



# Differential Mnemonic Discrimination of Faces: A Contributing Mechanism to the Other-Race Effect

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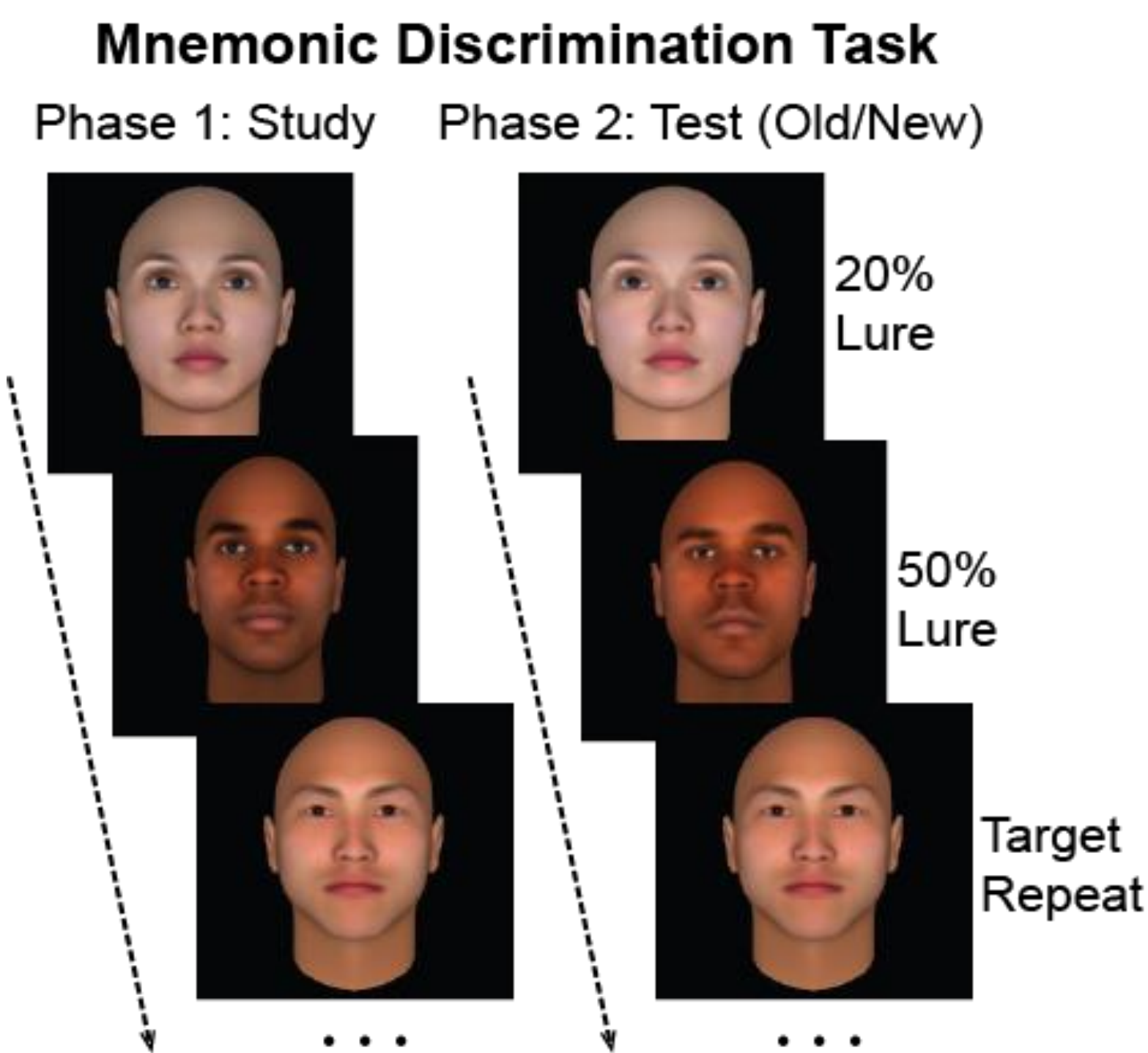
## Background

- The other-race effect (ORE) is the tendency to recognize and remember faces within one's own race more easily than those in other races.
- Prior work suggests differences in perceptual and attentional encoding contribute to the ORE in recognition memory<sup>1</sup>
- Considering the ORE is a memory effect, we set out to more thoroughly characterize the contributions of memory mechanisms in generating the ORE.
- To this end, we developed a task informed by computational models of medial temporal lobe (MTL) contributions to episodic memory<sup>2-3</sup> This task taxes mnemonic discrimination--the capacity to reject lure distractors in the presence of mnemonic interference from prior similar presentations.
- In addition to the fusiform face area, we characterize the involvement of MTL regions, perirhinal cortex and hippocampus, in the generation of this effect, during both encoding and retrieval.

## Methods

### Task Design

- Encoding phase for same-race (SR) and other-race (OR) faces followed by an old/new recognition test phase.
- 8 blocks in total. 22 faces shown per phase.
- Trial Types during Test/Retrieval Phase:
  - Target Repeats (TR):** Exact repeat of encoded face. Correct answer 'Yes, seen before'
  - Lure Distractor (LD):** Similar-looking to an encoded face. Correct answer 'No, not seen before'
- Lures varied in parametric similarity to encoded/1st presentation
- Using FaceGen Randomness tool, lure distractors were generated to vary 20 – 50% from 'parent' faces.
- Presentation order (parent or similar lure) was counterbalanced across study and test



### MRI Methods

#### fMRI scan sample

Sample size: 21: 10 females, 11 Males  
 Demographics: 12 South-East Asian  
 9 East-Asian

#### Localizer scan

- 2 run, block design
- counterbalanced blocks of:
  - Same-Race (SR) faces
  - Other-Race (OR) faces
  - Every-day objects
  - Phase-scrambled SR & OR faces

#### Experimental Scan

- 4 runs, event-related design
- Per run, 2 blocks of interleaved study/test phases of the Mnemonic Discrimination task

