



Evaluating Your Own Face Recognition Ability: Validation of the Stirling Face Recognition Scale in a Turkish sample

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GOALS

1. Evaluating the validity and the reliability of the Stirling Face Recognition Scale (SFRS) for Turkish sample
2. Examining the relationship between individuals' **perceived** and **actual** face recognition performances

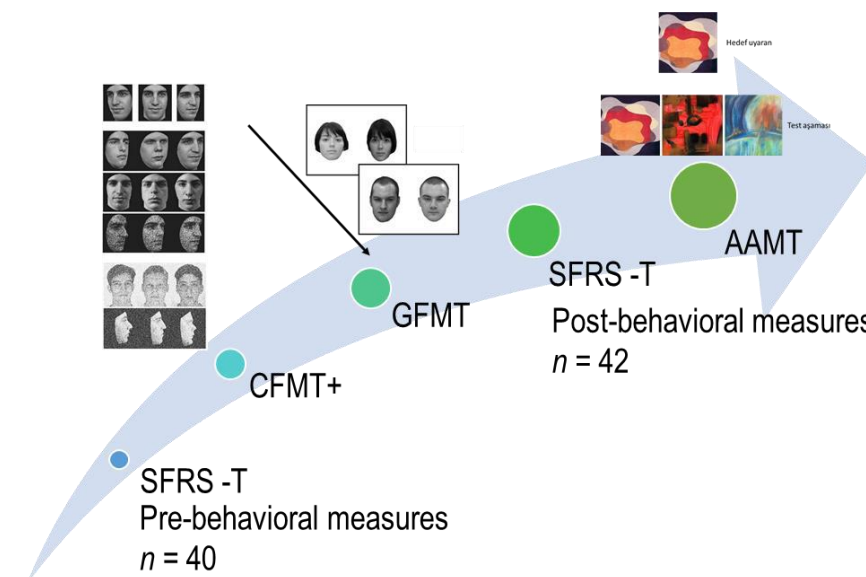
STUDY I: CONSTRUCTING SFRS-T

- Turkish version of SFRS (SFRS-T) was constructed via following **translation-back translation procedure**
- 202 university students
 - 114 female, 86 male, 2 not specified
 - 19-37 years old ($M = 22.08$, $SD = 2.45$)
- 2 questions deleted:
 - Under different component (face processing):
 - Q1. I know exactly where I first met someone (work meetings, parties, etc.).
 - Low factorial load
 - Q10. When people change their hairstyle, or wear hats, I have problems recognising them.
- **2 Factors – 18 item** ➤ **Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.88$**
 - Face processing
 - Face memory



Pattern matrix for factor analysis of **18 item Turkish version** of the **Stirling Face Recognition Scale**

STUDY 2: PERCEIVED & ACTUAL FACE RECOGNITION PERFORMANCES



➤ 82 university students, 2 study groups:

SFRS-T first

35 female, 5 male

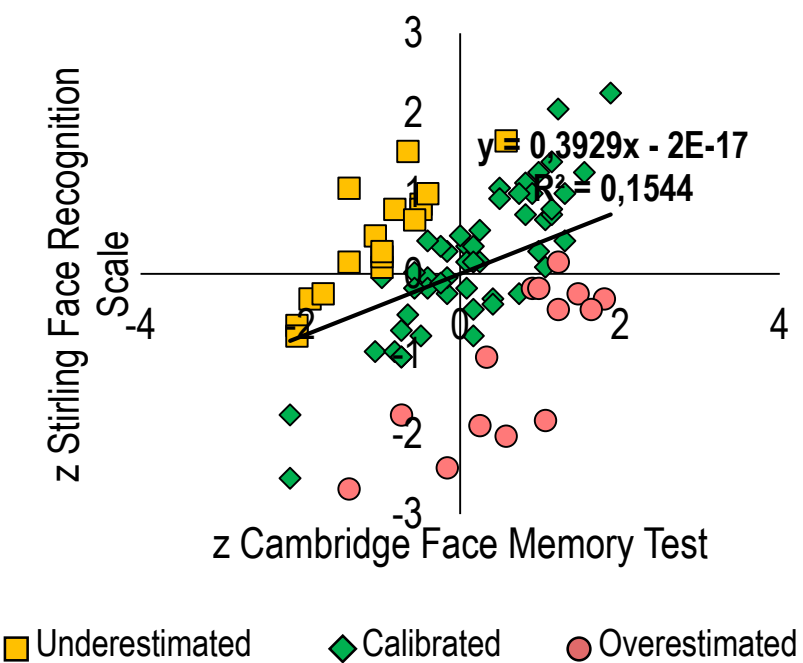
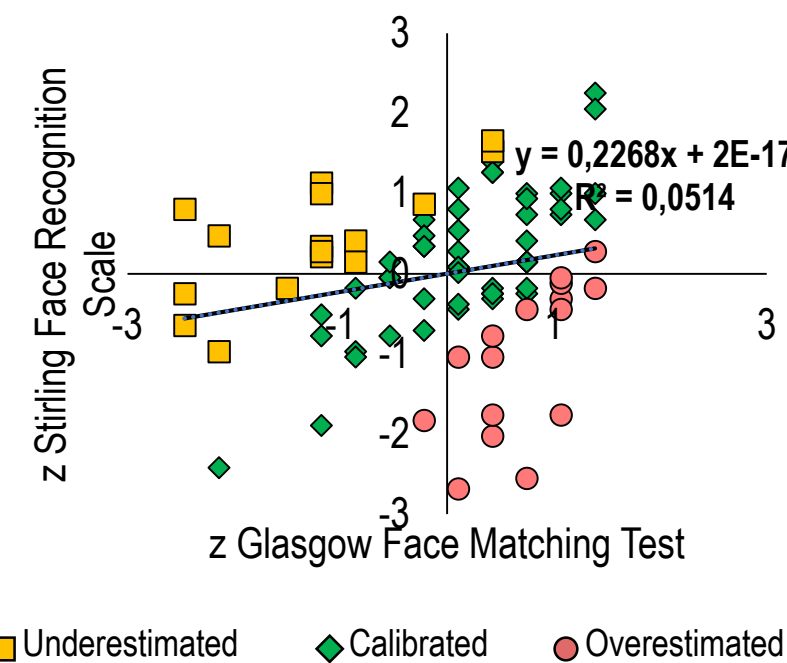
Age 19-32 ($M = 21.38$, $SD = 2.70$)

SFRS-T later

36 female, 6 male

Age 19-56 ($M = 21.98$, $SD = 6.10$)

| | N | r | Sig |
|--|----|------|-----|
| Cambridge Face Memory Test – long form (CFMT+) | 82 | .393 | .00 |
| Glasgow Face Matching Test (GFMT) | 82 | .227 | .04 |
| Abstract Art Memory Test (AAMT) | 82 | .008 | .94 |



CONCLUSION

- Reliability of SFRS-T for samples of university students ($\alpha = 0.88$) was confirmed.
- In order to assess the factors that affect people's self evaluation of their face recognition performance, the following studies should take into account other factors such as task difficulty or insights on familiar face recognition performance.

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