



**Utrecht
University**

MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE
FOR THE STUDY OF
CRIME, SECURITY AND LAW



Modeling cognitive deficits and enhancements in adversity-exposed youth using Drift Diffusion Modeling

Stefan Vermeent



CogSci 2024 Workshop on Psychometrics
July 24, 2024



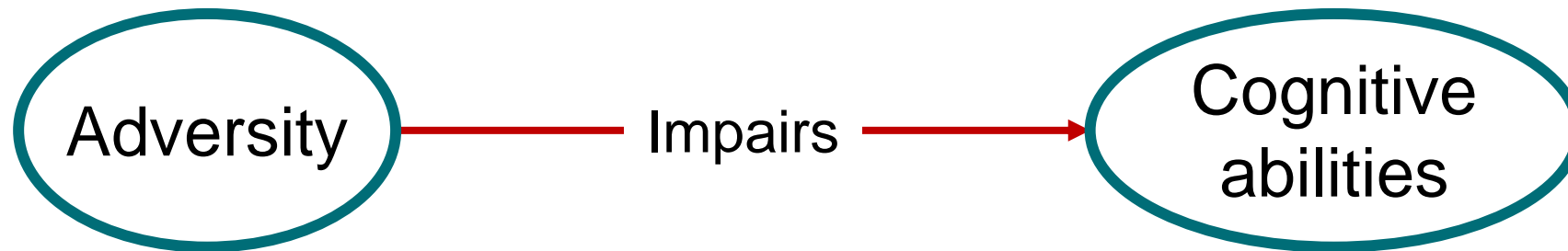
REGISTERED REPORT |  Open Access |  

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

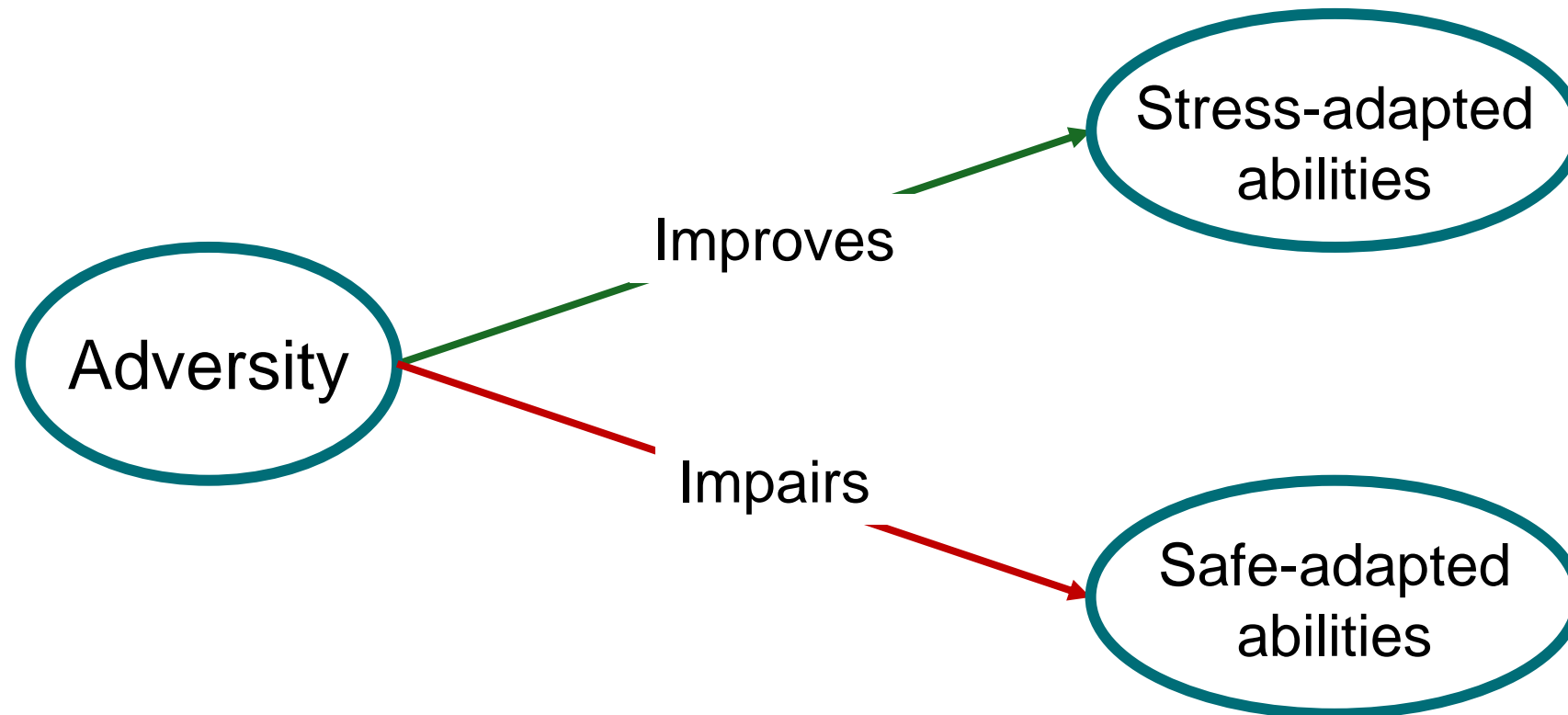
Stefan Vermeent , Ethan S. Young, Meriah L. DeJoseph, Anna-Lena Schubert, Willem E. Frankenhuis

First published: 06 February 2024 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/desc.13478>

Cognitive deficits



Cognitive adaptations



Performance-ability gap

A photograph of a broken bridge with a gap between two sections, set against a blue sky and rocky mountains. The bridge is made of concrete and has a metal railing. The gap is in the middle of the bridge, and the two sections are separated by a significant distance. The background shows a clear blue sky and rocky, mountainous terrain.

Response time /
Accuracy

Cognitive ability

Why is this important?

