Evaluating faces and bodies: Does body information influence face perception?

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Results

Congruency
A repeated measures ANOVA indicated significant effects for accuracy (p < .001) (Figure 3).

Alignment
A repeated measures ANOVA did not indicate significant effects for accuracy or reaction times (p > .05) (Figure 5).

Difficulty (Morph Levels)
A repeated measures ANOVA indicated significant effects for accuracy (p < .001) (Figure 4).

Congruency x Difficulty Interaction
Post-Hoc comparisons (Bonferroni holm) indicated that the congruency effect was significant for each difficulty level (p < .001) (Figure 5).

Discussion

Hypothesis 1: Congruency
- There was a significant difference in the means of morph levels in congruent conditions compared to incongruent conditions, corroborating previous research [1].

Hypothesis 2: Alignment
- Does support findings of a previous study which similarly did not detect a difference in accuracy scores in whole persons.
- Overall, body effect was analytic.

Hypothesis 3: Morph Levels
- Unique presentation of the "same-different" task, utilizing five levels of face morphs and investigating responses in same-difference face identification.
- Findings indicated significant mean differences in both reaction times and accuracy.
- A possible explanation: when there is a lack of face information, individuals may more readily rely on the body for informational cues [3].

Future directions: revisit the face-body composite paradigm through studying how same-difference judgments of the body are influenced by the face, introducing a possible face effect.

References


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