#### Preliminary Analysis

##### ROI Definition

- Subject-specific **Fusiform Face area (FFA)** ROI created with localizer scan, using contrast of: **Faces > (Objects and Scrambled faces)** thresholded at  $p = .0001$

- Perirhinal Cortex (PrC)** and **Hippocampus (Hipp)** created using in-house hand-drawn ROI template

##### Univariate Analysis

- Modeled 16 regressors of interest across:
  - Task Phase (Encoding/Retrieval),
  - Trial Type (Target/Lure Pair)
  - Stimulus Race (SR/ OR)
  - Accuracy (Correct/ Incorrect)
- Extracted beta estimates from left and right FFA, PrC, and Hipp

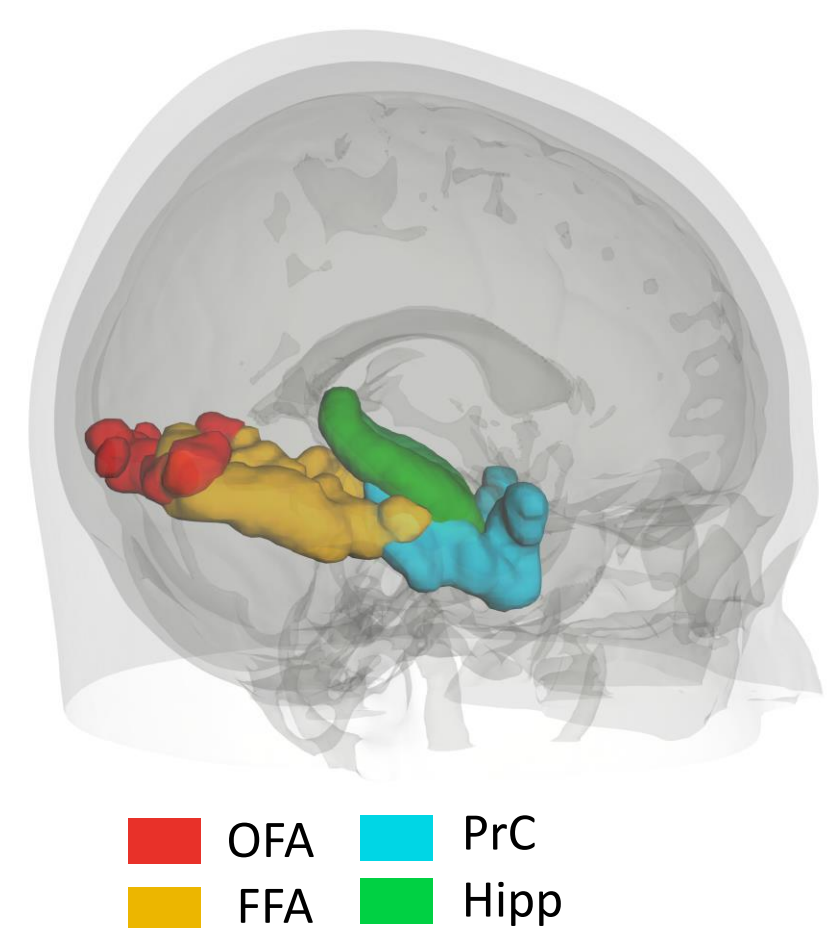
## Legend

- Same-Race (SR) Stim.
- Other-Race (OR) Stim.

