

A verbal and non-verbal task battery for first- and second-order theory of mind - data from adults and primary school children from Germany and Greece

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Background

Theory of Mind (ToM)

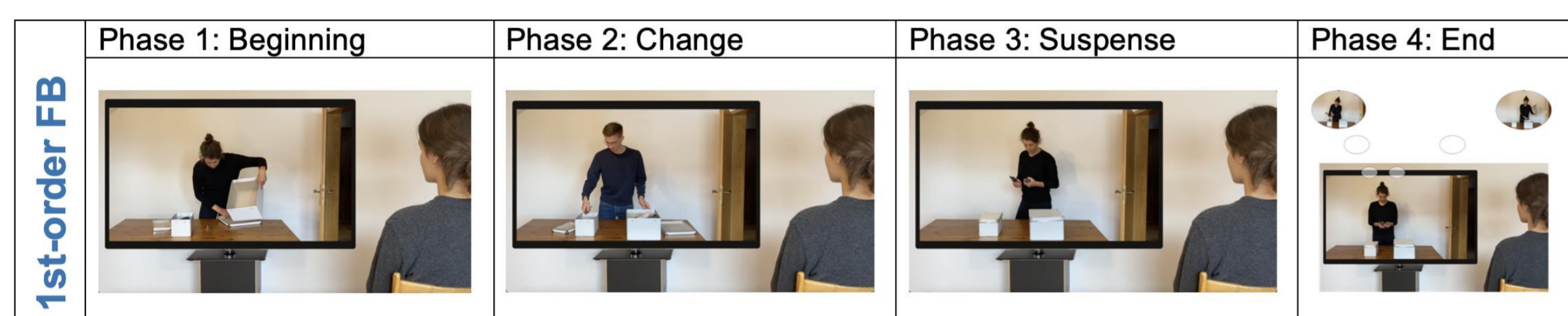
- Ability to attribute mental states to others that may be distinct from one's own [1];
- 1st-order ToM: taking into consideration another person's beliefs;
- 2nd-order ToM: taking into consideration another person's beliefs about someone else's beliefs;
- False Belief (FB): understanding that a person's belief can differ from reality.

ToM and language skills

- Language skills powerful predictor of ToM performance [2];
- Autistic children often fail ToM tasks [3], unclear if due to ToM deficits or high language demands of the tasks;
- There are low verbal tools for 1st-order FB ToM [4];
- No existing non-verbal tools that test both 1st- and 2nd-order FB ToM.

