



Cognitive deficits and enhancements in youth from adverse conditions

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Developmental Science







Cognitive deficits and enhancements in youth from adverse conditions: An integrative assessment using Drift Diffusion Modeling in the ABCD study

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Cognitive deficits









Neurocognitive correlates of socioeconomic status in kindergarten children

Kimberly G. Noble X, M. Frank Norman, Martha J. Farah

Cognitive adaptations

Developmental Science

SHORT REPORT

Adaptation in the face of adversity: Decrements and enhancements in children's cognitive control behavior following early caregiving instability

Andrea Fields X, Paul A. Bloom, Michelle VanTieghem, Chelsea Harmon, Tricia Choy, Nicolas L. Camacho, Lisa Gibson, Rebecca Umbach, Charlotte Heleniak, Nim Tottenham

Journal of Personality and Social Psychology

Cognitive Adaptations to Stressful Environments: When Childhood Adversity Enhances Adult Executive Function

Chiraag Mittal, Vladas Griskevicius, Jeffry A. Simpson, Sooyeon Sung, and Ethan S. Young University of Minnesota

The Journal of Child **Psychology and Psychiatry**



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Working for the future: parentally deprived Nigerian Children have enhanced working memory ability

Tochukwu Nweze 🔀, Mary Basil Nwoke, Juliet Ifeoma Nwufo, Richard Ikechukwu Aniekwu, Florian Lange



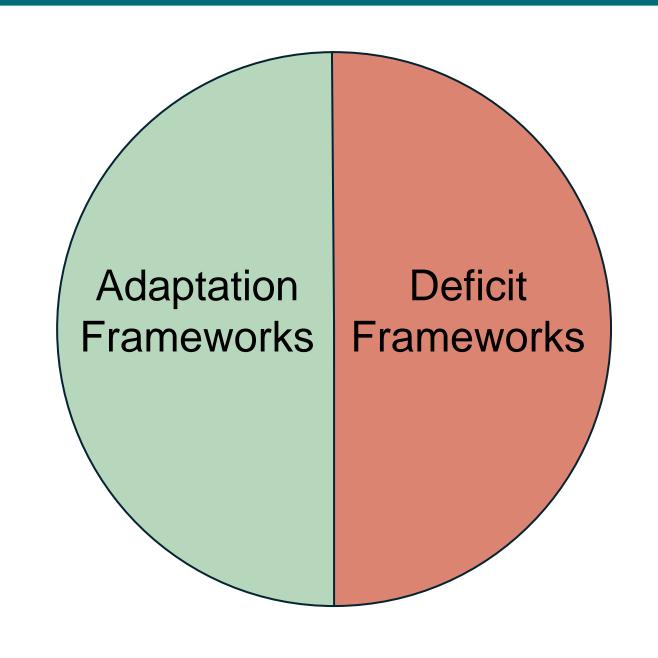


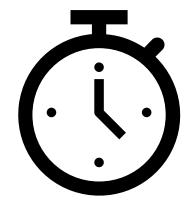
EMPIRICAL ARTICLE © Open Access © (*) (*)



Hidden talents in context: Cognitive performance with abstract versus ecological stimuli among adversity-exposed youth