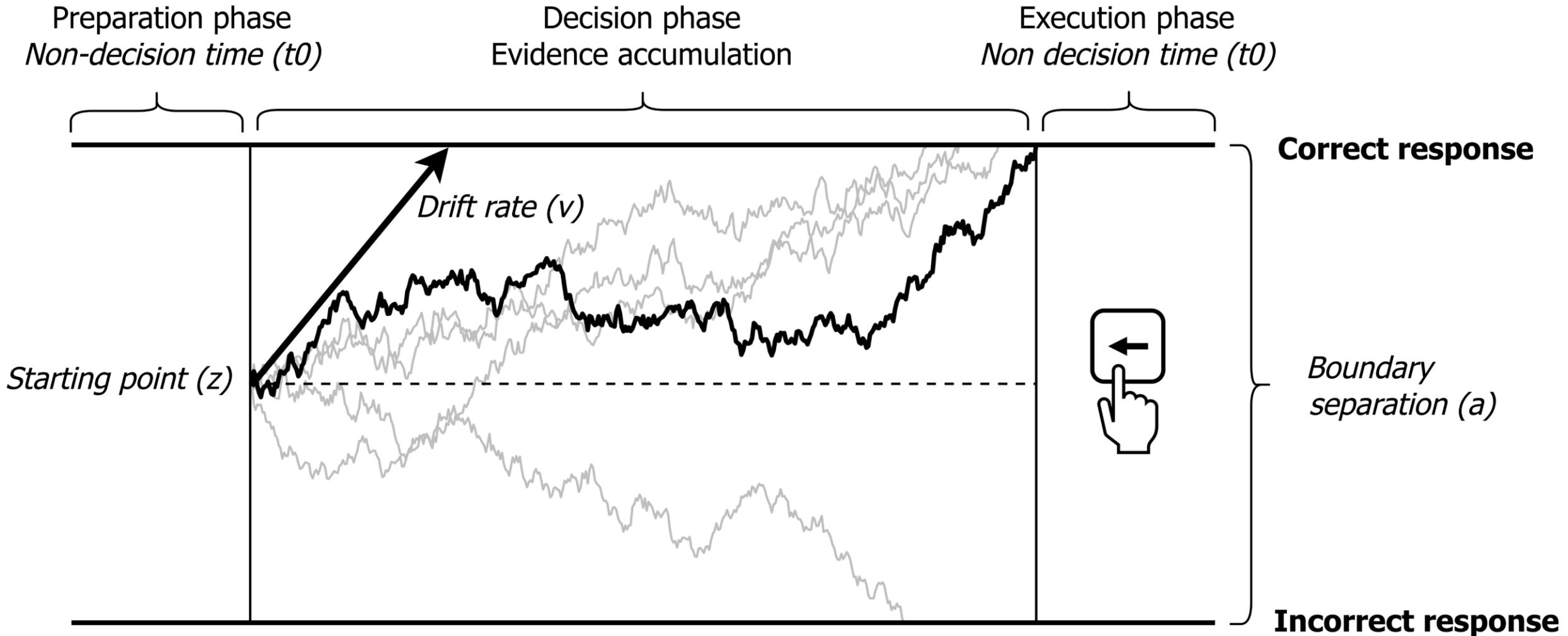
Theory development



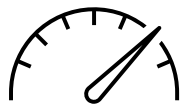
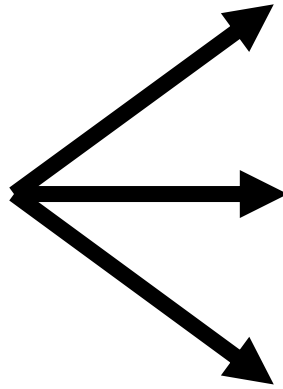
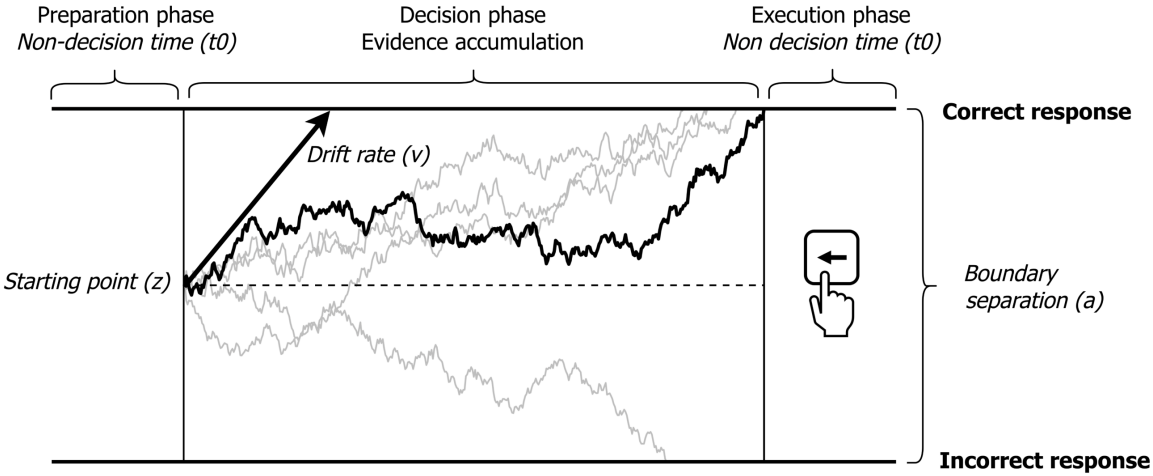
Interventions



