



Dear Ms. Sarina Hui-Lin:

I am pleased to inform you that your submission to the 2014 meeting of Theory and Methodology in Configural Perception (TMCP) has been accepted for presentation as a poster. TMCP2014 will be held in Tainan, Taiwan. The dates are September 26-28, 2014. In addition, I am very happy to inform you that we are preparing a workshop regarding "using R to do RT analysis" during TMCP2014.

The specific details of your submission appear below. Further information about the program will be announced on the webpage shortly. Please remember to make a registration at <http://www.tmcp.org/meeting/speaker-instructions> before September 1st.

Title: An encoding advantage for faces of own-race over other-race in Taiwanese participants: A morphed face study

Abstract Number: 017

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Abstract: Literature on the other-race effect (ORE) in face recognition had lent a strong support for a significantly higher accuracy, adults or children alike, in recalling faces of their own race. Yet little was known as to the exact stage of visual processing at which ORE came into play.

Using a morphed face paradigm, Walker and Tanaka (2003) reported a small but significant processing advantage as early as the stage of visual encoding for faces of own-race over other-race in Canadian Caucasians. The present study sets out to take Walker and Tanaka's approach to further explore the encoding advantage hypotheses in Taiwan, a predominantly Han society. A swathe of morphed pictures of Caucasian and Taiwanese male and female face images were used as the stimuli. The participants were to perform a sequential same/different face discrimination task. In each trial, the participant viewed an Asian or Caucasian parent face for 1 s and followed by either the same parent face or a different morph face. The stimulus probability for the "same" and "different" trials was set equal. In the "different" trials, the Asian (or Caucasian) parent face will be followed by a morph face consisting of 90%, 80%, 70%, 60%, 50%, or 40% contribution from that parent face and the remaining percent contribution provided by the Caucasian (or Asian) parent face. The results (N=20, 10 females) showed that, on average, Taiwanese participants had a higher % correct rejection for Asian parent condition than that of Caucasian parent condition. In addition,





the psychometric function on the percent of correct rejections for Asian- and Caucasian-parent conditions were separately fitted with an accumulative normal function (with a centroid parameter  $\mu$  and a slope parameter  $\delta$ ). The participants showed a significantly smaller discrimination threshold (15.22% for Asian vs. 35.79% for Caucasian faces) and a steeper slope (1.15 for Asian vs. 0.909 for Caucasian faces) in the own-race conditions, regardless of gender.

Taken together, the present study provides evidence supporting a processing advantage at encoding stage for faces of own-race over other races.

Further data collections for international Caucasian student participants are in progress.

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Please visit the webpage <http://www.tmcg.org/meeting/speaker-instructions> for suggestions on preparing your presentation.

I look forward to seeing you in Tainan.

Sincerely,

Cheng-Ta Yang

Secretar / Tabrio Huang