- Interaction
- Main Effect
- Post-hoc Effect, after MC Correction
- Trending

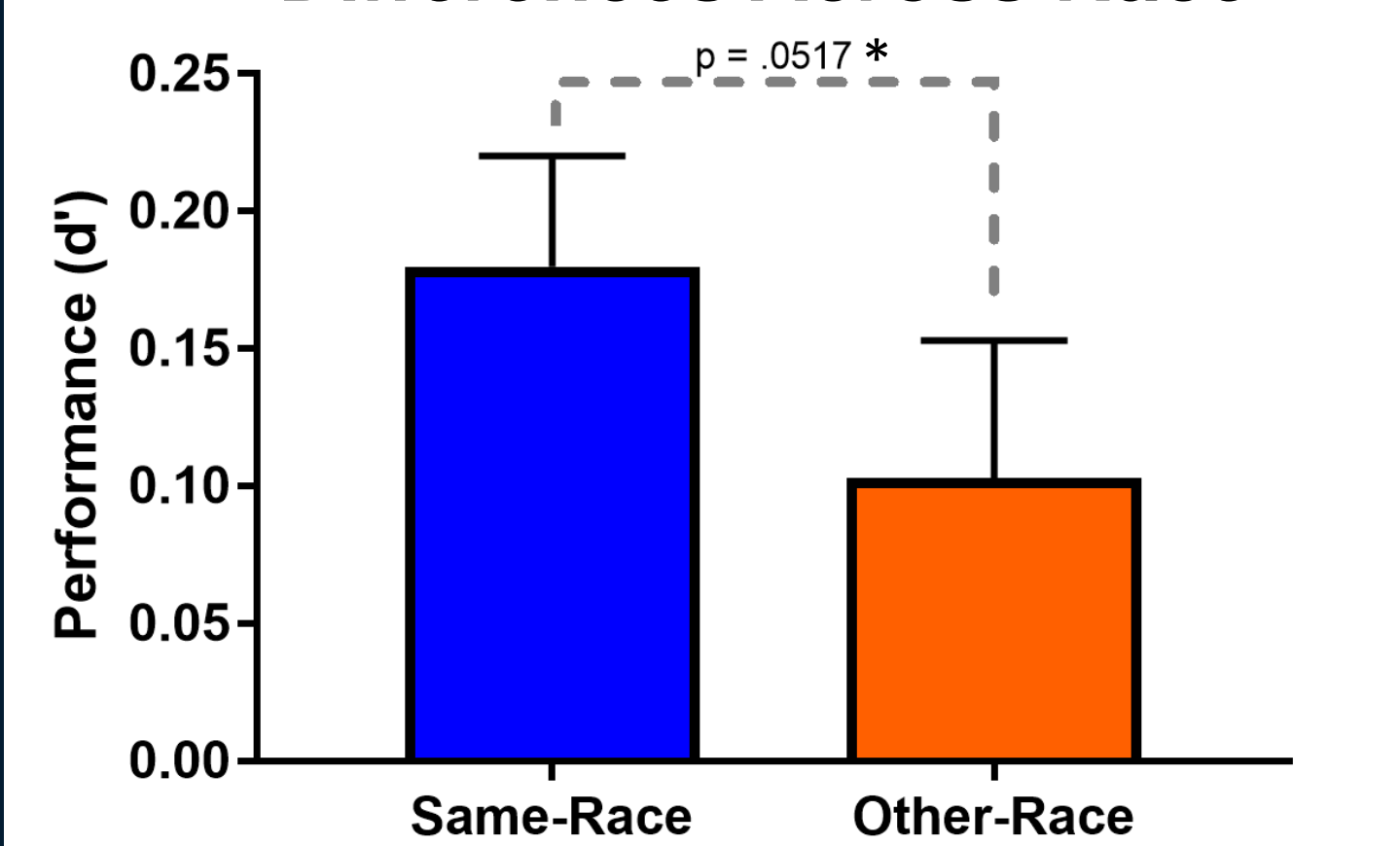
Figure Abbreviations

- Enc. Encoding
- FFA Fusiform Face Area
- Hipp Hippocampus
- LCR Lure-Distractor Correct Rejection
- LFA Lure-Distractor False Alarm
- PrC Perirhinal Cortex
- Subs. Subsequent
- Stim. Stimulus
- TH Target-Repeat Hit
- TM Target-Repeat Miss



## A. Behavioral Results

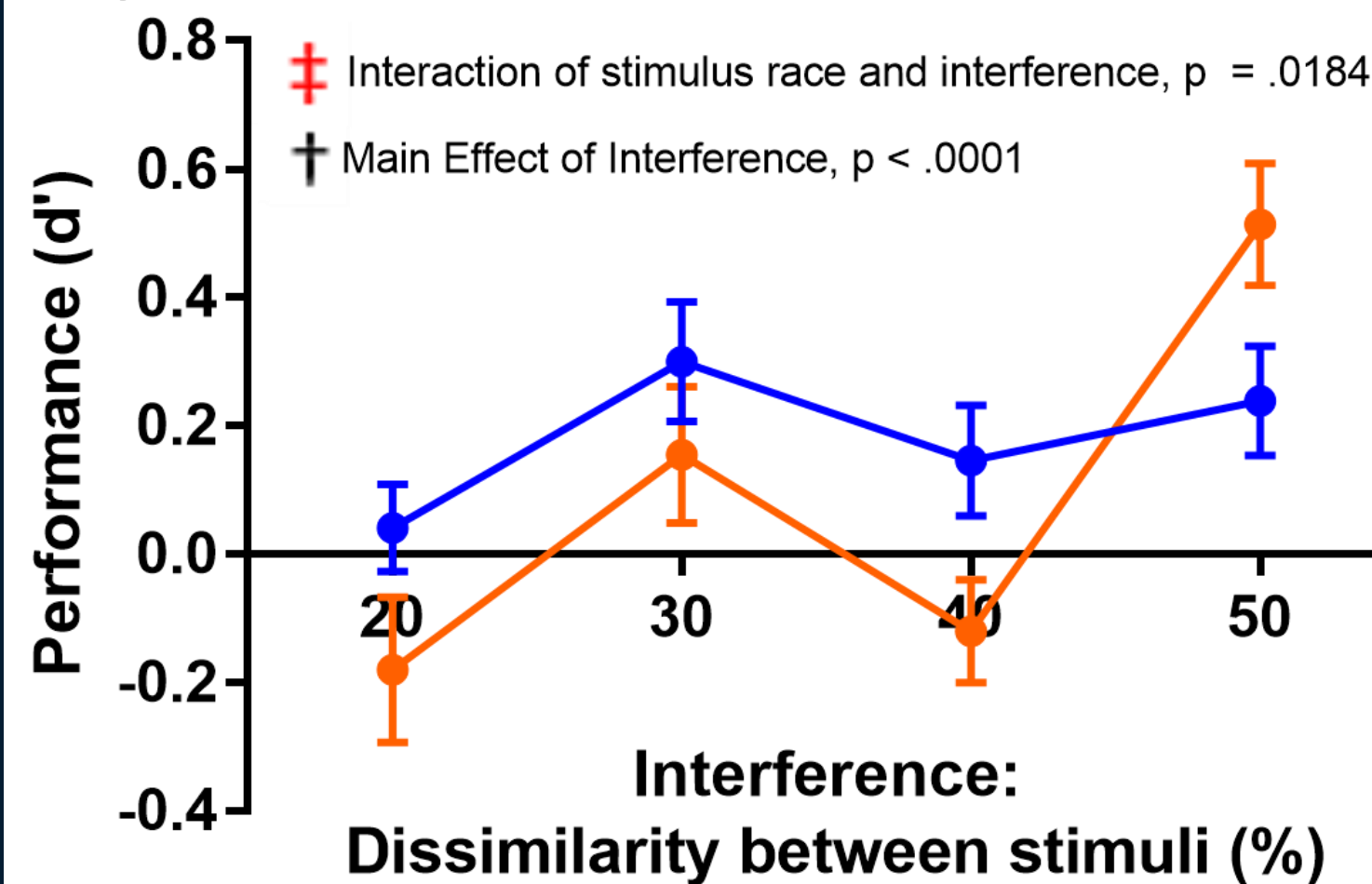
### Face Recognition Performance Differences Across Race



$$d' = Z(\text{hit rate}) - Z(\text{false alarm rate})$$

\* Current sample size only 78% powered to detect the above effect, based on a priori power analysis of our previously published results, where  $p < .0001^4$ .