Ethan S. Young X, Willem E. Frankenhuis, Danielle J. DelPriore, Bruce J. Ellis

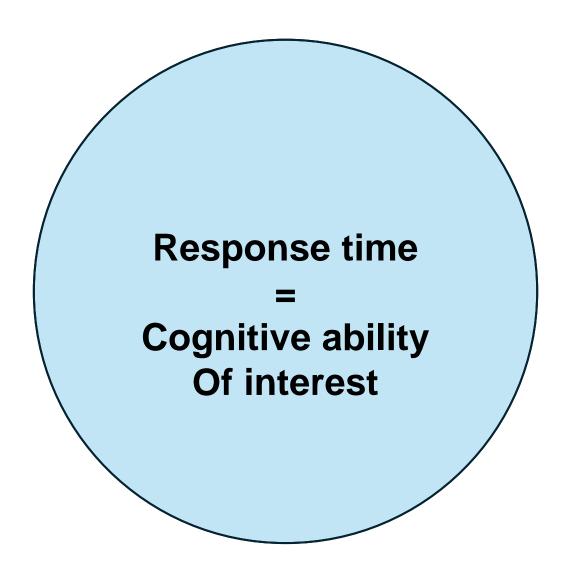




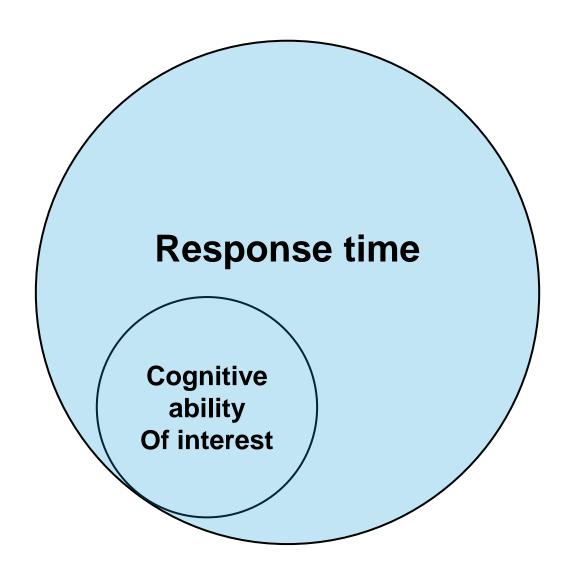
= cognitive ability



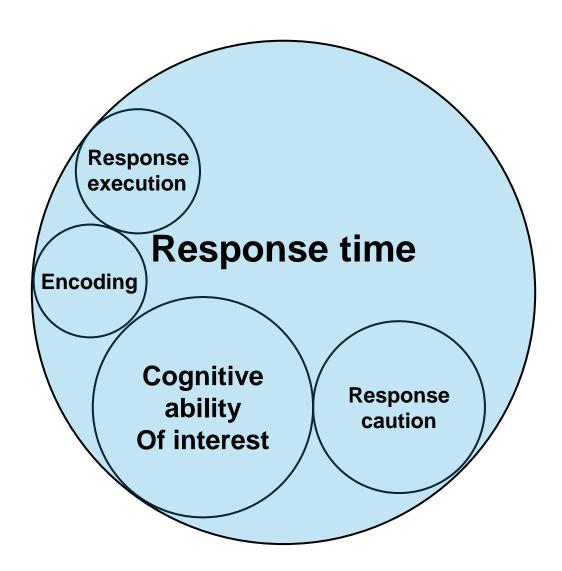
Problem 1: Coarse indicators of ability



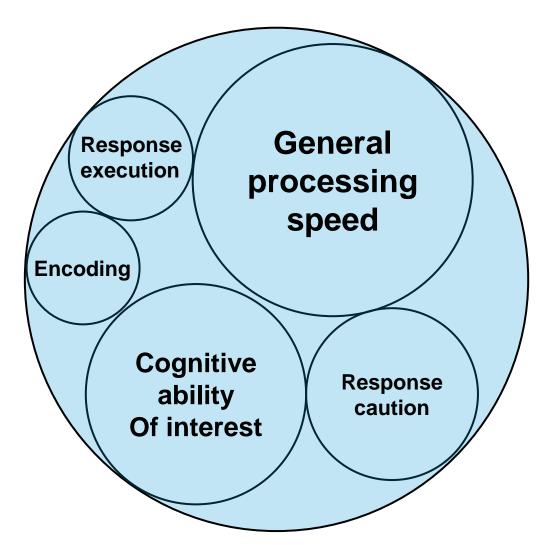
Problem 1: Coarse indicators of ability



Problem 1: Coarse indicators of ability



Problem 2: Shared cognitive processes



ABCD Data



N = 10,563 US children aged 9-10

Training set: 1,500

Test set: 9,063



"We fight a lot in our family"



Material deprivation (7 items)

"Needed food but couldn't afford to buy it or couldn't afford to go out to get it"

