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Attention during social interaction…

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Active Vision

Sampling important regions

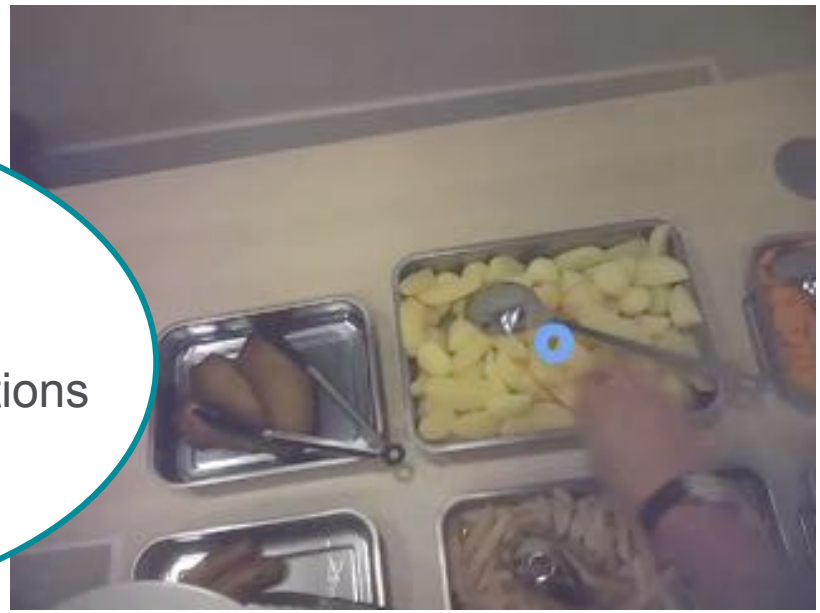
"Saliency"?

Active Vision

Gaze is part of action

Gaze serves different functions

Timing is critical



Outline

- Social attention in static scenes
- Social attention in dynamic scenes
- Social attention in “real” situations
- Social signalling

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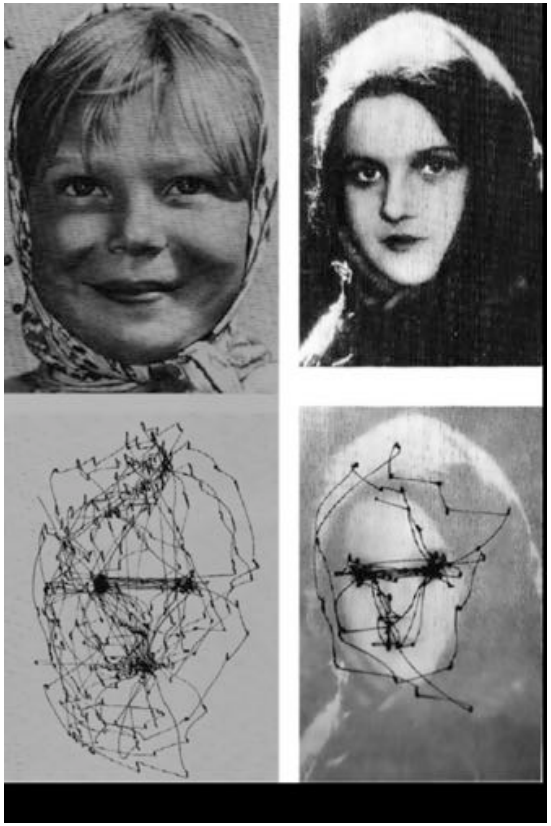
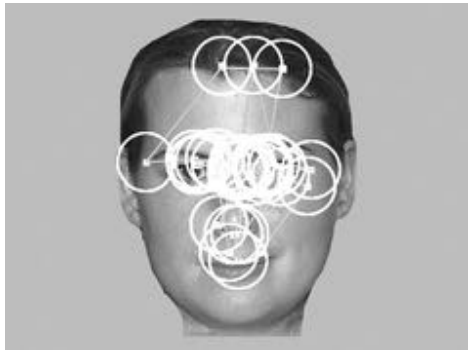
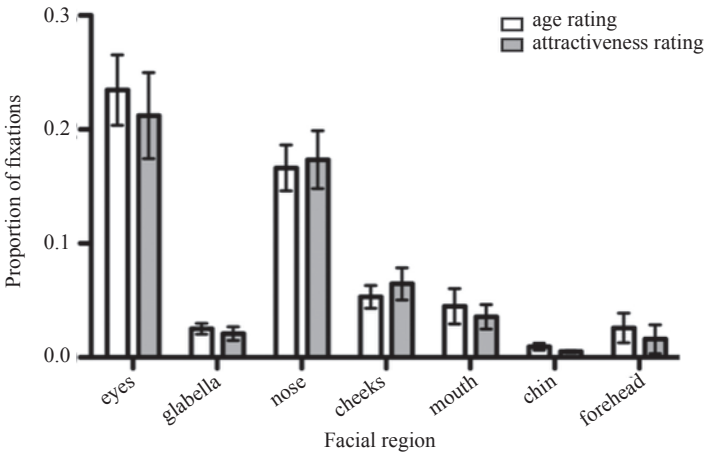
We select the eyes within social stimuli



