

INVESTIGATING INTERPERSONAL MEMORY JUDGMENTS AND THEIR SOCIAL OUTCOMES IN CHILDREN

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INTRODUCTION

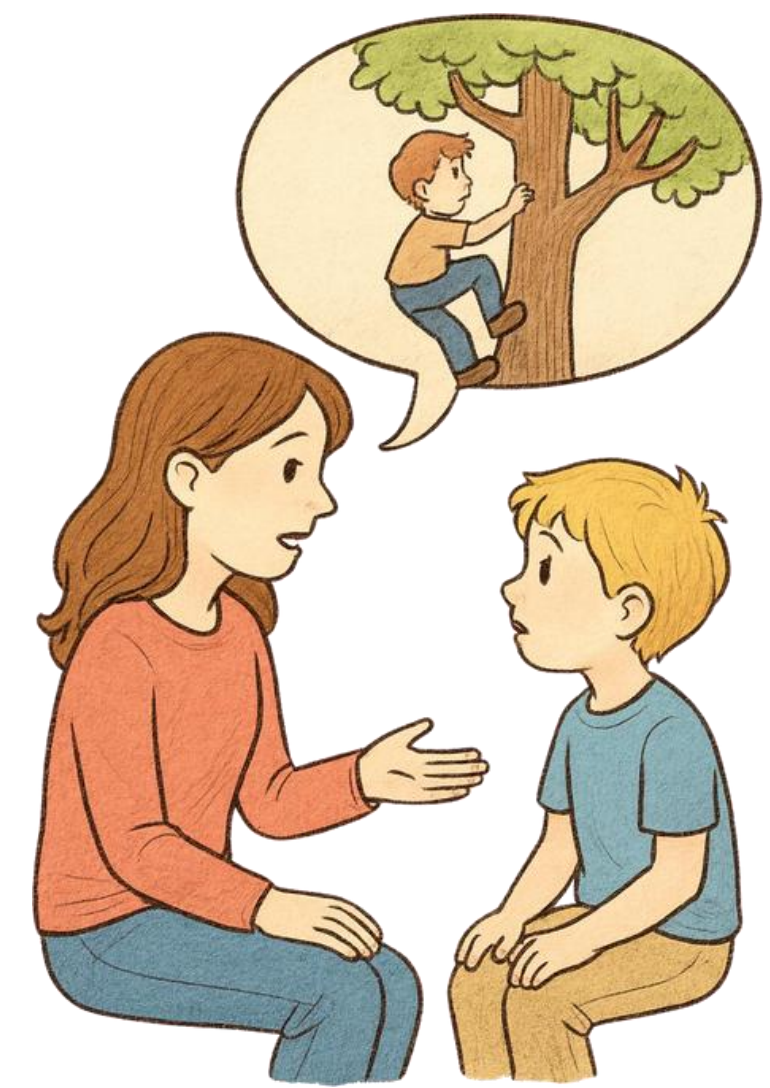
- Interpersonal memory monitoring, is a cognitive process that allows adults to evaluate whether others' memories are accurate and faithful [1][2][3].
- In adults, these judgments – that appear to rely on cues such as the **episodic richness** and **emotional valence** of the narratives [4] – have recently been suggested to influence **willingness to interact** with the narrator [5][6].
- To date, however, no study has examined these processes and their social outcomes in children.

METHOD

96 French-Speaking Children aged between **4 and 8 years and 11 months** were recruited (50 girls; $M_{age} = 6.37$; $SD = 1.45$).

1 CHILDREN HEAR THE NARRATIVES

6 narratives – framed as other children's memories – are read by the experimenter.



3 detailed narratives

Detailed/Positive
Detailed/Neutral
Detailed/random

3 undetailed narratives

Undetailed/Positive
Undetailed/Neutral
Undetailed/random

Counterbalanced across participants : they each heard 3 positive and 3 neutral as well as 3 detailed and 3 undetailed narratives

2 INTERPERSONAL MEMORY JUDGMENT

After each narrative, the participant is asked (*in a counterbalanced order across participants*) to judge the memory they just heard.

Belief in Occurrence
(2 items)
Total Score /2 (range : 0-2)

Ex : "Do you think the story really happened to the child or did they make it up?"

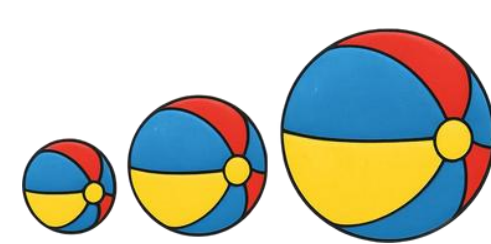
Memory Fidelity
(2 items)
Total score /2 (range 0-2)

Ex : "Do you think things happened the way the child recounts them?"