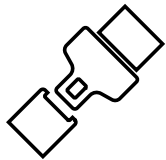
Drift Diffusion Model



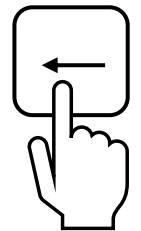
Drift Diffusion Model



Drift rate
Information processing

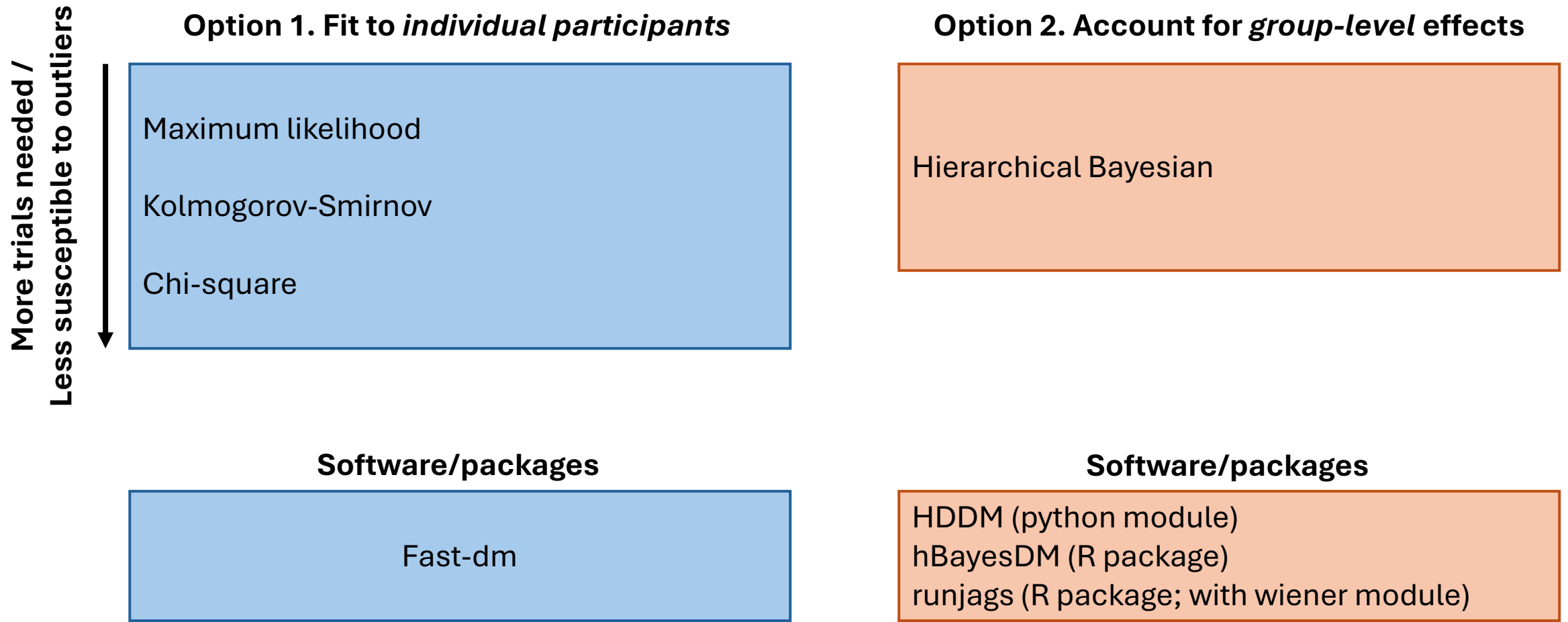


Boundary separation
Response caution

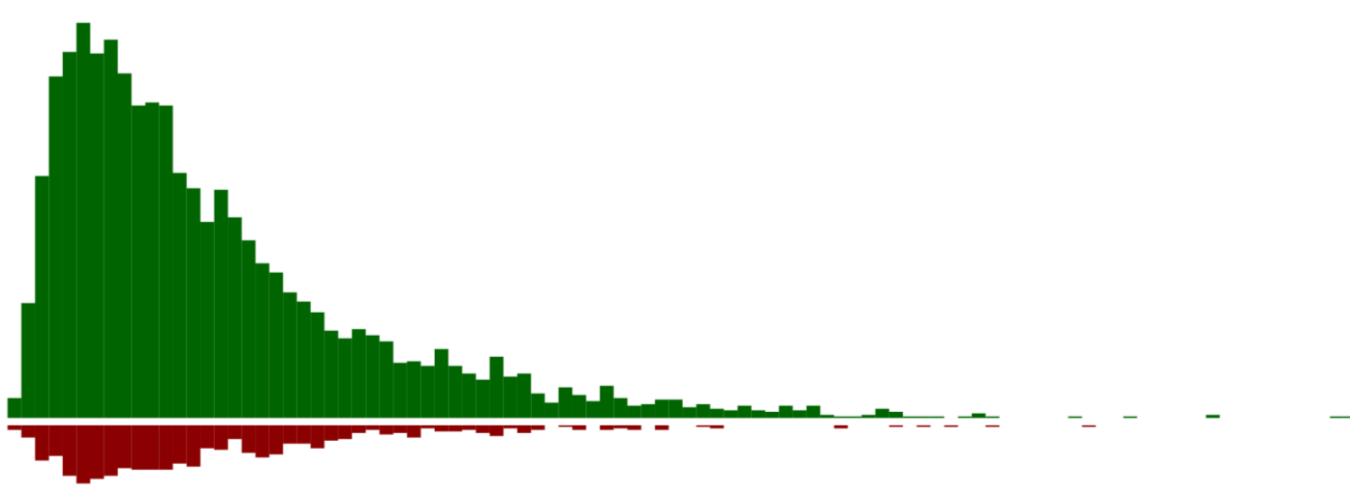


Non-decision time
encoding/
response execution

