

Intra-individual change in children's mental-attentional capacity from 17 to 29 months of age

Julie Brousseau, Ph.D.

Raymond Baillargeon, Ph.D.

David Laplante, Ph.D.

Hong-Xing Wu, M.Sc.

- *Research Unit on Children's Psychosocial Maladjustment and Ste-Justine Hospital Research Center, University of Montreal*
- *Douglas Hospital Research Center, McGill University*

Cognitive development 0-5 years

- Research performed with limited and non-representative samples
- Epidemiological studies
 - Direct assessment starts with school entry

Cognitive measures

- Standardized developmental tests
 - Ex: *Bayley Scales of Infant Development* (0-42 mo.)/*Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale* (2-23 years)
Disadvantages: cost /duration / training / age range
- Screening instruments
 - Ex: *Batelle Developmental Inventory* (0-8 years) / *Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales* (0-adult)
Disadvantages: subjected to bias/predictive validity

Cognitive assessment

- Need for direct assessment measure adapted to epidemiological research constraints
 - Non-professionals /cost
 - Time limit
 - Home-setting
 - Transition from infancy to preschool age

How is toddler's cognitive development assessed in the LSCDQ?

- Imitation Sorting Task (IST; Alp, 1994)
 - Imitation of the sorting of various objects into 2 containers
 - Nb of objects = nb of info. processed
- Mental-attentional capacity (MAC):
 - Nb of units of information (schemes) simultaneously coordinated in a goal-oriented activity

Imitation Sorting Task (IST)

- Psychometric properties (12-42 mo.)
 - Reliability
 - Test-retest (.80/.87) / 6-month follow-up (.75/.73)
 - Different cultures / different interviewers
 - Validity
 - Object permanence task (.72)
 - Balance beam task (.78)
 - Elicited Imitation task (.63)
 - Semantic-pragmatic paradigm (.79/.81)
 - Semantic complexity task (.81)

(Ref: Alp, 1994, 1996, 2001; Benson, 1989)

Objective

- Assess the MAC of a representative sample of Quebec children 17 and 29 months of age
 - Are there pronounced individual differences?
 - Do boys and girls develop at the same pace?
 - How does the MAC evolve between 17 and 29 months of age?
 - Do children whose MCA seemed less advanced at 17 months catch up at 29 months?

Methods

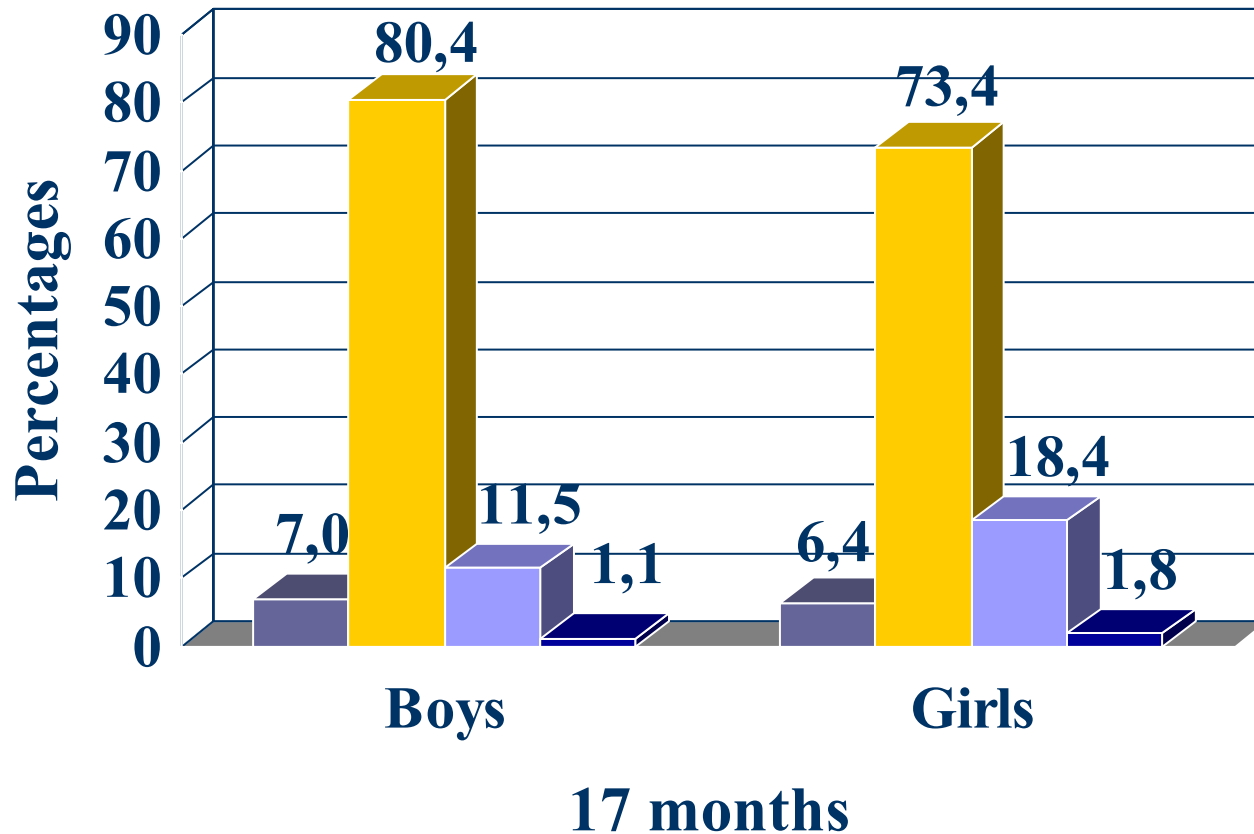
- 17 months (N=1715)
 - 3 levels of difficulty: 1, 2 and 3 objects
 - 2 trials / level = 6 items
- 29 months (N=1692)
 - 4 levels of difficulty: 1, 2, 3 and 4 objects
 - 1 trial / level = 4 items
- Scoring: Success / failure
 - Correct sorting of the same number of objects