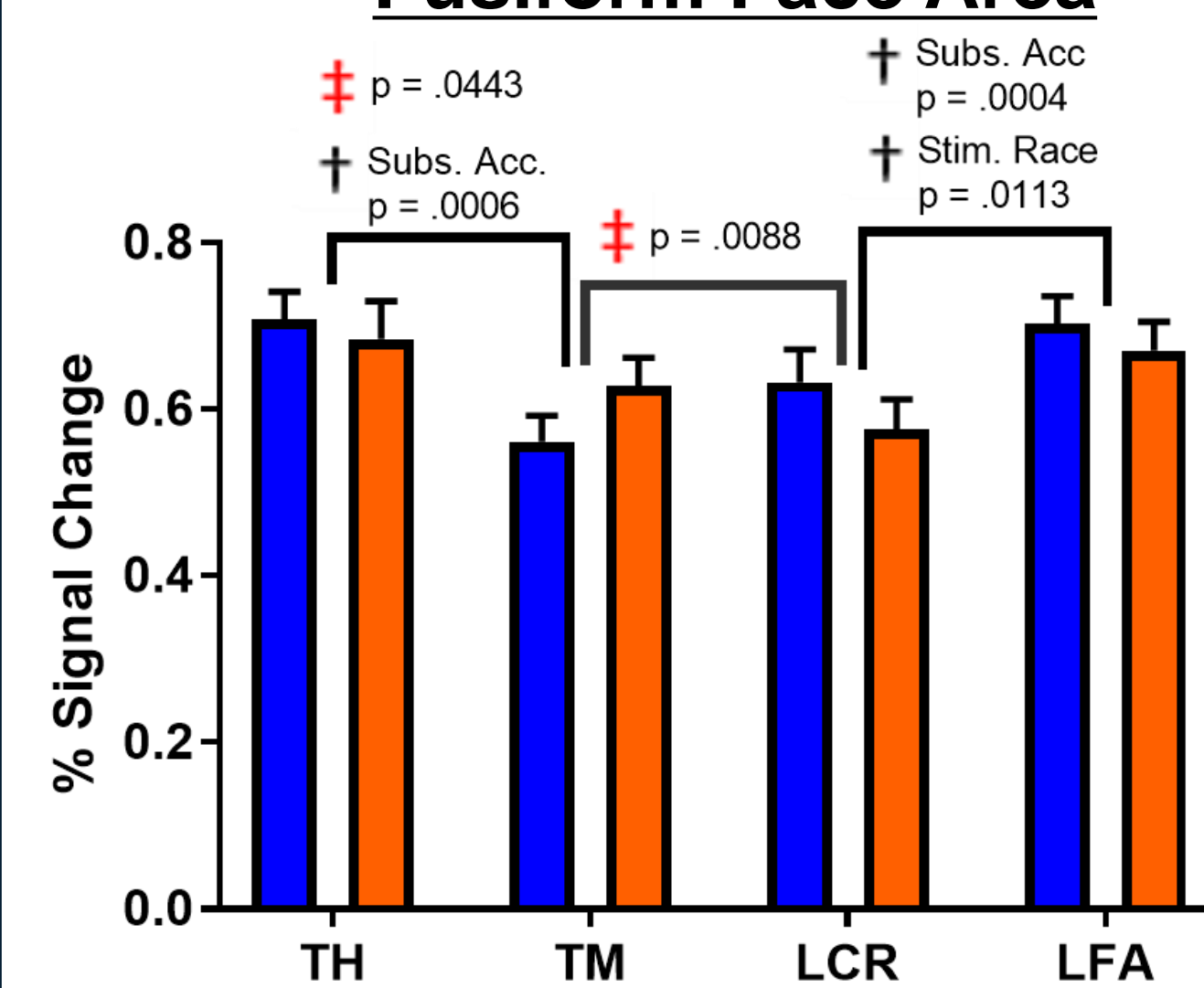
### Performance as a function of Stimulus Race and Interference