3 WILLINGNESS TO INTERACT

3 explicit items

"If the child was in your school, would you agree to play with them at break time?"



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REFERENCES

OBJECTIVES OF THIS RESEARCH

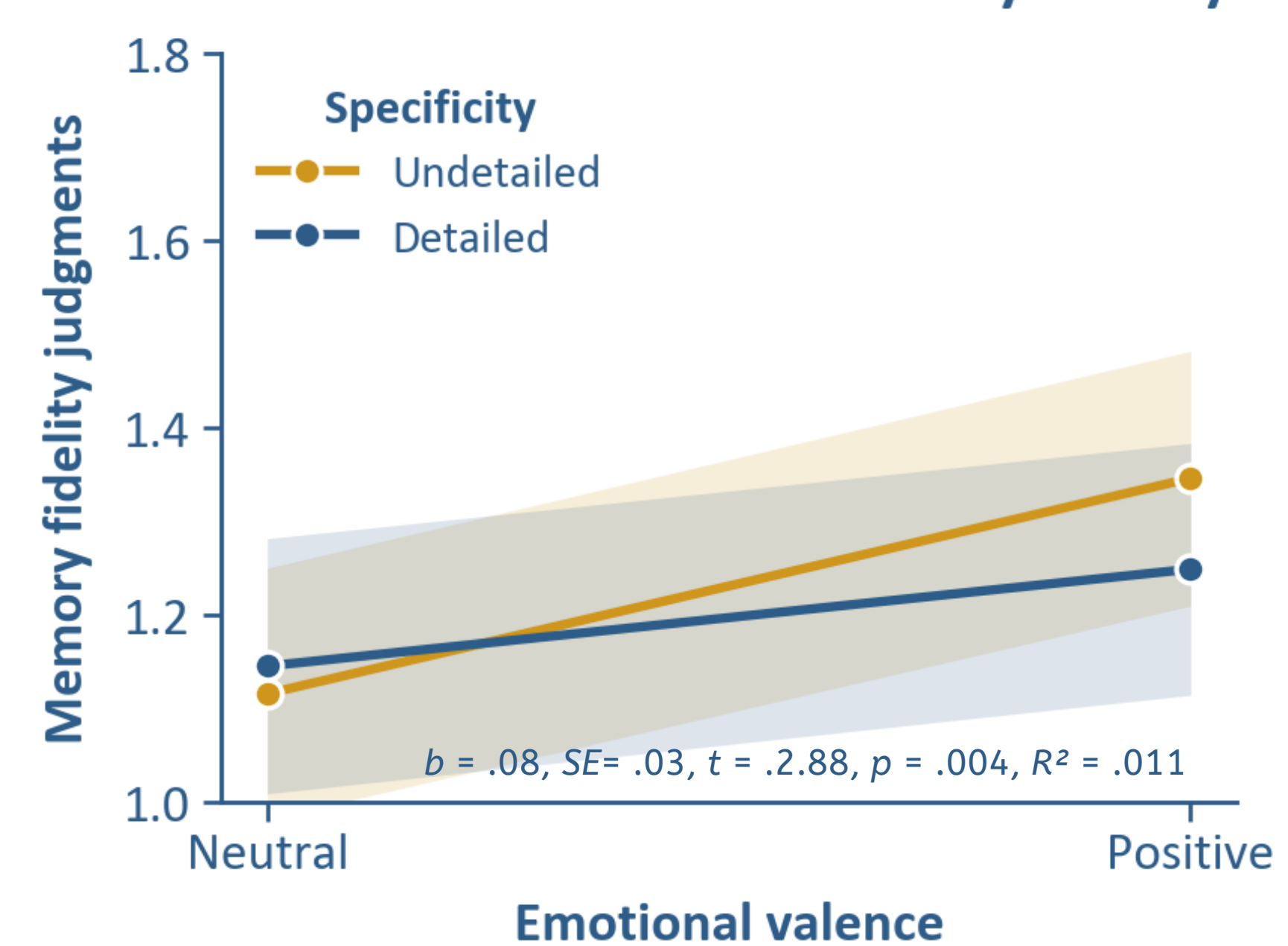
- Investigate the **cues** that guide interpersonal memory judgments in children at different stages of development.
- Explore whether the presence of these **cues** is linked to **willingness to interact** with the narrator
- Investigate the relation between **interpersonal memory judgments** and consecutive **willingness to interact** with the narrator.