ABCD Data



N = 10,563 US children aged 9-10

Training set: 1,500

Test set: 9,063



Visual processing



Inhibition / cognitive control

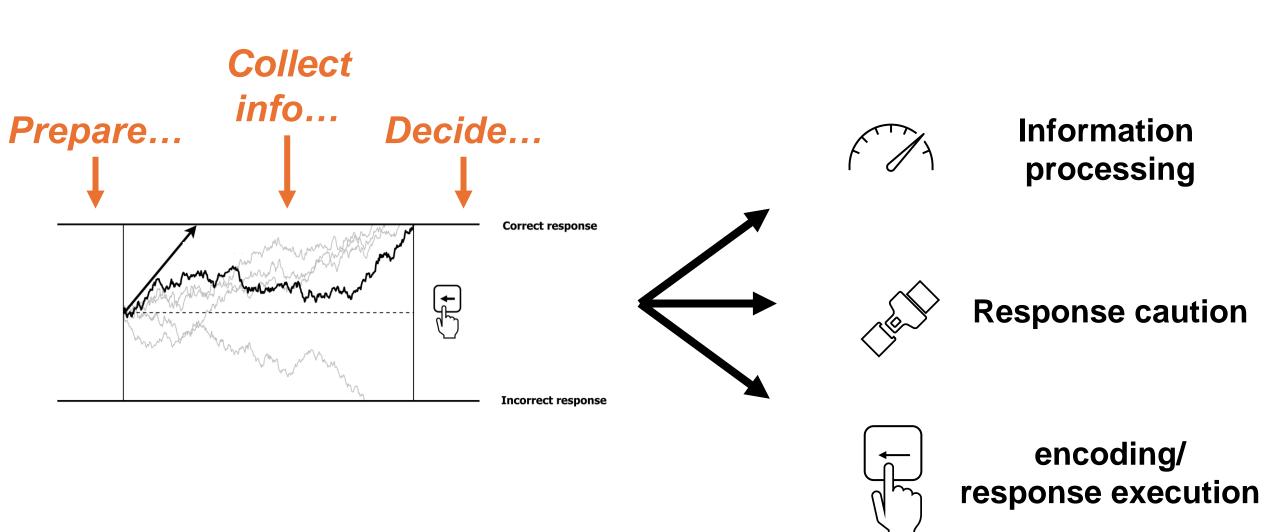
Dimensional Change Card Sort Task

Attention Shifting

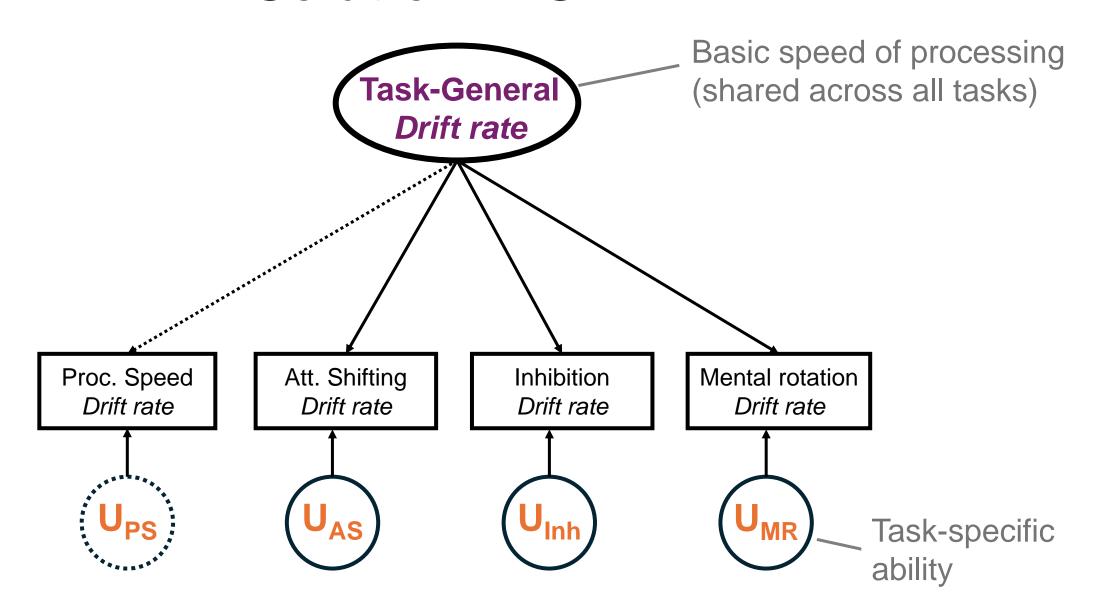
Mental Rotation Task

Visual-spatial processing

Solution 1: Drift Diffusion Modeling



Solution 2: SEM