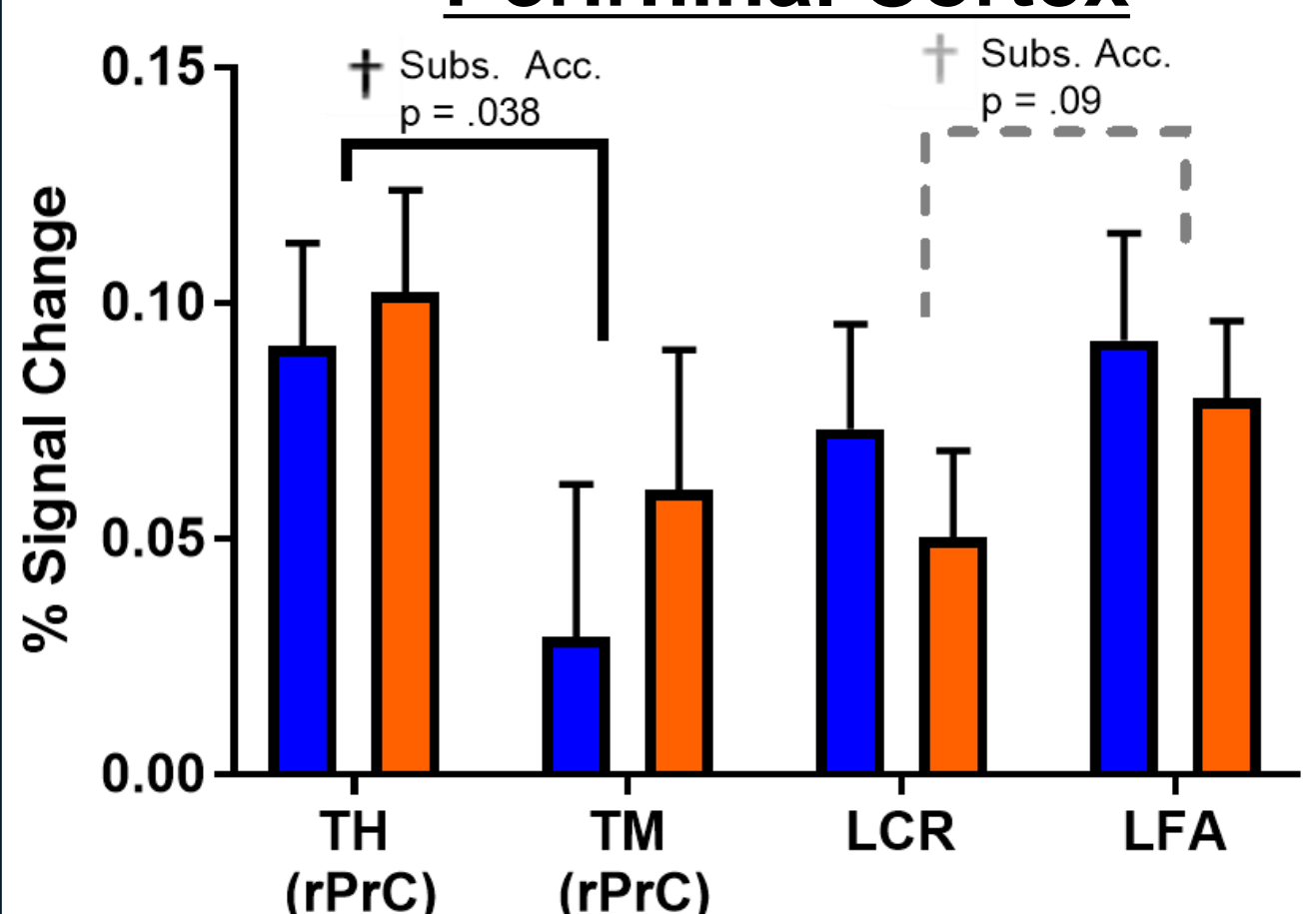
SR recognition is trending higher overall. Performance is further modulated by race and interference, where performance is better for SR faces at high and intermediate levels of interference (20 – 40 %) and is better for OR faces at the lowest interference level (50%).