17 months

4 classes of individuals

Item	Class			
	0 objects	1 object	2 objects	3 objects
1 object-trial 1	↓	↑	↑	↑
1 object-trial 2	↓	↑	↑	↑
2 objects-trial 1	↓	↓	↑	↑
2 objects-trial 2	↓	↓	↑	↑
3 objects-trial 1	↓	↓	↓	↑
3 objects-trial 2	↓	↓	↓	↑

Mental-attentional capacity at 17 months



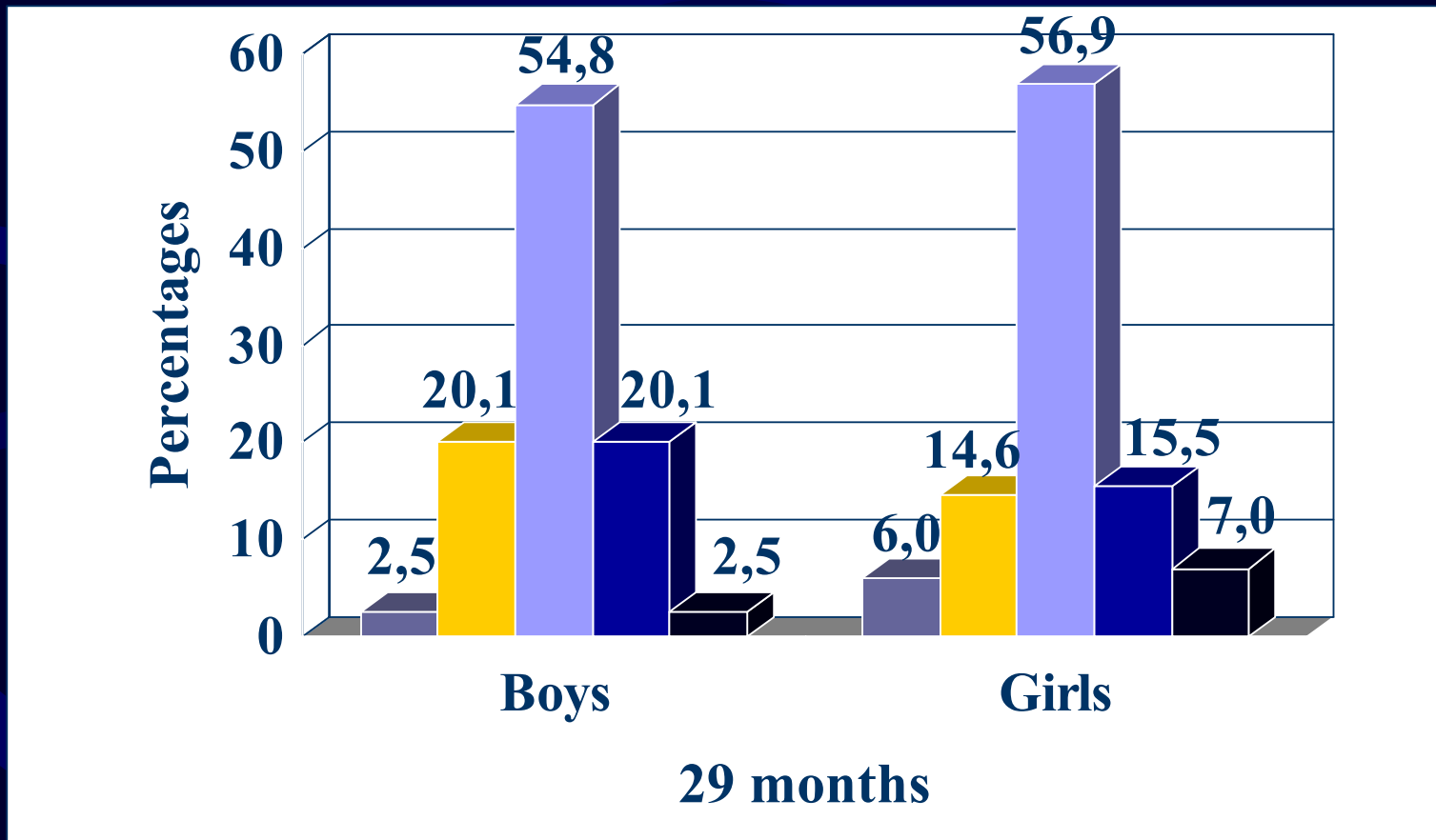
■ 0 objects ■ 1 object ■ 2 objects ■ 3 objects