RESULTS

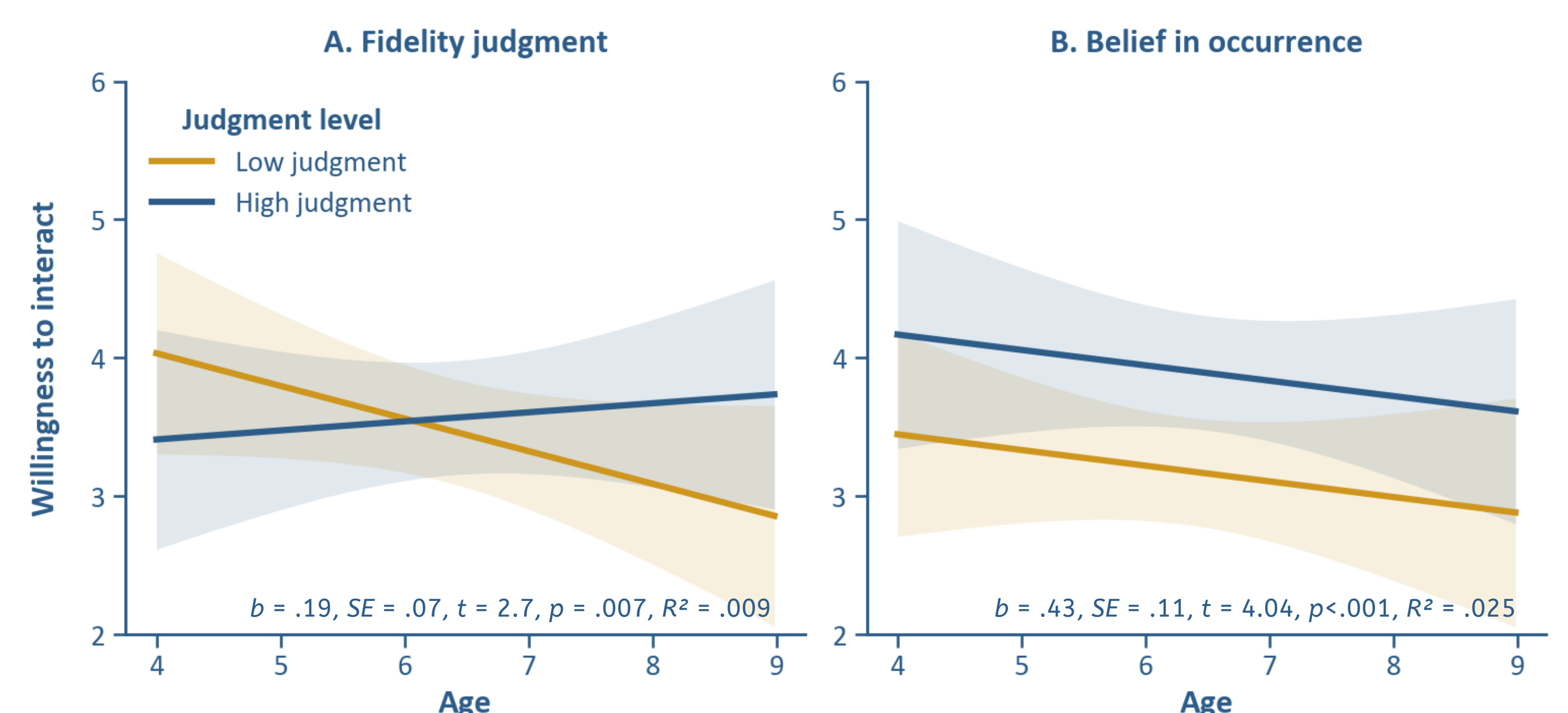
Mixed linear models were conducted and reveal :

- No effect of detail** on interpersonal memory judgments
- BUT** a **significant effect of emotion** on memory fidelity,

A. Role of Emotion on Memory Fidelity



- No significant relation between cues inside the narrative and willingness to interact.
- BUT**, our model for the influence of **fidelity judgments** on **willingness to interact** revealed an **effect of age** and an **interaction effect of age x memory fidelity**
- We also observed a **significant relation between belief in occurrence and willingness to interact**



CONCLUSION

Our results suggest that older children tend to judge narratives as more likely to have occurred, while emotion seems to play a primary role in evaluating narrative fidelity. Finally, interpersonal memory judgments appear to strongly influence children's willingness to interact with a narrator. In conclusion, this study provides new data on how interpersonal memory judgments develop in young children and how they influence social outcomes.