## B. Encoding Activity Associated with Subsequent Performance

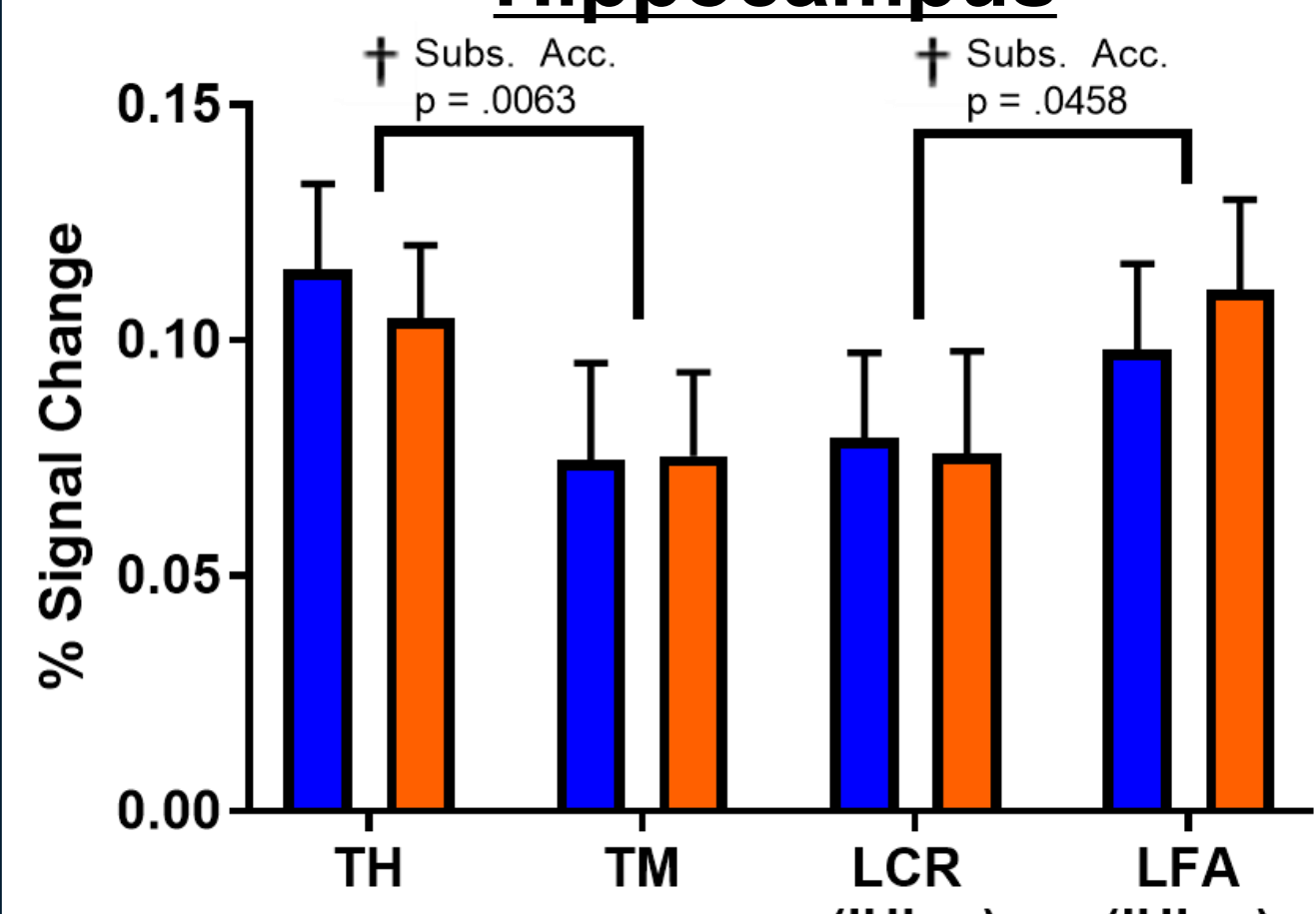
### Fusiform Face Area



### Perirhinal Cortex



### Hippocampus

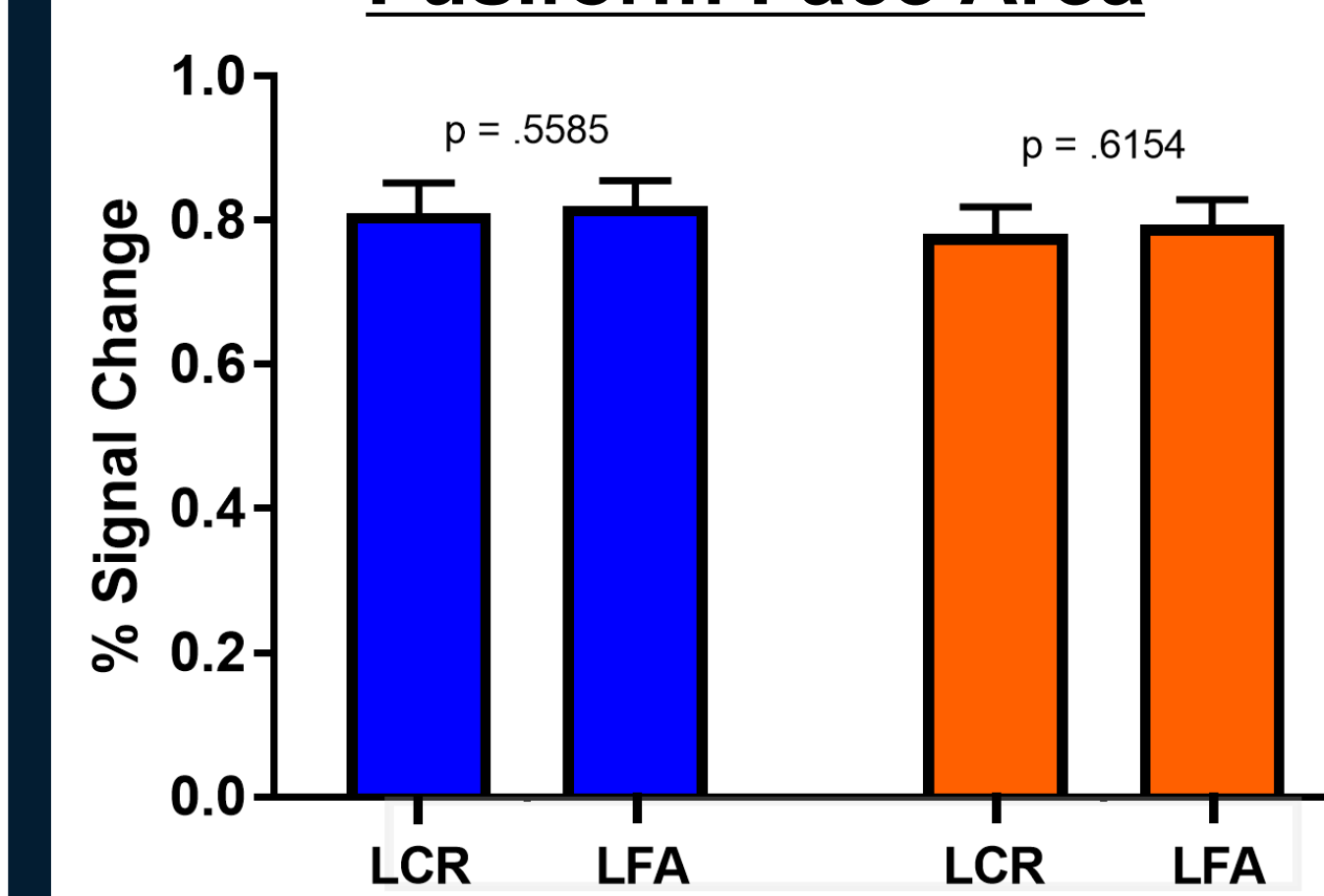


Encoding activity across ROIs demonstrates a **strong subsequent memory effect**; Higher activity to faces during encoding is associated with subsequent memories/'Yes, seen this face before' response types, **independent of accuracy**. Higher encoding activity therefore affords subjects an accuracy advantage for target repeats, and a disadvantage for lure distractors.