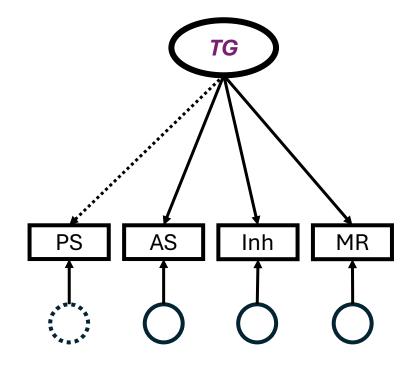


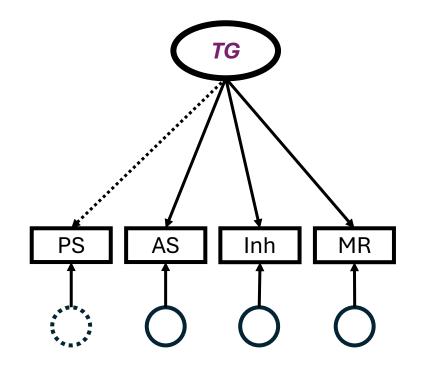
SEM

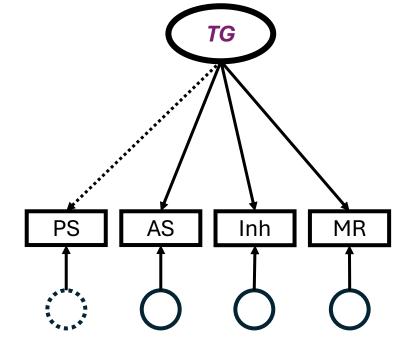
Drift rate

Boundary separation

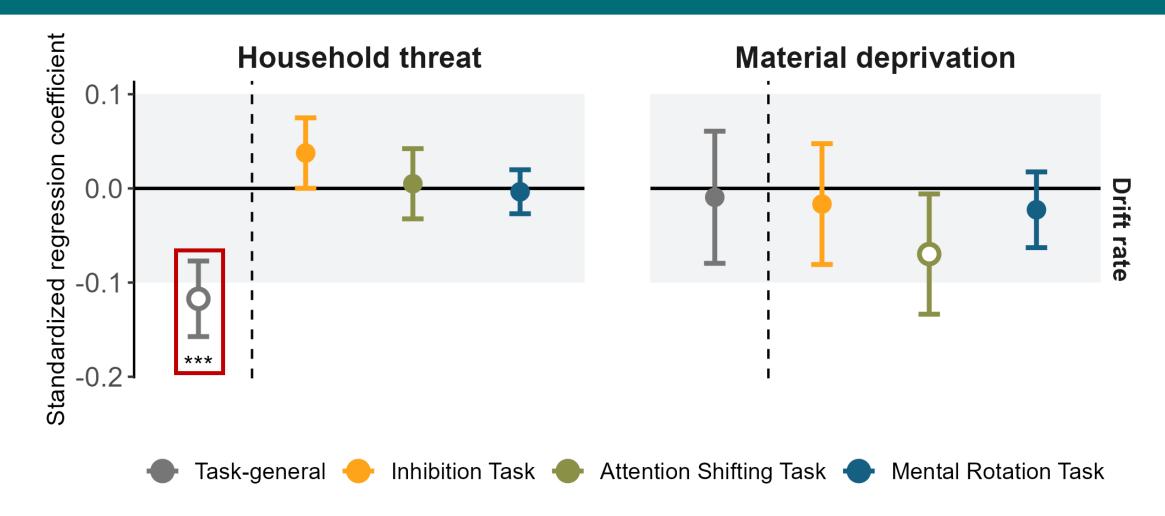
Non-decision time



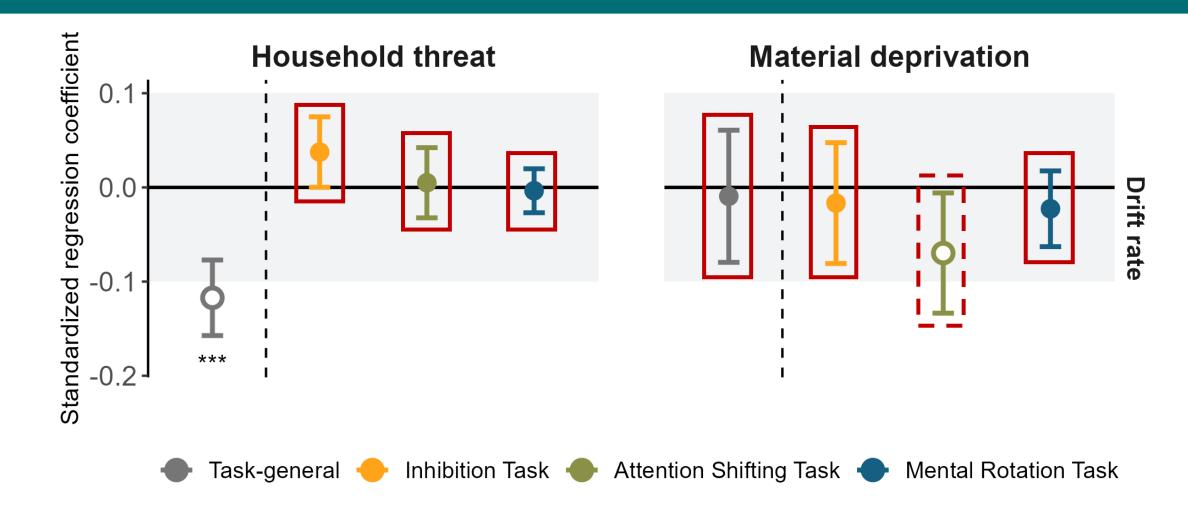




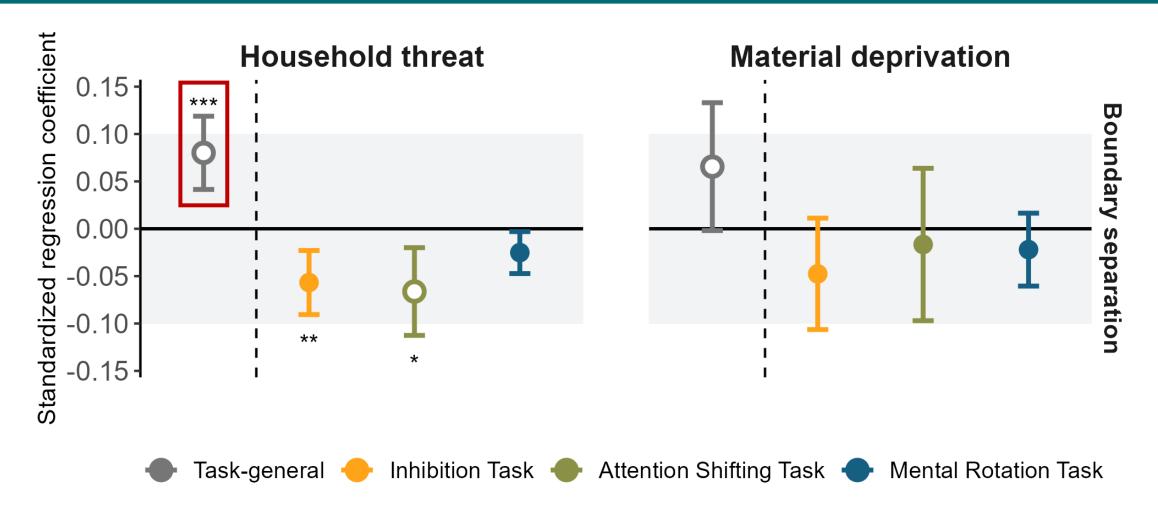
^{*} Not shown: covariances between task-general factors and task-specific factors within tasks



Lowered performance due to task-general speed of processing



Mostly practical equivalence for task-specific effects



HIGHER task-general response caution, But LOWER response caution for the shifting task

Conclusions

Raw performance ≠ cognitive ability!

Mostly task-general, not task-specific effects

Support for deficit framework, but also strategy differences

Thank you!

Collaborators:



Meriah DeJoseph