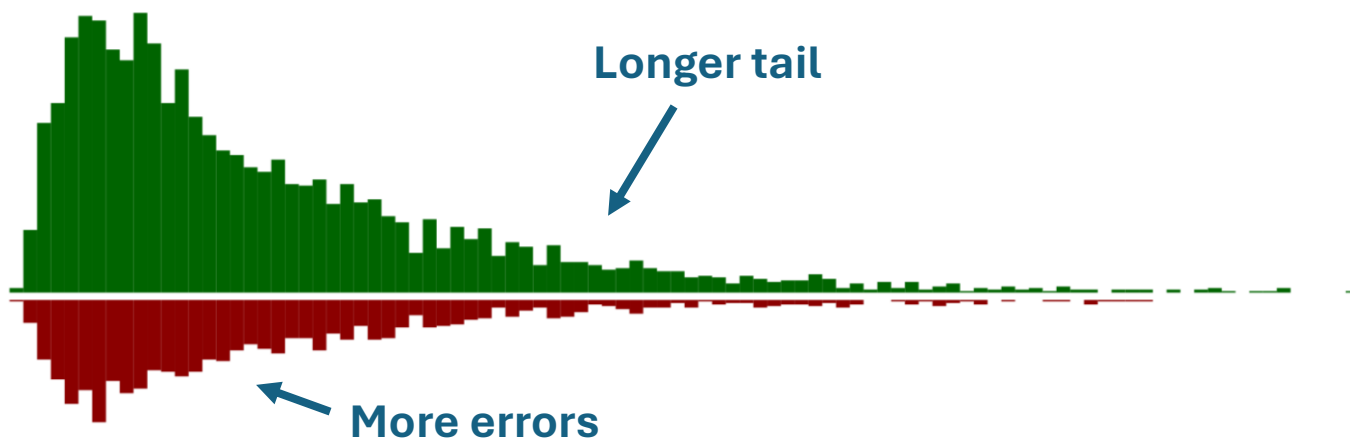
Implementation



Lower rate of evidence accumulation

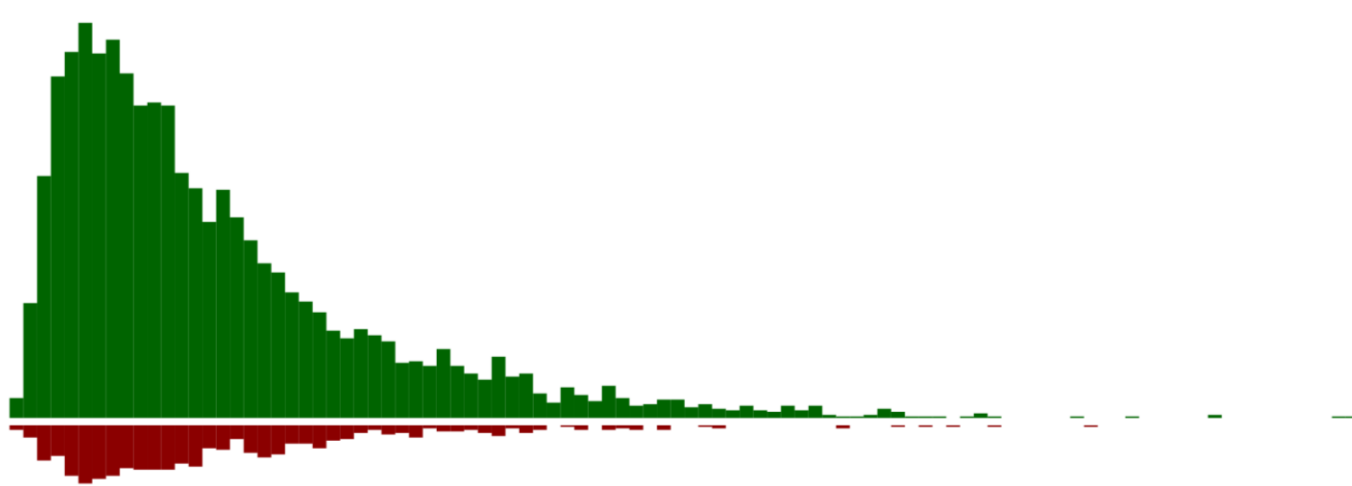


Drift rate: 2
Boundary separation: 1
Non-decision time: 0.3
Bias: 0.5

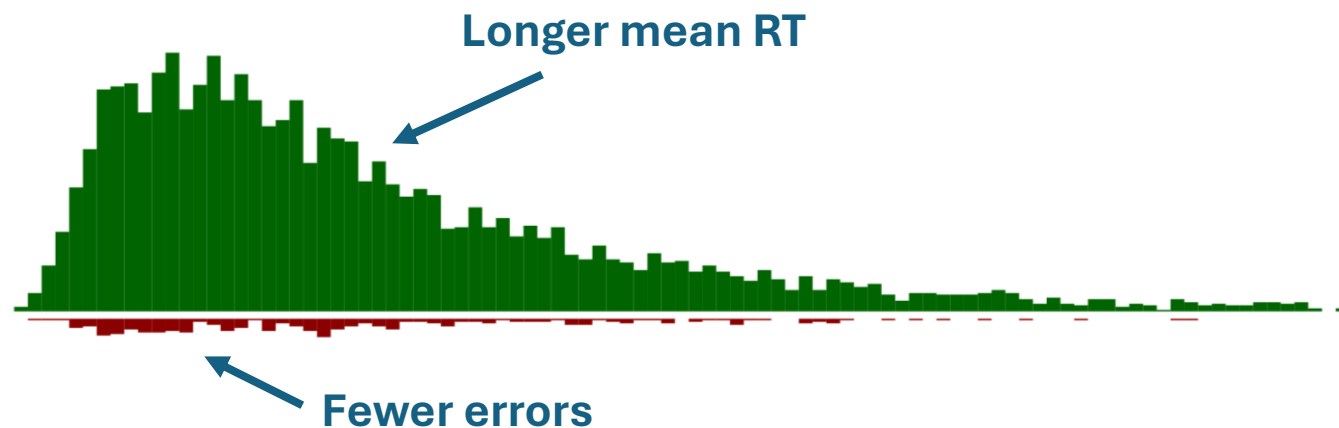


Drift rate: 1
Boundary separation: 1
Non-decision time: 0.3
Bias: 0.5

Increased response caution