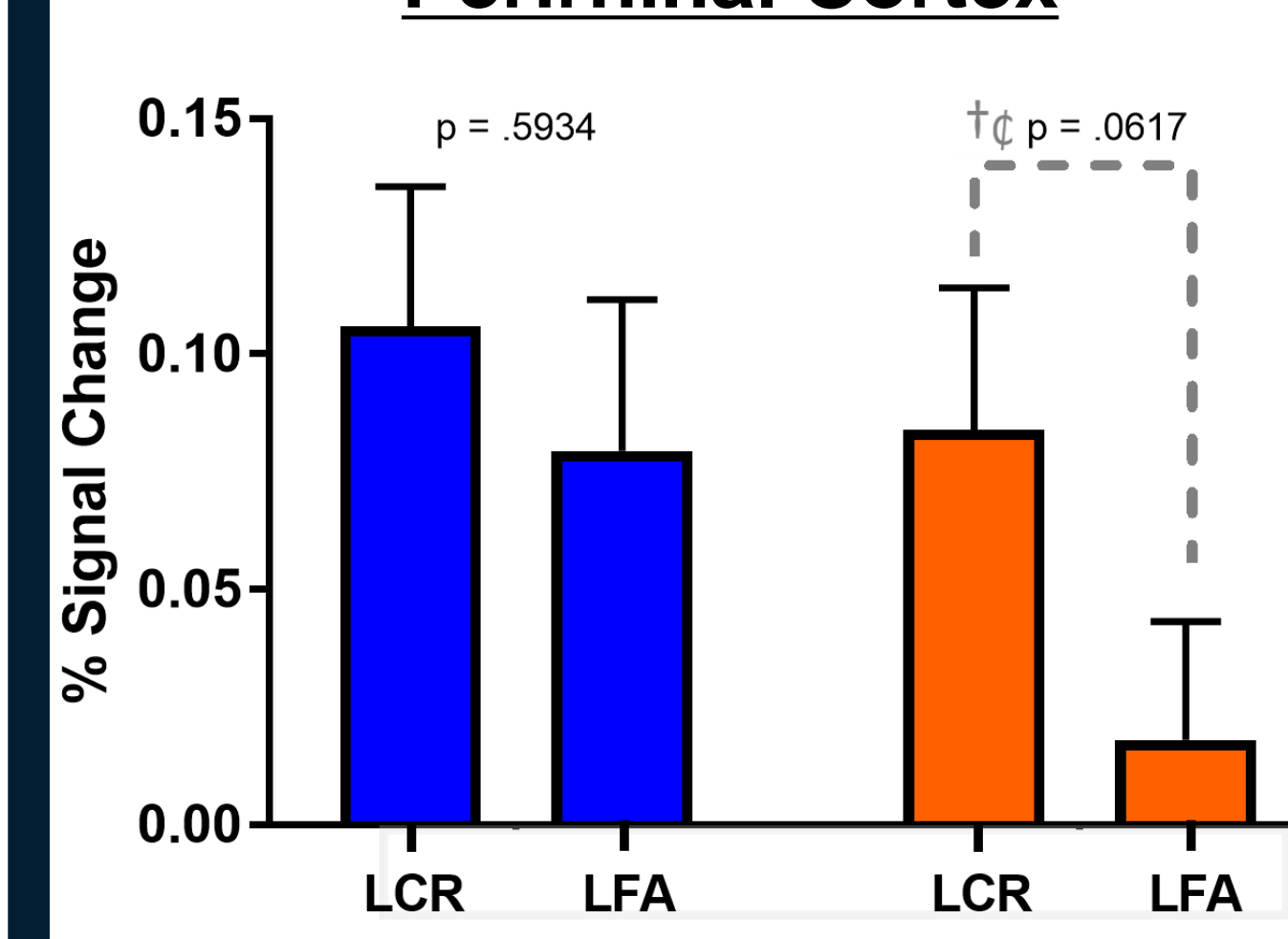
In addition, FFA demonstrates **interactions between the race of face stimuli and subsequent accuracy**. Encoding activity leading to accurate responses (TH and LCR) is higher in magnitude for SR relative to OR faces, while encoding activity leading to forgetting (TM) is higher for OR relative to SR faces.

