
Citation for published version:

Link:
Link to publication record in Edinburgh Research Explorer

Document Version:
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

General rights
Copyright for the publications made accessible via the Edinburgh Research Explorer is retained by the author(s) and / or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing these publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

Take down policy
The University of Edinburgh has made every reasonable effort to ensure that Edinburgh Research Explorer content complies with UK legislation. If you believe that the public display of this file breaches copyright please contact openaccess@ed.ac.uk providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.
Background
Social cognition refers to the higher cognitive abilities that are relevant to the perception and understanding of social behaviours and which process this information to respond appropriately in everyday interactions [1-2].

Social cognitive abilities encompass processes such as Theory of Mind (ToM), empathy, emotional recognition, moral judgements and the understanding of social norms.

Current neuropsychological tools used to assess social cognition either have limited use in clinical settings or do not measure the intended abilities in sufficient detail, decreasing the ecological validity of the findings.

Furthermore, they have yielded mixed results in their attempts to measure performance across an adult’s lifespan [3, 4].

Methods
Participants
A total of 60 older adults (24 males, 36 females) aged between 65 – 85 (M = 72.32, SD = 6.07) and 62 younger adults (30 males, 32 females) aged between 18 – 35 (M = 23.68, SD = 4.51) were recruited.

Study 1 participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Older Adults</th>
<th>Younger Adults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean age</td>
<td>72.32 (6.15)</td>
<td>20.00 (3.60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males/Females</td>
<td>16/17</td>
<td>15/17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Study 2 participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Older Adults</th>
<th>Younger Adults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean age</td>
<td>72.43 (6.15)</td>
<td>21.30 (6.11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males/Females</td>
<td>9/19</td>
<td>15/15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Measures
To validate the ESCoT, performance on the task was compared to established measures of social cognition.

Study 1

Triangles Task [6], Reading the Mind in the Eyes [7], Reading the Mind in Films [8], Judgement of Preference [9], Social Norms Questionnaire [10].

Study 2

Reading the Mind in the Eyes [7].

ESCoT Results

Combined data from Study 1 & 2

Discussion
Both Study 1 and Study 2 revealed that while the cognitive aspect of ToM and interpersonal understanding of social norms show age differences, the affective component and intrapersonal understanding of social norms do not.

The results suggest there is a fractionization in the effects of age on social cognitive abilities.

Data collection is underway for validation studies with adults with Autism Spectrum Disorder and in an early on-set mixed dementia population.

It is hoped that this task will be developed into an appropriate clinical tool for the assessment of social cognitive abilities in healthy and clinical populations.