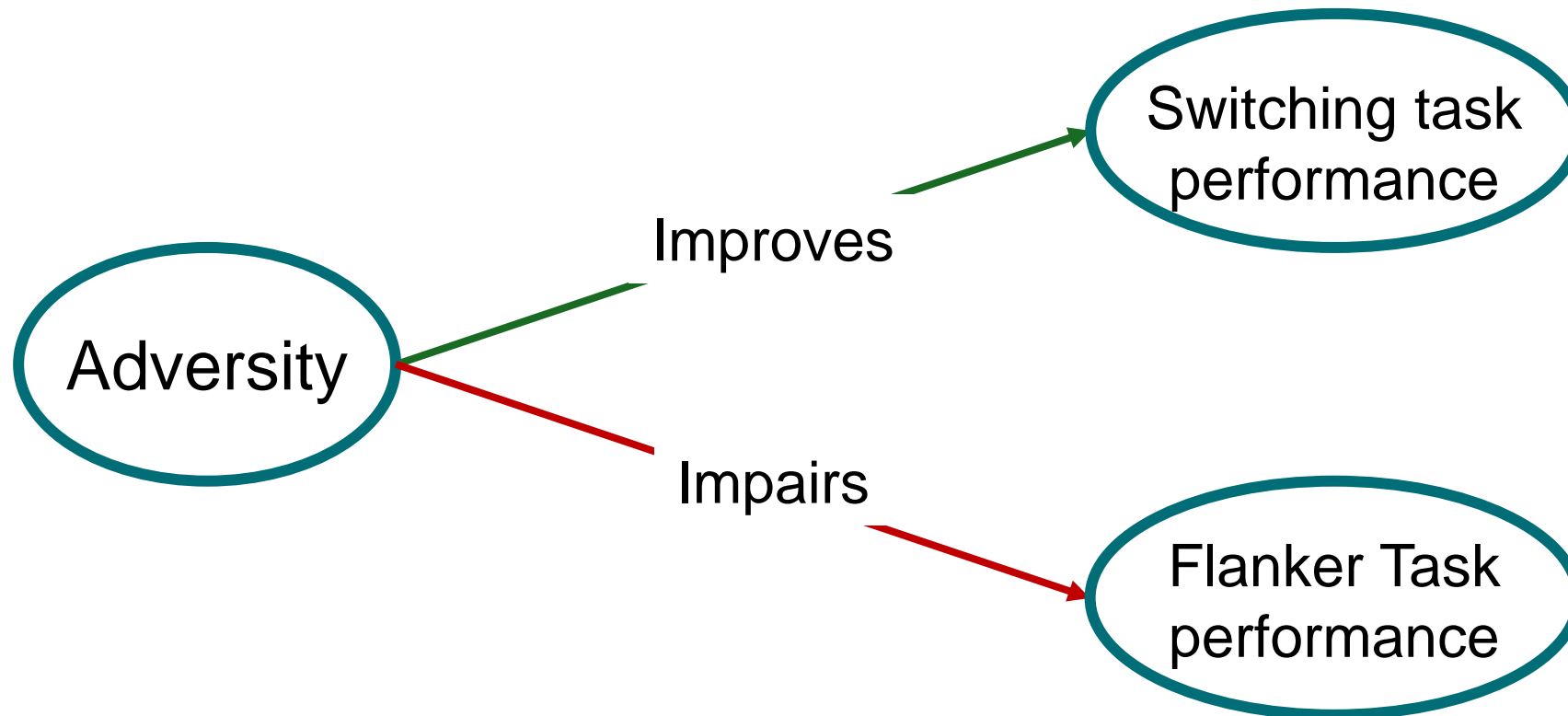


Drift rate: 2
Boundary separation: 1
Non-decision time: 0.3
Bias: 0.5

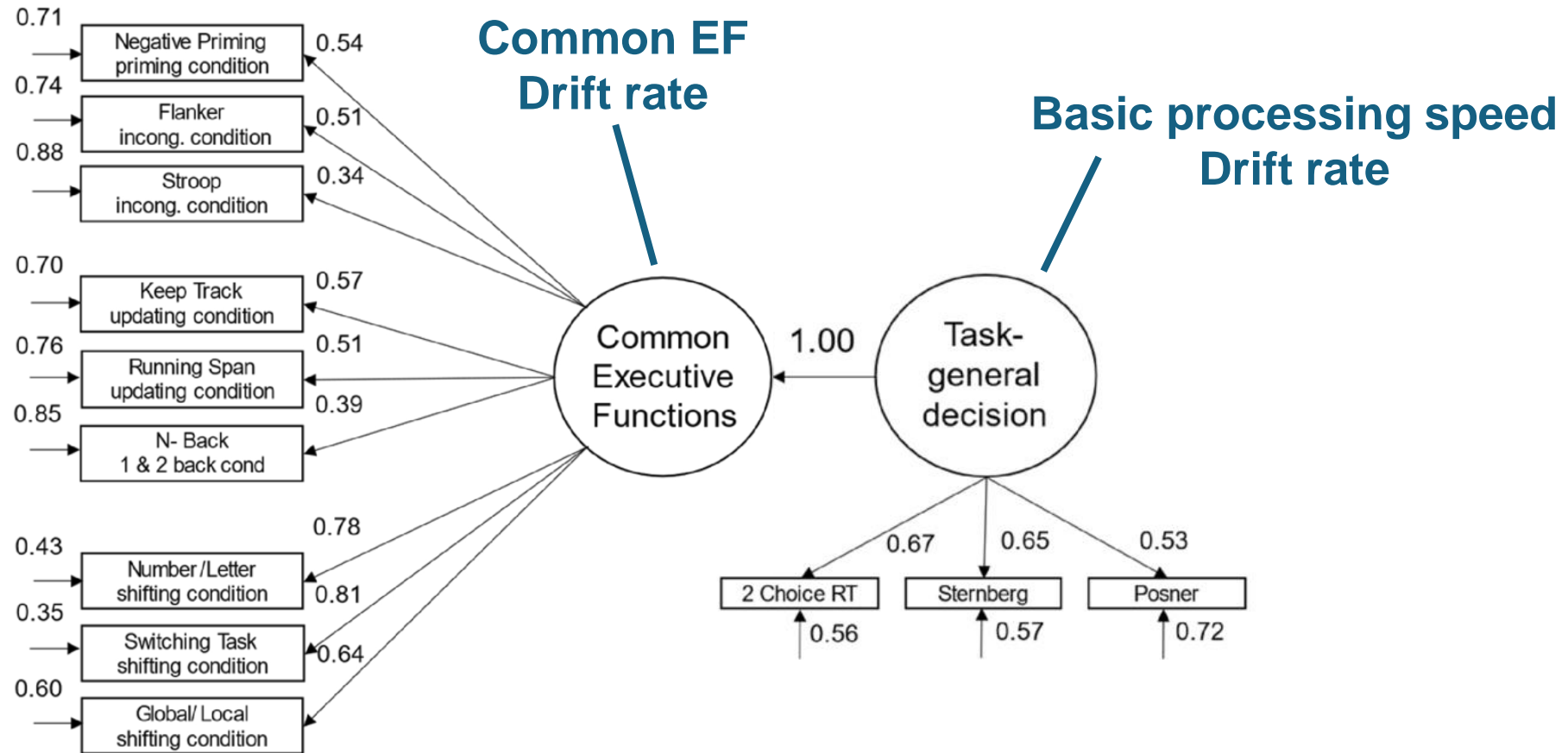


Drift rate: 2
Boundary separation: 1.5
Non-decision time: 0.3
Bias: 0.5

Cognitive adaptations



Task-general factors



ABCD data



N = 10,563 US children aged 9-10

Household Threat (9 items)