## C. Retrieval Activity – Potential Regional Differences

### Fusiform Face Area



### Perirhinal Cortex

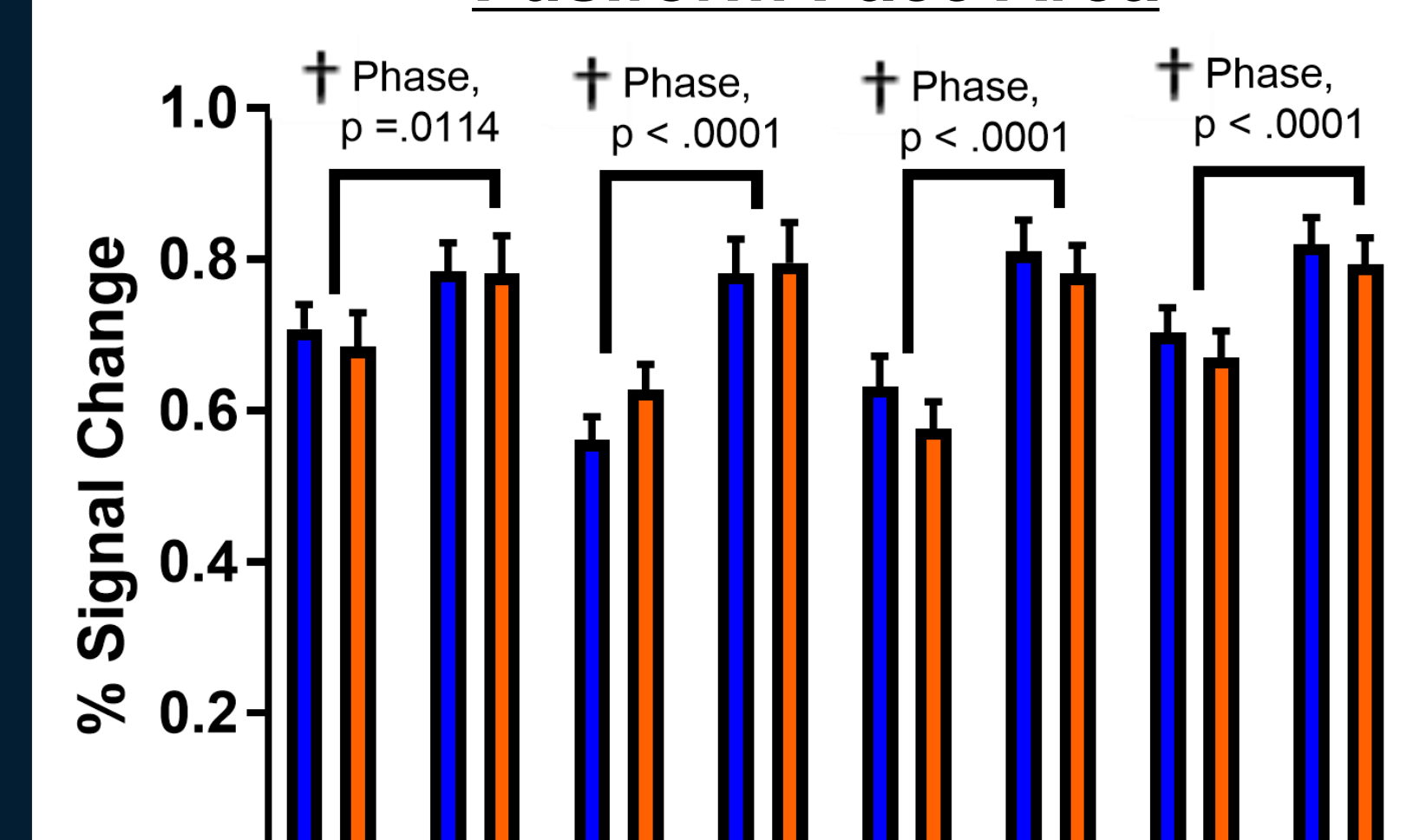


### Accuracy of Response to Lure Distractors

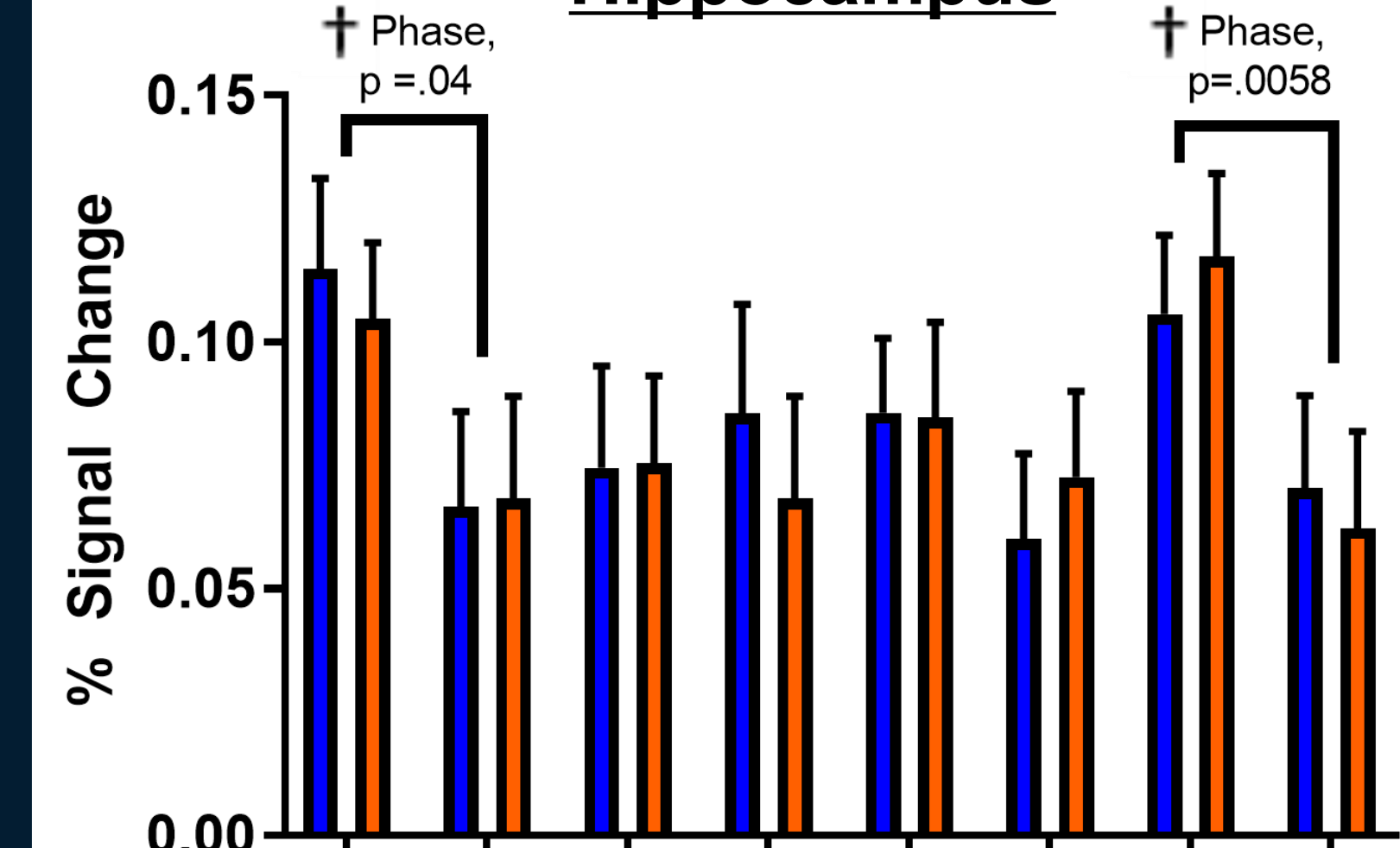
During retrieval, **FFA activity is indiscriminate across trials**. In the PrC, there is a trending decrement in activity specific to OR faces associated with false memories/ incorrect lure responses.

## D. Encoding-Retrieval Facilitation and Suppression

### Fusiform Face Area



### Hippocampus



### Corresponding Encoding- and Retrieval-Trial Face Pairings

During memory retrieval, **FFA** demonstrates non-specific/agnostic **exposure-related facilitation**, i.e., increased retrieval activity to all trial types. **Hippocampus** demonstrates **exposure-related suppression** (decreased retrieval activity) specific to trials that subjects believe they saw before, independent of accuracy (TH and LFA).

## Take-Home Messages

- A commonly reported link between high encoding activity and successful subsequent memory, may in some cases be more appropriately considered a **link between high activity and memory – independent of actual truth or accuracy**. An association between high encoding activity and subsequent false alarms may have implications for mistaken eyewitness testimony.
- Non-traditional face regions may be recruited to support successful face recognition**, and a network of regional differences (rather than localized ones) may contribute to behavioral deficits in other-race face recognition.
- Future steps: Network-based and representational analysis may illuminate differences in SR/OR recognition** that traditional univariate analysis is not sensitive to

## References

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