Yarbus (1967)



Henderson, Williams & Falk (2005)



Kwart, Foulsham & Kingstone (2012)

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We select the eyes within social stimuli

Yarbus (1967)

Bindemann et al. (2010)

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We selectively attend to individuals in complex dynamic scenes

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Attention in a dynamic social scene

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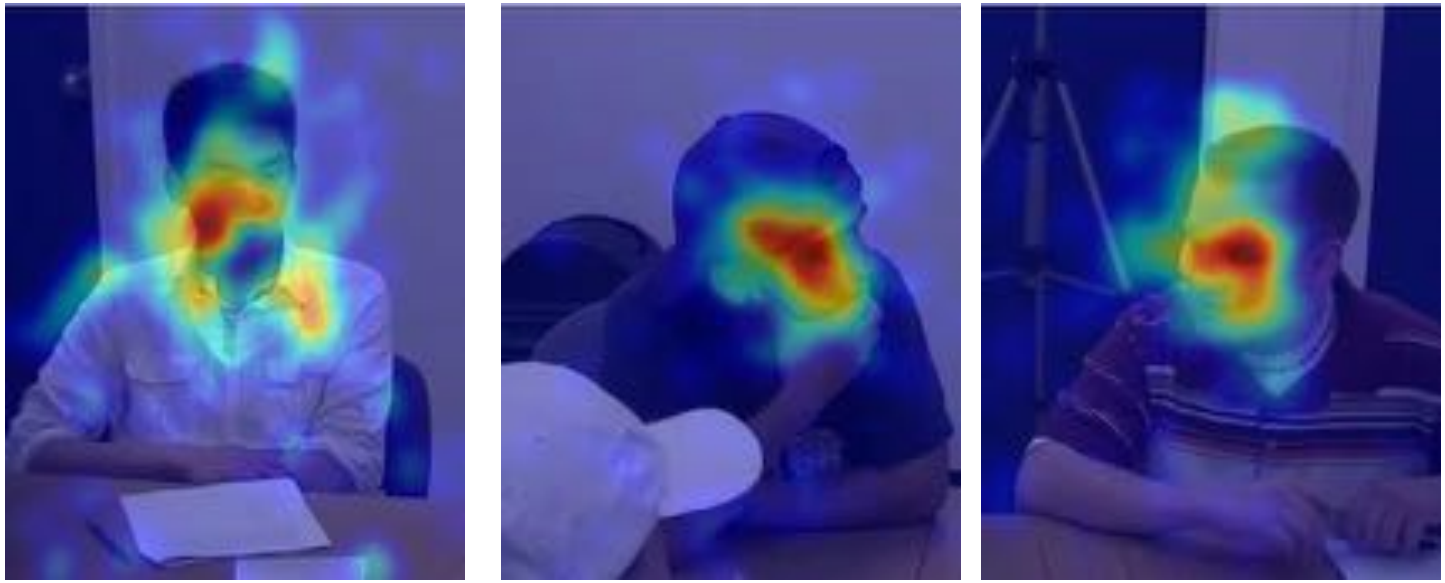
Attention in a dynamic social scene

