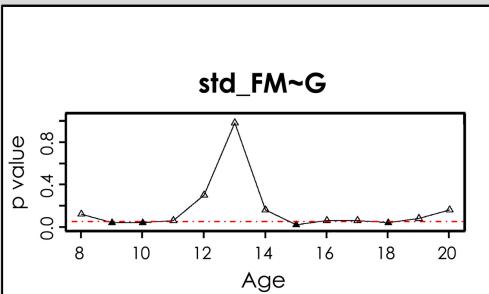
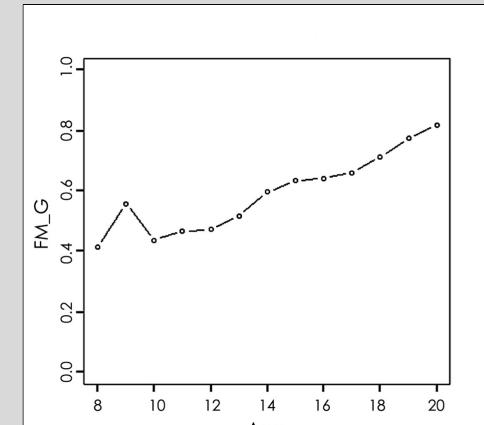
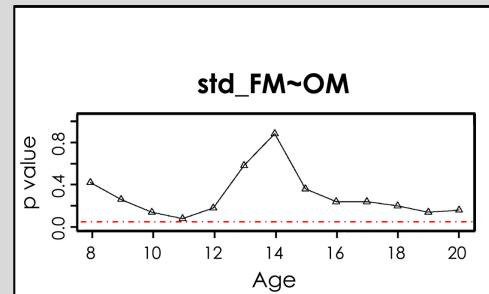
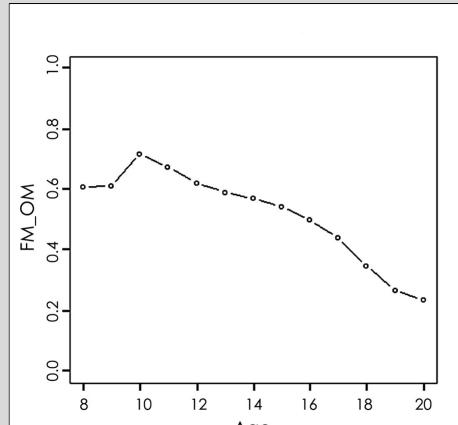
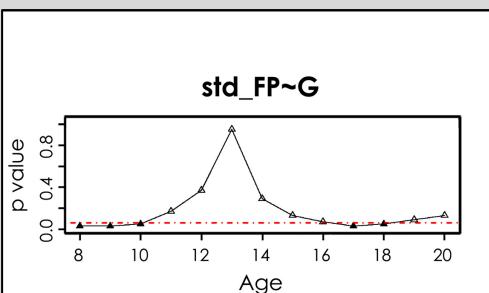
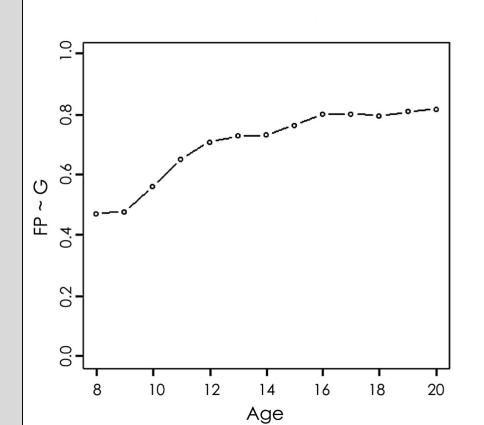
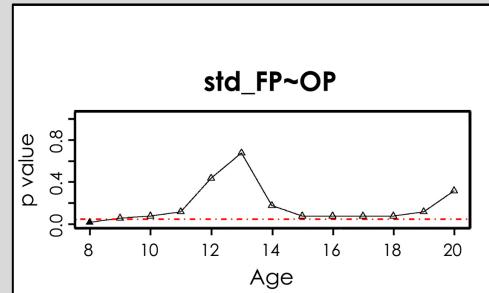
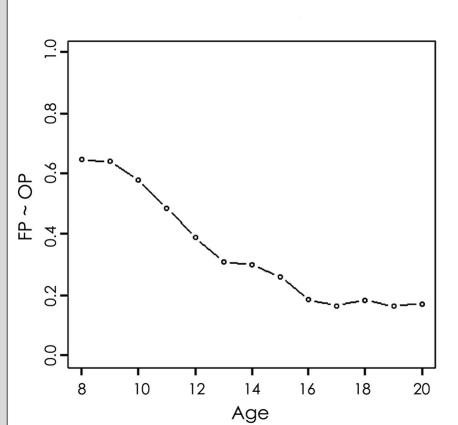


Specificity of Face Cognition



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

Testing Specificity of Face Cognition Abilities across Childhood and Adolescence



Age-Related Differences in Face-specific Performance

χ^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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