“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”



Processing Speed Task

Visual processing

Flanker Task

Inhibition / cognitive control

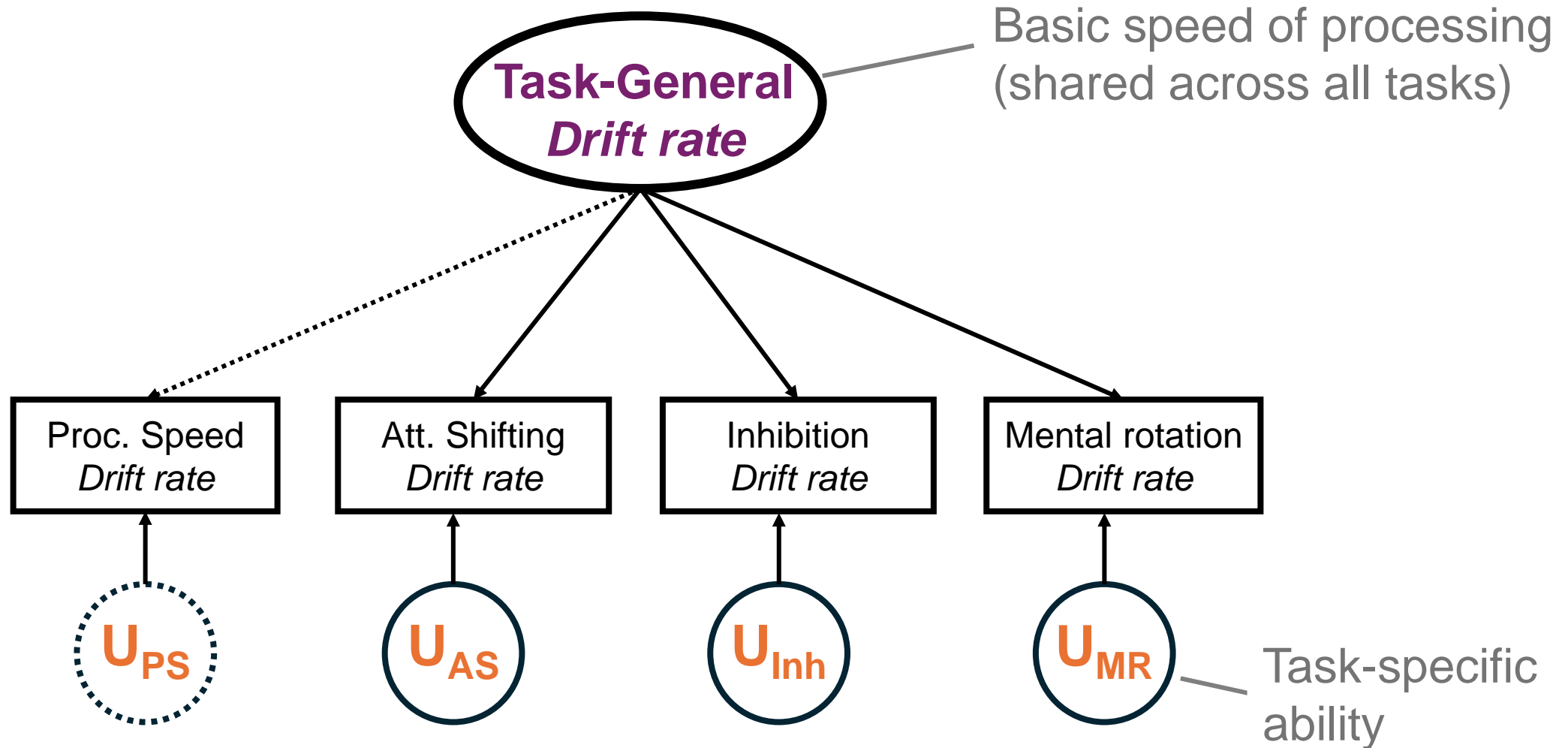
Dimensional Change Card Sort Task

Attention Shifting

Mental Rotation Task

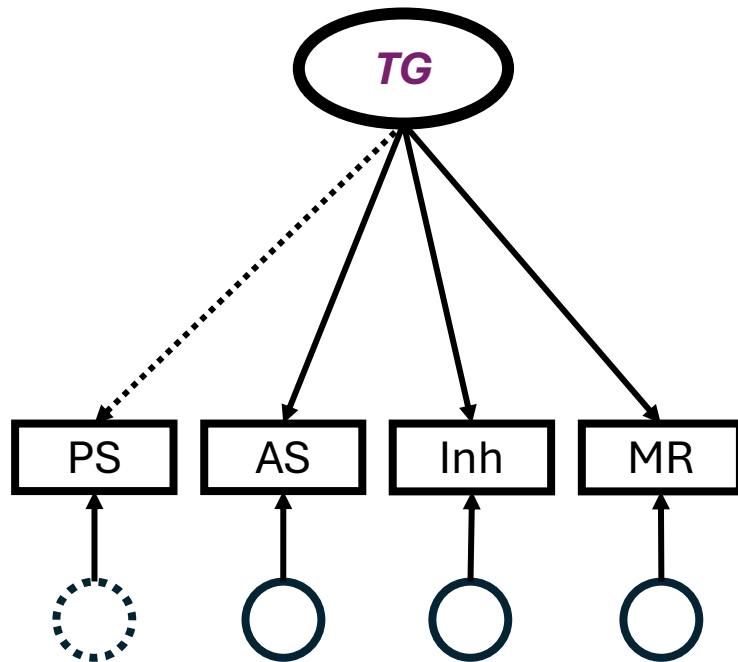
Visual-spatial processing

Structural Equation Modeling

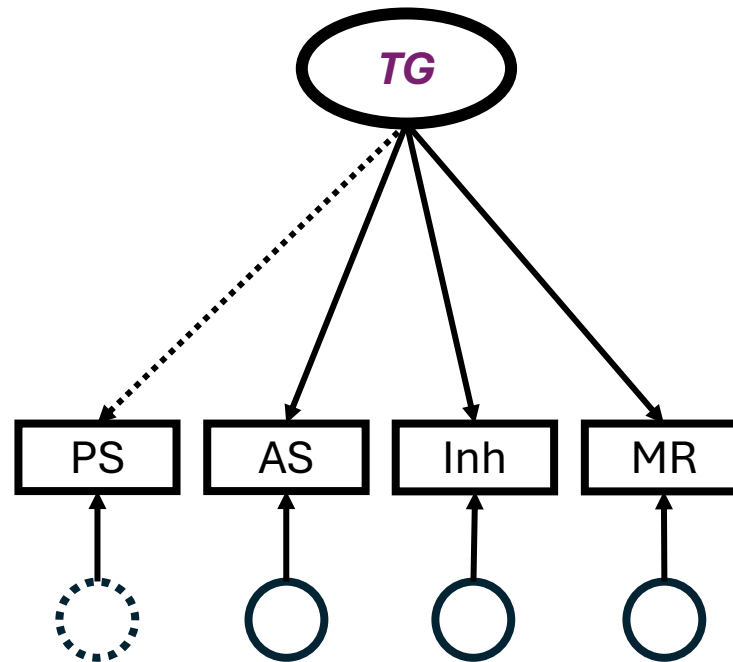


Structural Equation Modeling

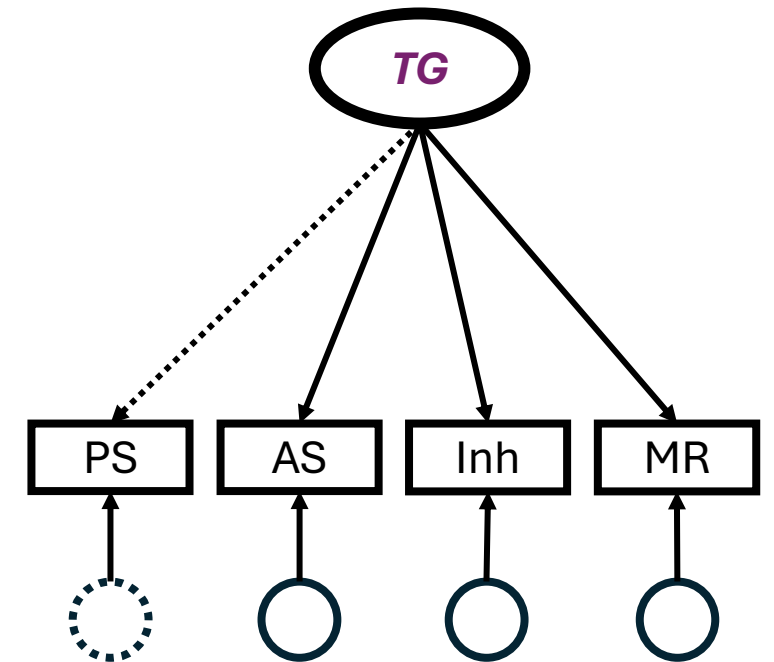
Drift rate



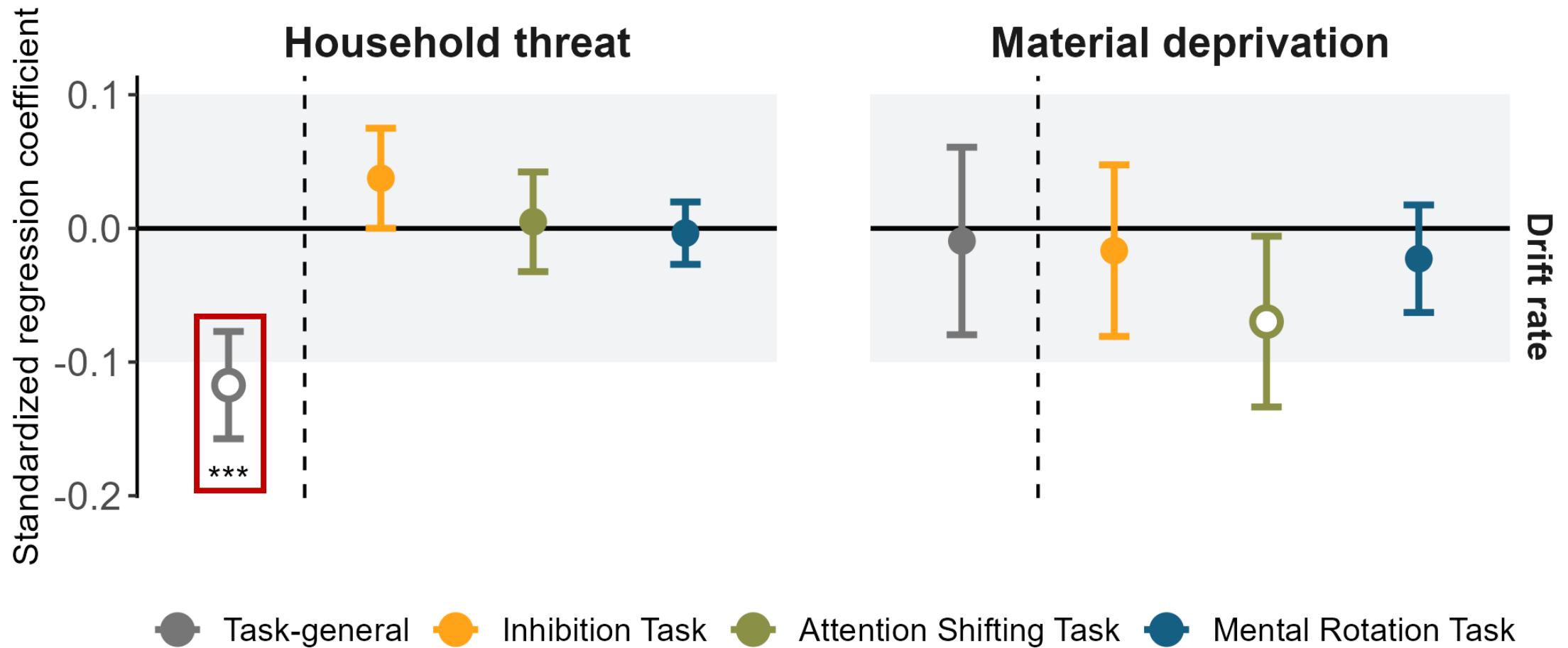
Boundary separation



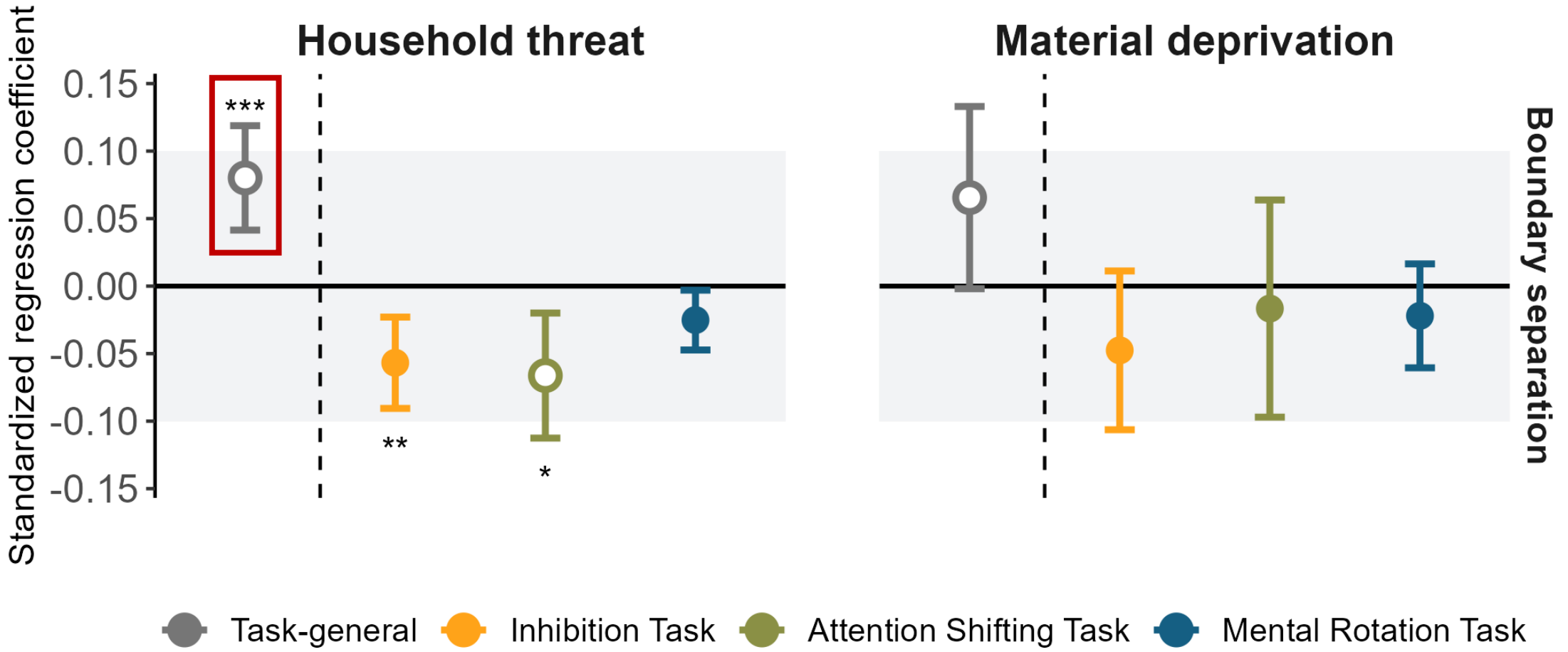
Non-decision time



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



Lowered performance due to task-general speed of processing



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

Conclusions

Drift Diffusion Modeling increases our understanding of how adversity shapes cognitive abilities

With implications for theory and interventions

Open question: what does the task-general drift rate factor represent, and why is it lowered in children from adverse conditions?

References