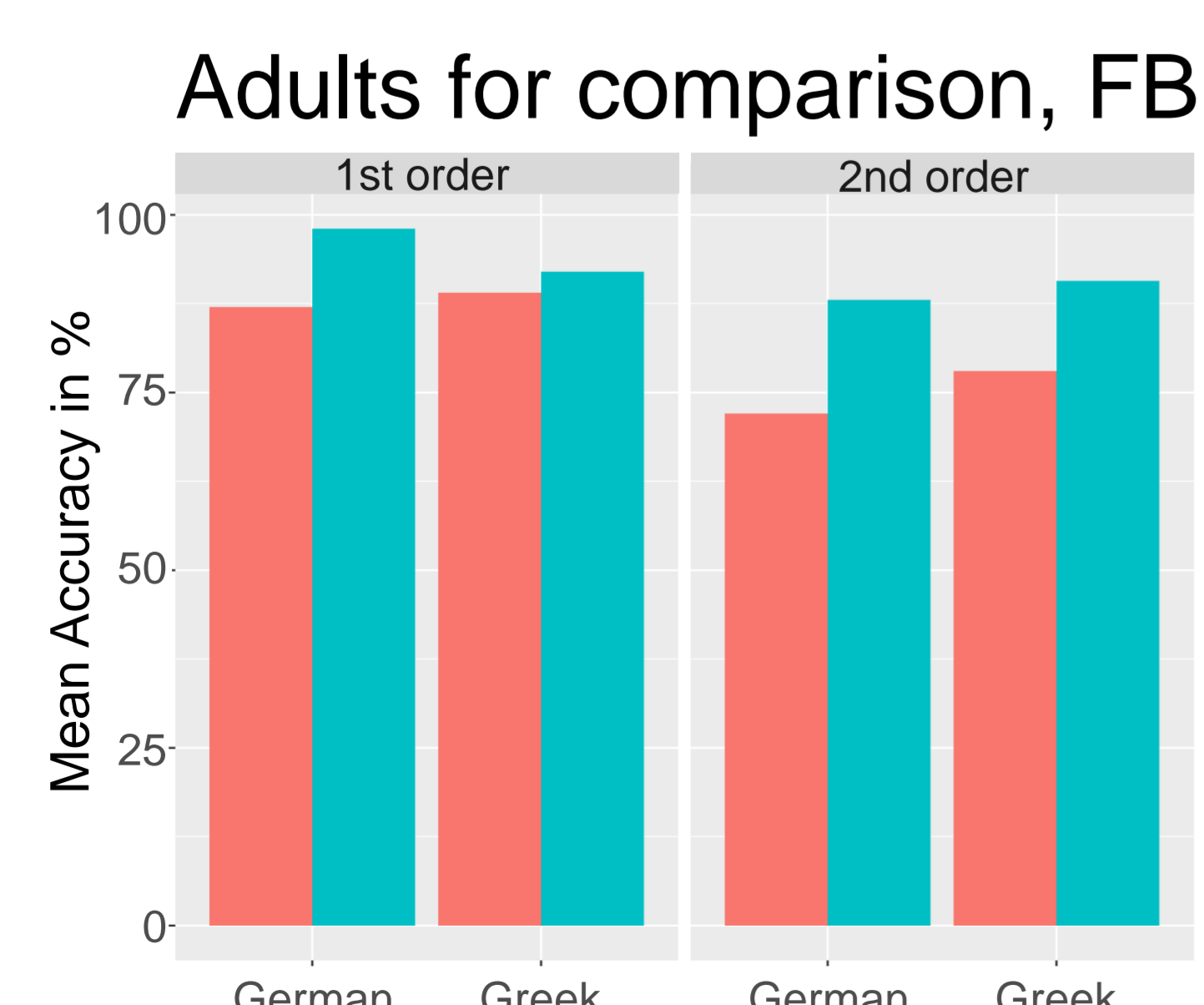
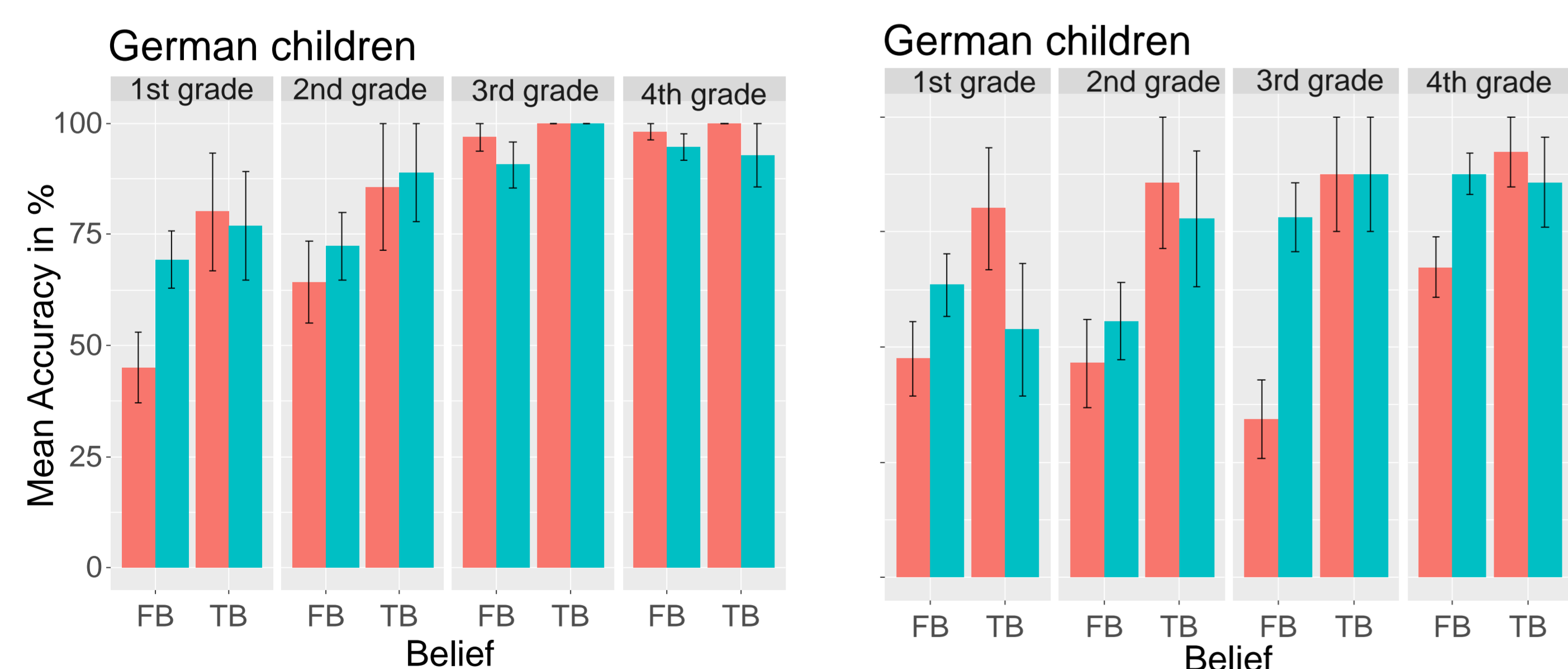
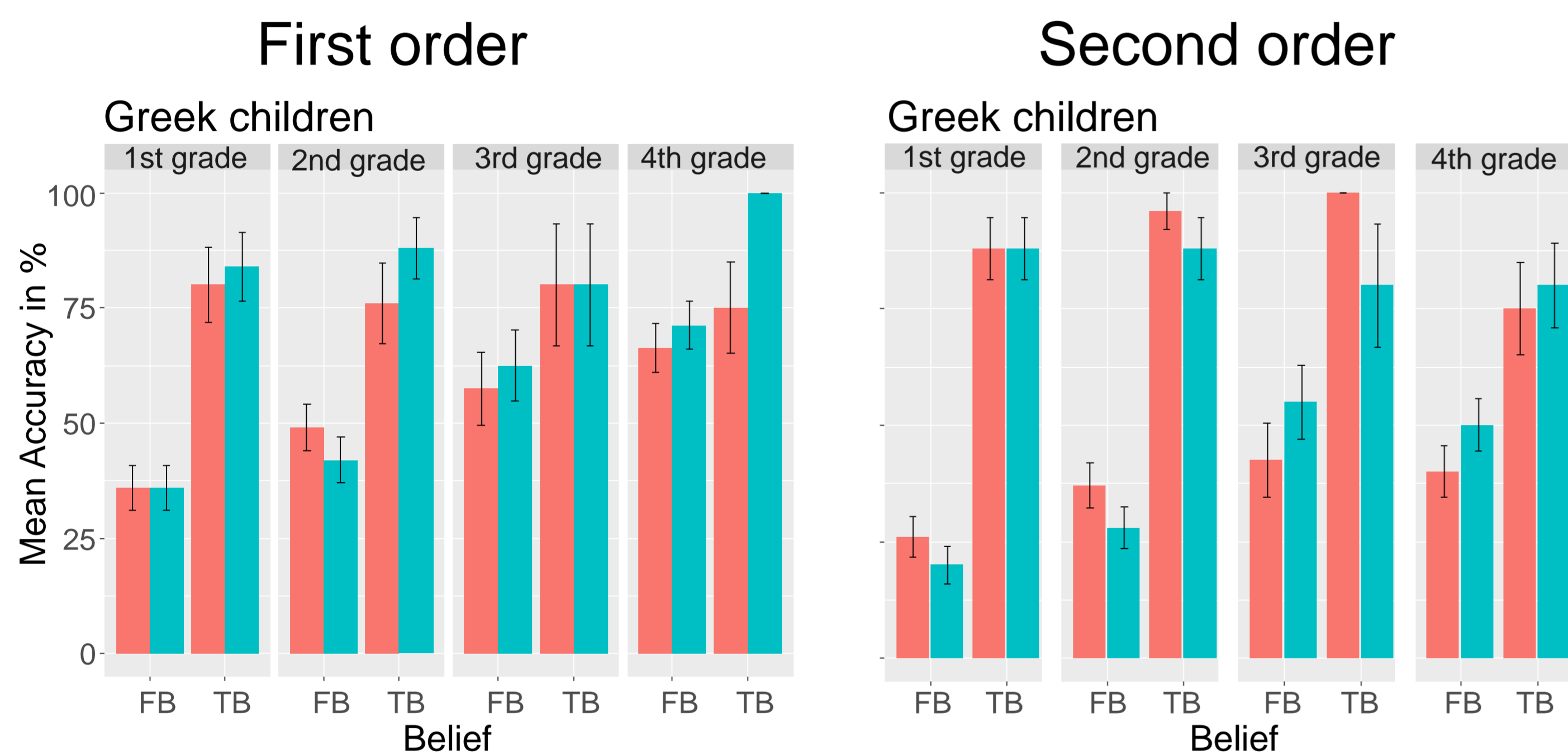
Study aim: Developing a new tool that enables testing for 1st- and 2nd-order FB ToM in a verbal and non-verbal task and is appropriate for both adults and children.