29 months

5 classes of individuals

	Class				
Item	0 objects	1 object	2 objects	3 objects	4 objects
1 object	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑
2 objects	↓	↓	↑	↑	↑
3 objects	↓	↓	↓	↑	↑
4 objects	↓	↓	↓	↓	↑

Mental-attentional capacity at 29 months



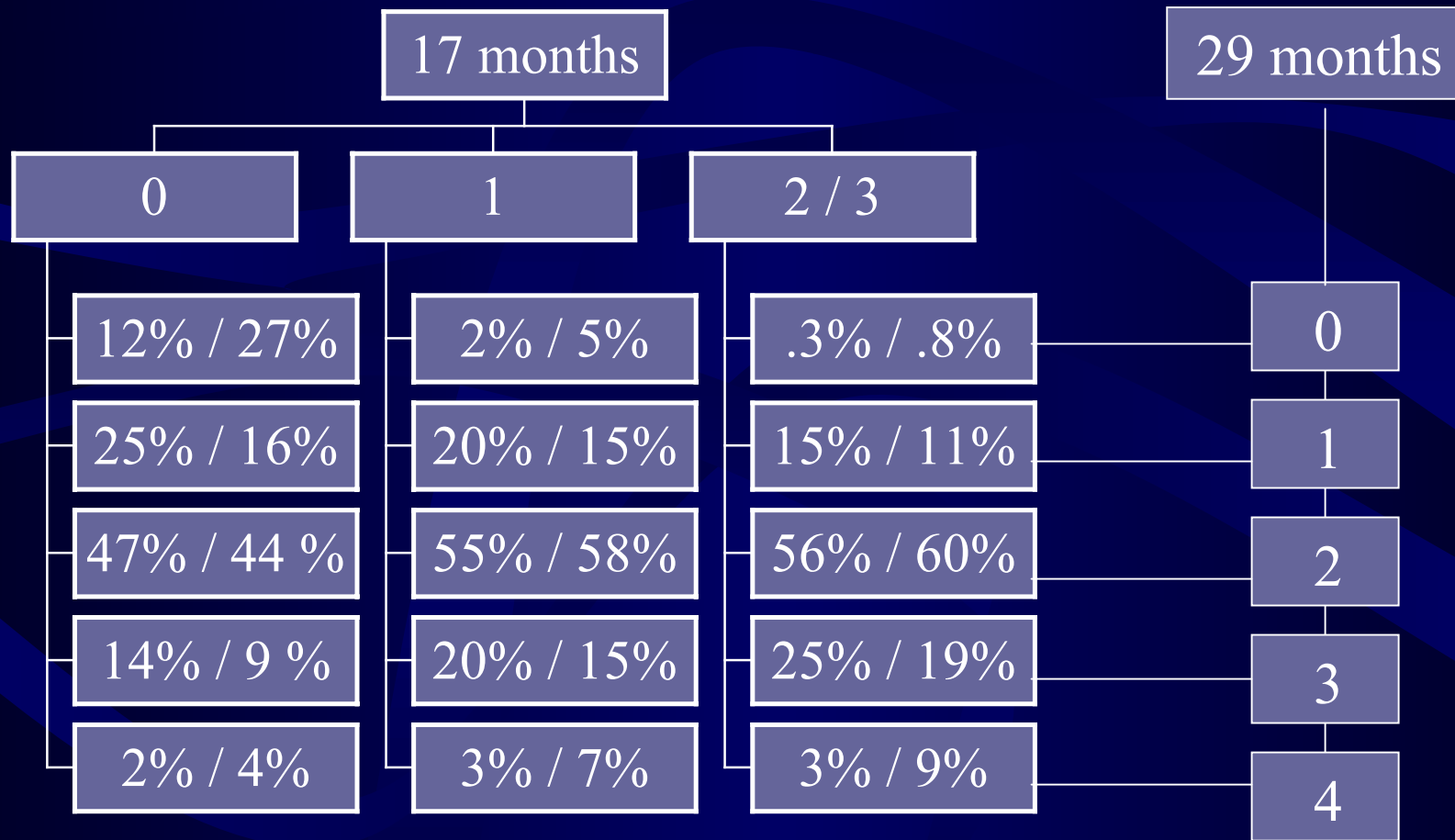
■ 0 objects ■ 1 object ■ 2 objects ■ 3 objects ■ 4 objects