79% of fixations are on a person

54% are on the eyes



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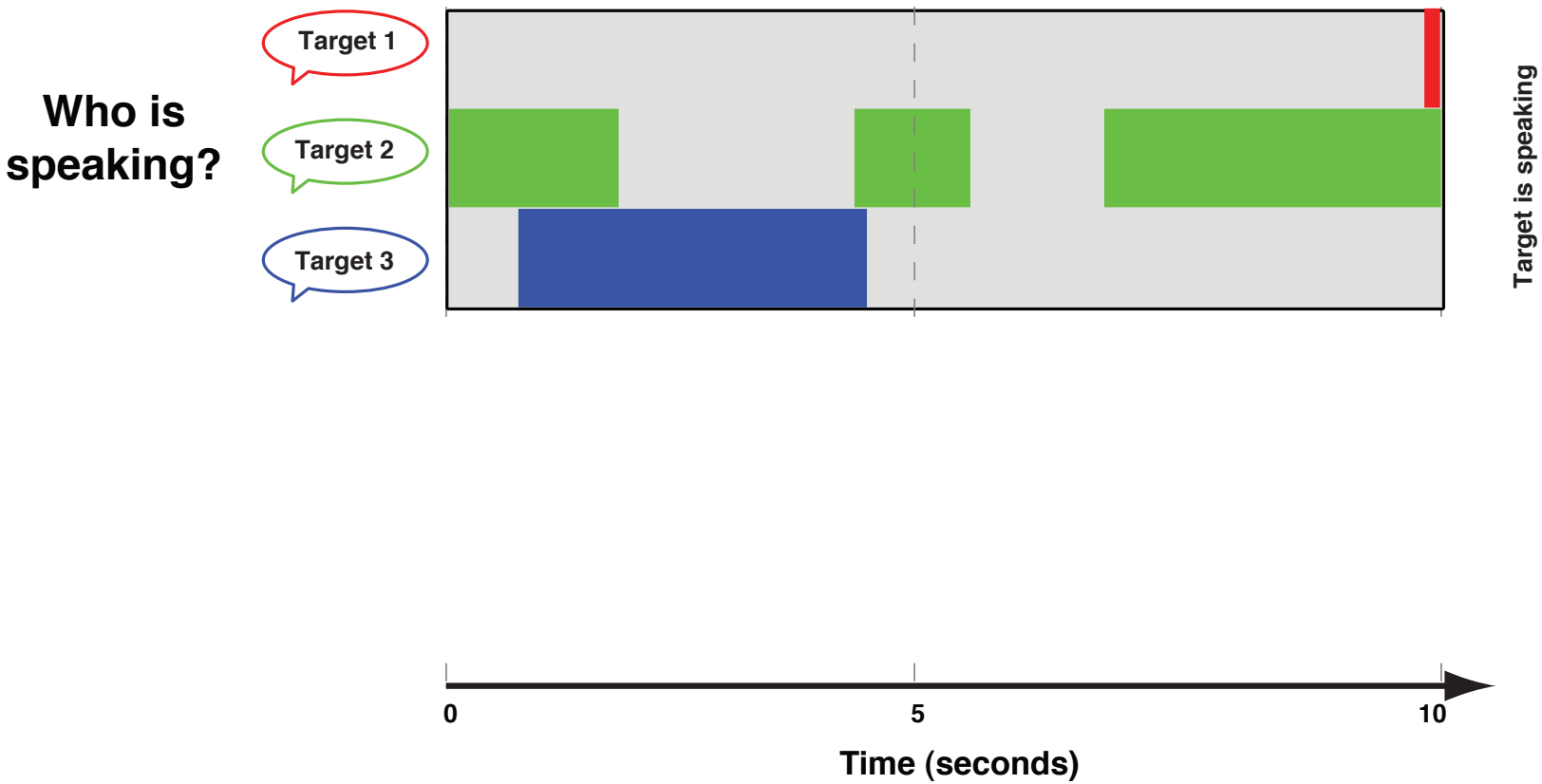
Attention in a dynamic social scene