Method



Child study: 3 practice + 10 experimental videos; adult study: 3 practice + 16 experimental videos [5]; see laptop presentation for details.

Results



Overview participants

| Grade | Greek | German |
|-------|---|---|
| 1 | N = 25, mean age = 6;9, SD = 0;5, age range = 5;6-7;7, 15 m, 10 f | N = 13, mean age = 7;3, SD = 0;5, age range = 6;1-7;10, 7 m, 6 f |
| 2 | N = 25, mean age = 7;9, SD = 0;5, age range = 6;8-8;5, 11 m, 10 f | N = 9, mean age = 7;9, SD = 0;7, age range = 6;8-8;10, 3 m, 6 f |
| 3 | N=10, mean age = 8;7, SD = 0;2, age range = 8;5-9;0, 3 m, 7 f | N = 8, mean age = 9;1, SD = 0;3, age range = 8;7-9;10, 4 m, 4 f |
| 4 | N=20, mean age = 9;9, SD = 0;5, age range = 9;3-11;1, 5 m, 15 f | N = 14, mean age = 9;7, SD = 0;5, age range = 9;7-10;10, 6 m, 8 f |
| total | 80 | 44 |

Discussion

Results

- Adults score higher than children.
- Adults and children score higher for 1st-order than 2nd-order.
- Adults benefit from language (verbal > non-verbal).
- Children score higher on TB than FB tasks.
- Children's FB performance improves over primary school years.
- Currently: Some difference between Greek and German children.
 - Due to different cultures, school systems, sample sizes ...?
 - Establish culture-specific baselines.

Conclusion

- The tool is suitable for assessing ToM skills in neurotypical adults and typically developing children.
- Culture-specific baselines with neurotypical children are advisable.
- Non-verbal task sufficient to assess children's ToM skills.
- Promises to be suitable for autistic children with low verbal abilities → direction of future research.

References

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