Odd ratios

- 17 months
 - 2 vs 1 objects:
Girls / boys = **1,76**
- 29 months
 - 4 vs 3 objects:
Girls / Boys = **3,66**
 - 2 vs 1 objects:
Girls / Boys = **1,40**
 - 1 vs 0 objects:
Boys / Girls = **3,19**

(p < .01)

Percentages of boys/girls sorting objects: 29 months/17 months



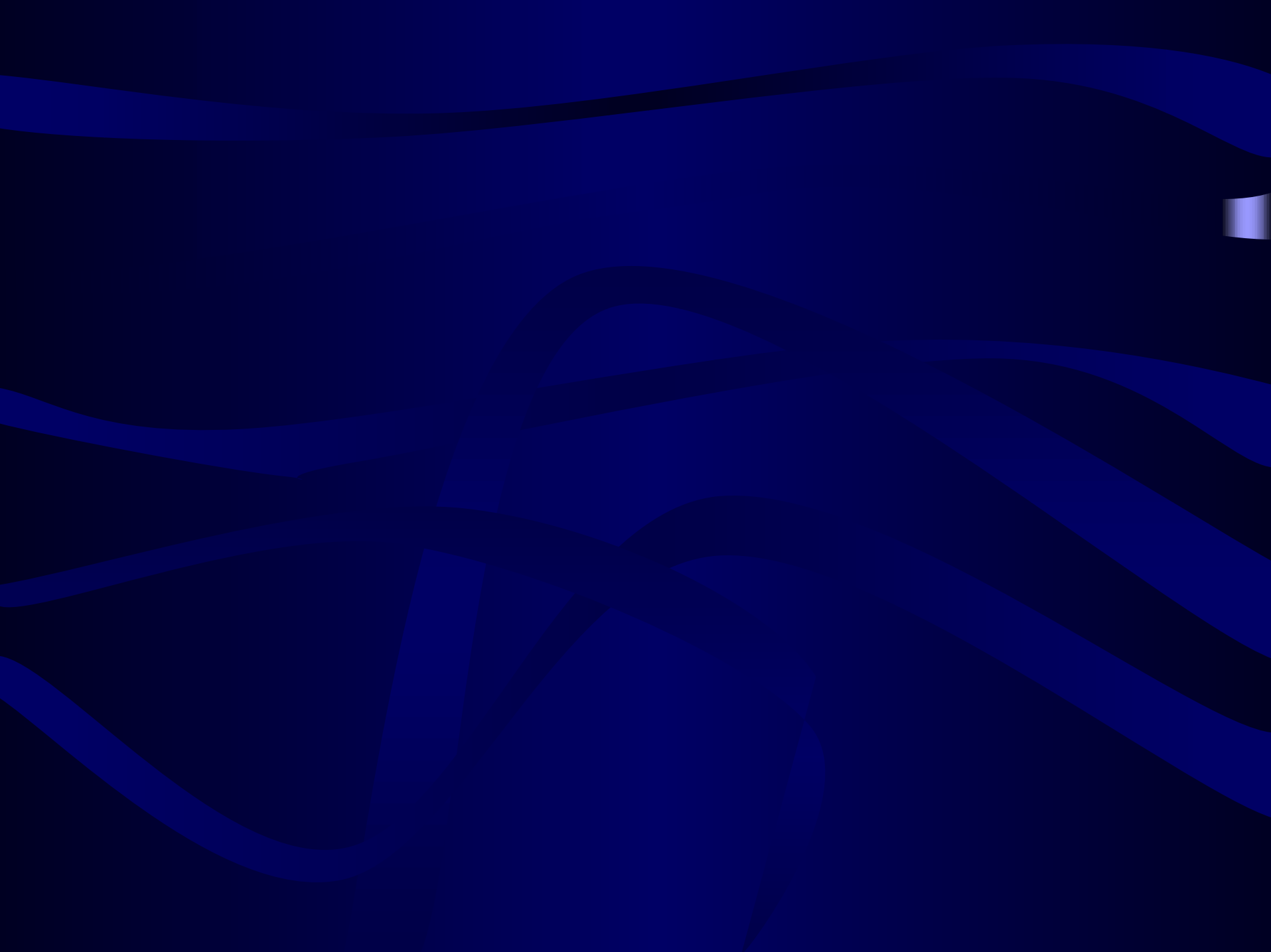
Boys / Girls

Discussion

- IST as a measure of cognitive development in surveys
- Different categories of children in terms of the development of the MAC
- Normal development / less optimal
- Intra-individual change from 17 to 29 months
- Sex differences

Future directions

- IST validity
 - 41 months:
 - Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test-revised (receptive language)
 - WPPSI-R's Block design subtest (visual-spatial)
- Cognitive measures
 - 5 months (Uzgiris & Hunt)
 - 53 months (Number concepts/memory/field dep.-indep.)
- Psychosocial factors
 - Child (Behavior / temperament)
 - Family environment / Early experience (HOME, SES, day-care)



Sensorimotor substages and mental-attentional capacity (MAC)

MAC	Sensorimotor substage	Age (months) (Obj. sorted)
0	Reflex acts	0-1
1	Primary circular reactions/begins to develop new skills	1-4
2	Secondary circular reactions/repeats actions that by chance produce results	4-8
3	Secondary circular reactions/applies acquired skills to new situations	8-12 (0 obj.)
4	Tertiary circular reactions/seek to acquire skills through experimentation	12-18 (1 obj.)