- Forstmann, B. U., Ratcliff, R., & Wagenmakers, E.-J. (2016). Sequential sampling models in cognitive neuroscience: Advantages, applications, and extensions. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 67(1), 641–666. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-122414-033645>
- Ellis, B. J., Abrams, L., Masten, A., Sternberg, R., Tottenham, N., & Frankenhuis, W. (2022). Hidden talents in harsh environments. *Development and Psychopathology*, 95–113. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954579420000887>
- Frankenhuis, W. E., Young, E. S., & Ellis, B. J. (2020). The Hidden Talents approach: Theoretical and methodological challenges. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 24(7), 569–581. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tics.2020.03.007>
- Lerche, V., Voss, A., & Nagler, M. (2017). How many trials are required for parameter estimation in diffusion modeling? A comparison of different optimization criteria. *Behavior Research Methods*, 49(2), 513–537. <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-016-0740-2>
- Löffler, C., Frischkorn, G. T., Hagemann, D., Sadus, K., & Schubert, A.-L. (2024). The common factor of executive functions measures nothing but speed of information uptake. *Psychological Research*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00426-023-01924-7>
- Ratcliff, R., & Childers, R. (2015). Individual Differences and Fitting Methods for the Two-Choice Diffusion Model of Decision Making. *Decision*, 2(4), 237-279. <https://doi.org/10.1037/dec0000030>
- Ratcliff, R., & McKoon, G. (2008). The diffusion decision model: Theory and data for two-choice decision tasks. *Neural Computation*, 20(4), 873–922. <https://doi.org/10.1162/neco.2008.12-06-420>
- Vermeent, S., Young E.S., DeJoseph, M.L., Schubert, A.-L., & Frankenhuis, W.E. (2024). Cognitive deficits and enhancements in youth from adverse conditions: An integrative assessment using Drift Diffusion Modeling in the ABCD study. *Developmental Science*, 27(4), e13478. <https://doi.org/10.1111/desc.13478>
- Weigard, A., & Sripada, C. (2021). Task-General Efficiency of Evidence Accumulation as a Computationally Defined Neurocognitive Trait: Implications for Clinical Neuroscience. *Biological Psychiatry Global Open Science*, 1(1), 5–15. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bpsgos.2021.02.001>

Thank you!

Collaborators:



Ethan Young



Meriah DeJoseph



Anna-Lena Schubert



Willem Frankenhuis