Gaze is sensitive to the conversation



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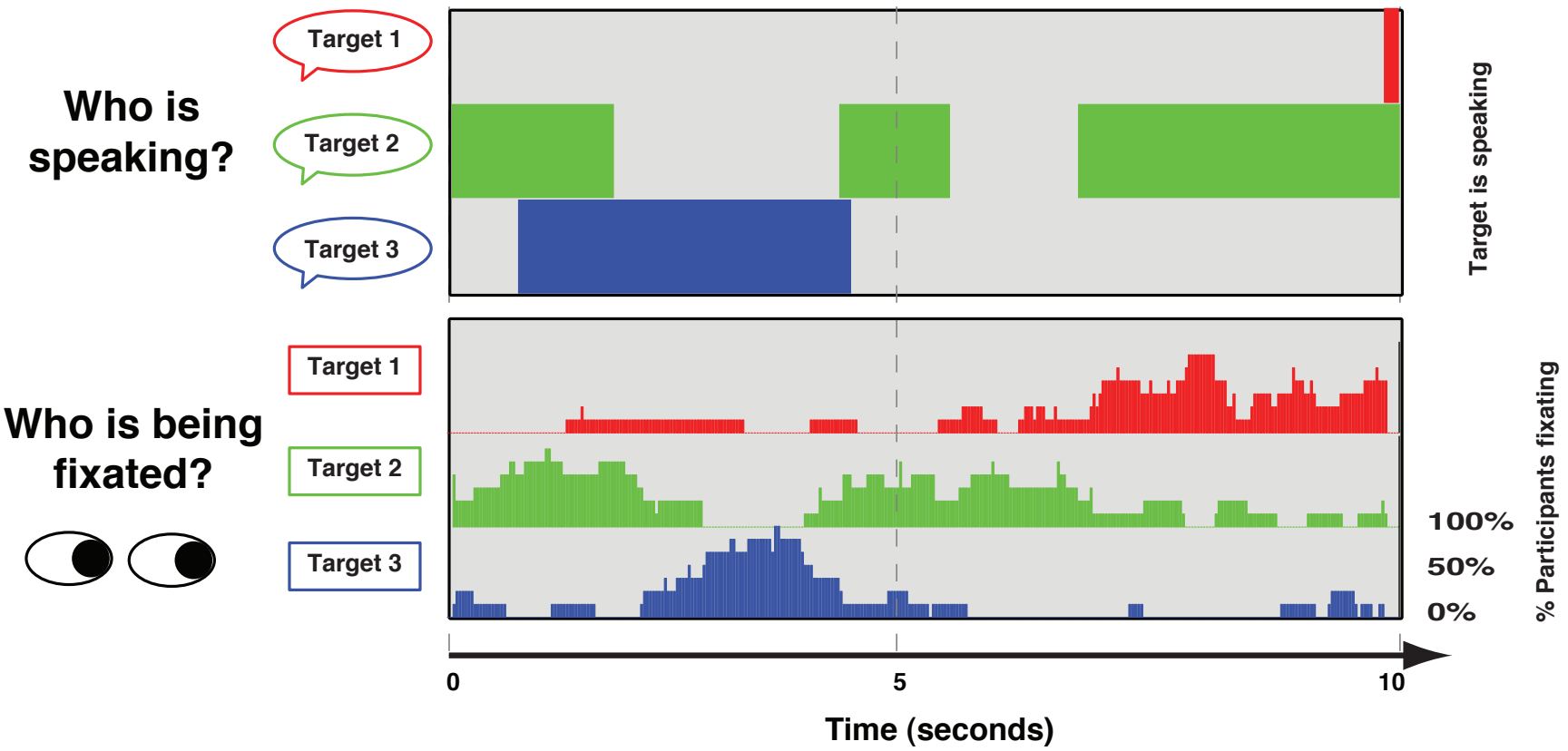
Attention in a dynamic social scene