5	Invent new skills by interiorizing combinations of them	18-26 (2/3 obj.)
6	Transition to mental processing	26-34 (4 obj.)

Models assessed at 17 months

	L^2	dl	p	AIC	BIC
Model					
4 classes (0,1,2,3,objs) (column ass.)	144.85	114	.0270	-704.16	-83.15
4 classes (no sex effect)	156.88	117	.0082	-714.48	-77.12
4 classes (uniform ass. with sex)	153.73	116	.0109	-710.18	-78.27
Independence (1 class)	896.90	120	.0000	3.20	656.90
3 classes (0,1,2,objs)	199.12	116	.0000	-664.78	-32.88
	L^2 difference	dl difference	p		
Model comparison					
4 classes vs no sex effect	12.03	3	.0073*		
4 classes vs uniform ass. with sex	8.88	2	.0118*		
4 classes vs independence	752.05	6	.0000*	752.05/896.90 =	
4 classes vs 3 classes	54.27	2	.0000*	83.8% explained variance	

Models assessed at 29/17 months

	L^2	dl	p (boot.)	AIC	BIC
Model					
Final model {YS, ass2 (Y, X, 5a, 3, 4)}	635.82	2018	.022	-3400.2	-14365.0
Saturated model (Y/XS)	606.80	1998	.041	-3389.2	-14245.4
Log-linear model (YX, YS)	618.60	2010	.044	-3401.4	-14322.8
Uniform ass. model {YS, ass2 (Y, X, S, 2b)}	649.26	2020	.007	-3390.7	-14366.4
	L^2 difference	dl difference	p		
Model comparison					
Final model vs saturated	29.02	20	.0874 ^a		
Final model vs log-linear	17.22	8	.0279 ^a		
Final model vs uniform ass.	13.44	2	.0012*		

X=latent var. at 17 mths (4 classes), Y=latent var. at 29 mths (5 classes), S=sex.