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An IPA Theory of Self-Face Recognition

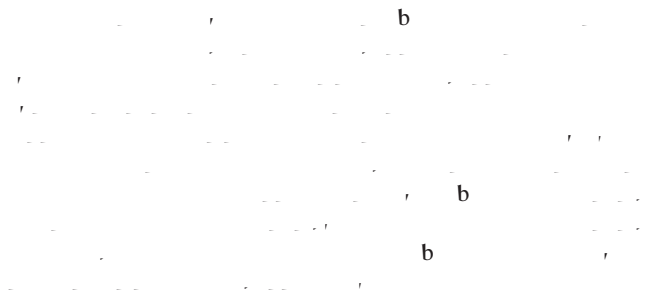
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Mean Response Accuracy (%) in Experiment 1

	Me + Positive		Me + Negative	
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>
+	78.5	3.2	75.2	4.1
-	76.1	2.8	73.8	3.5

Experiment 2a: SCT Priming Weakens Self-Advantage in Face Recognition



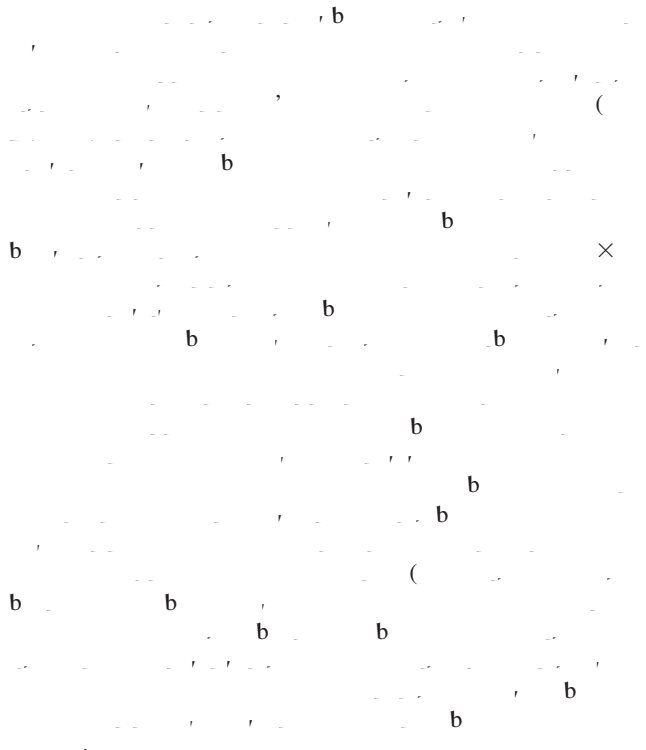
Method

Participants.

20 participants (10 men, 10 women) took part in the experiment. Mean age = 20.5 years, *SD* = 1.2 years.

Stimuli and procedure.

Stimuli were faces of 20 different individuals. The procedure was a 2 (priming) × 2 (self) × 2 (other) design. Participants were primed with either a 'Me' or 'Not Me' face. They then saw a 'Positive' or 'Negative' face. They had to respond 'Yes' or 'No' to whether the face was the same as the priming face.



Results and Discussion

A 2 (priming) × 2 (self) × 2 (other) ANOVA revealed a significant interaction between priming and self, $F(1, 19) = 10.2, p < .01, \eta^2 = .51$. This interaction was driven by a significant main effect of self, $F(1, 19) = 10.2, p < .01, \eta^2 = .51$. There was no main effect of other, $F(1, 19) = 0.1, p > .5, \eta^2 = .005$. There was no interaction between priming and other, $F(1, 19) = 0.1, p > .5, \eta^2 = .005$. There was no interaction between self and other, $F(1, 19) = 0.1, p > .5, \eta^2 = .005$. There was no interaction between priming, self, and other, $F(1, 19) = 0.1, p > .5, \eta^2 = .005$.

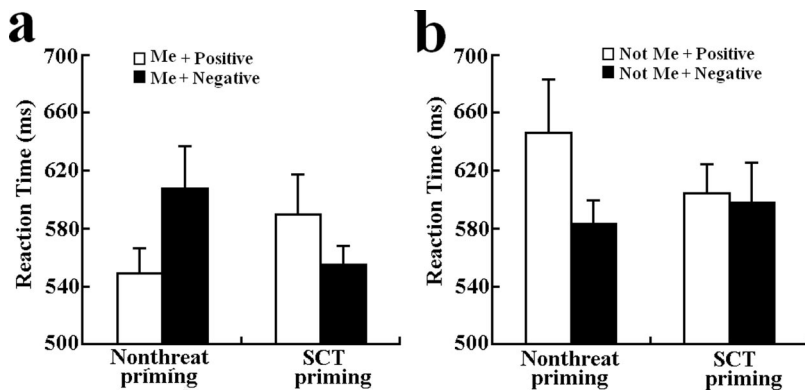


Figure 1.

Results and Discussion

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Method

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Stimuli and procedure.

Results and Discussion

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Mean Response Accuracy in Experiment 4

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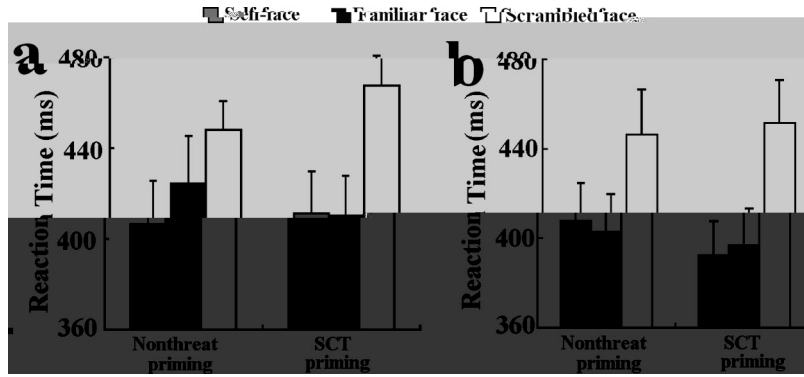


Figure 6.

General Discussion

The IPA Theory of Self-Advantage in Face Recognition

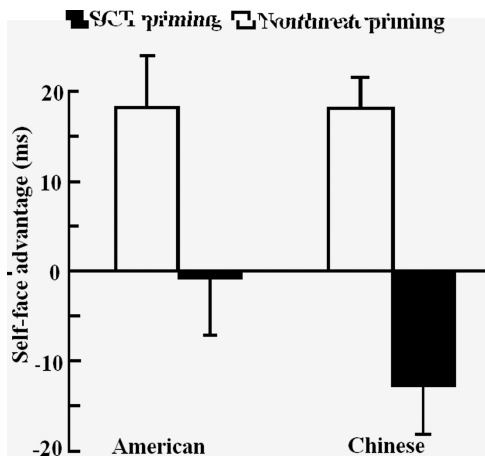


Figure 7.

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Alternative Explanations

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Self-Face Advantage in Implicit Versus Explicit Tasks

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Conclusions

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& (b NeuroReport, 17, K b b & (Brain Research Cognitive Brain Research, 20, bb K K & b V (Neuropsychologia, 45, & K (b Journal of Experiment Psychology: Human Perception and Performance, 25, K & (Nature Neuroscience, 5, b & K (Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 11, b & b (Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, 1, & (NeuroImage, 34, b, ■

Correction to Kornblum et al. (1999)

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 (Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance V,
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 (The locus of Ericksen, Simon and Stroop effects:
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