Gaze is sensitive to the conversation



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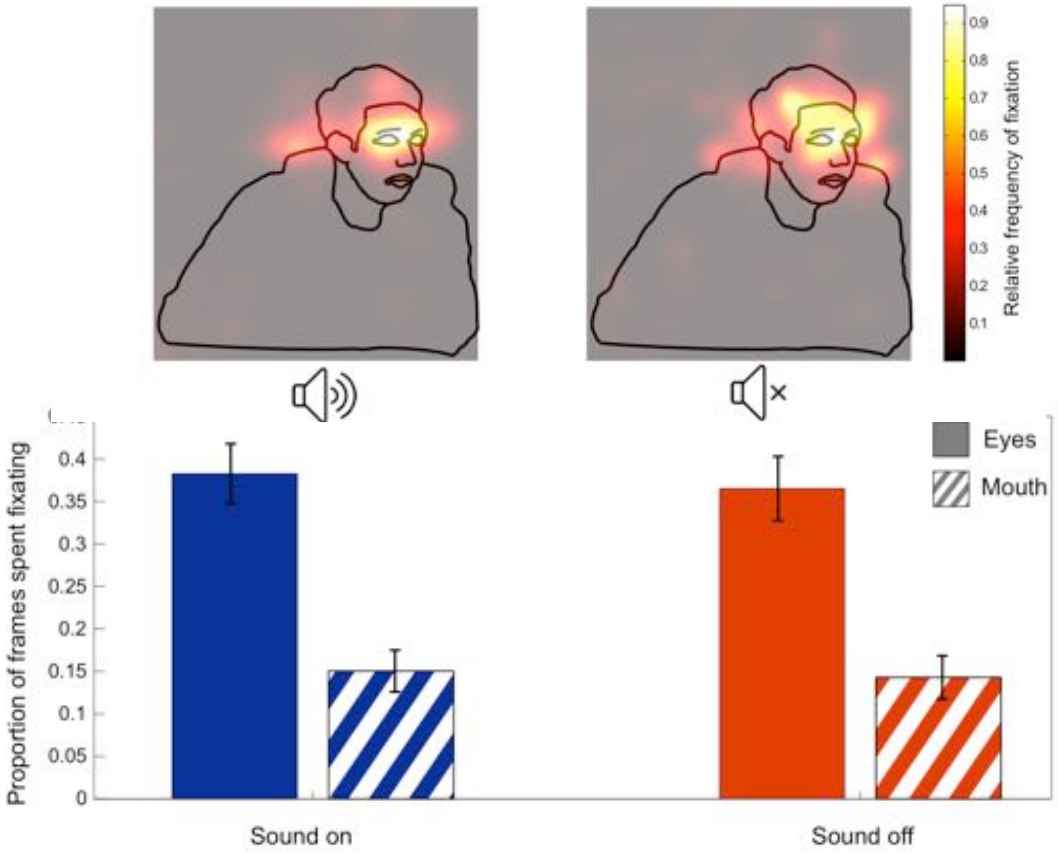
Attention in a dynamic social scene

Sound doesn't change the bias to look at the eyes



Foulsham & Sanderson (2013). *Visual Cognition*

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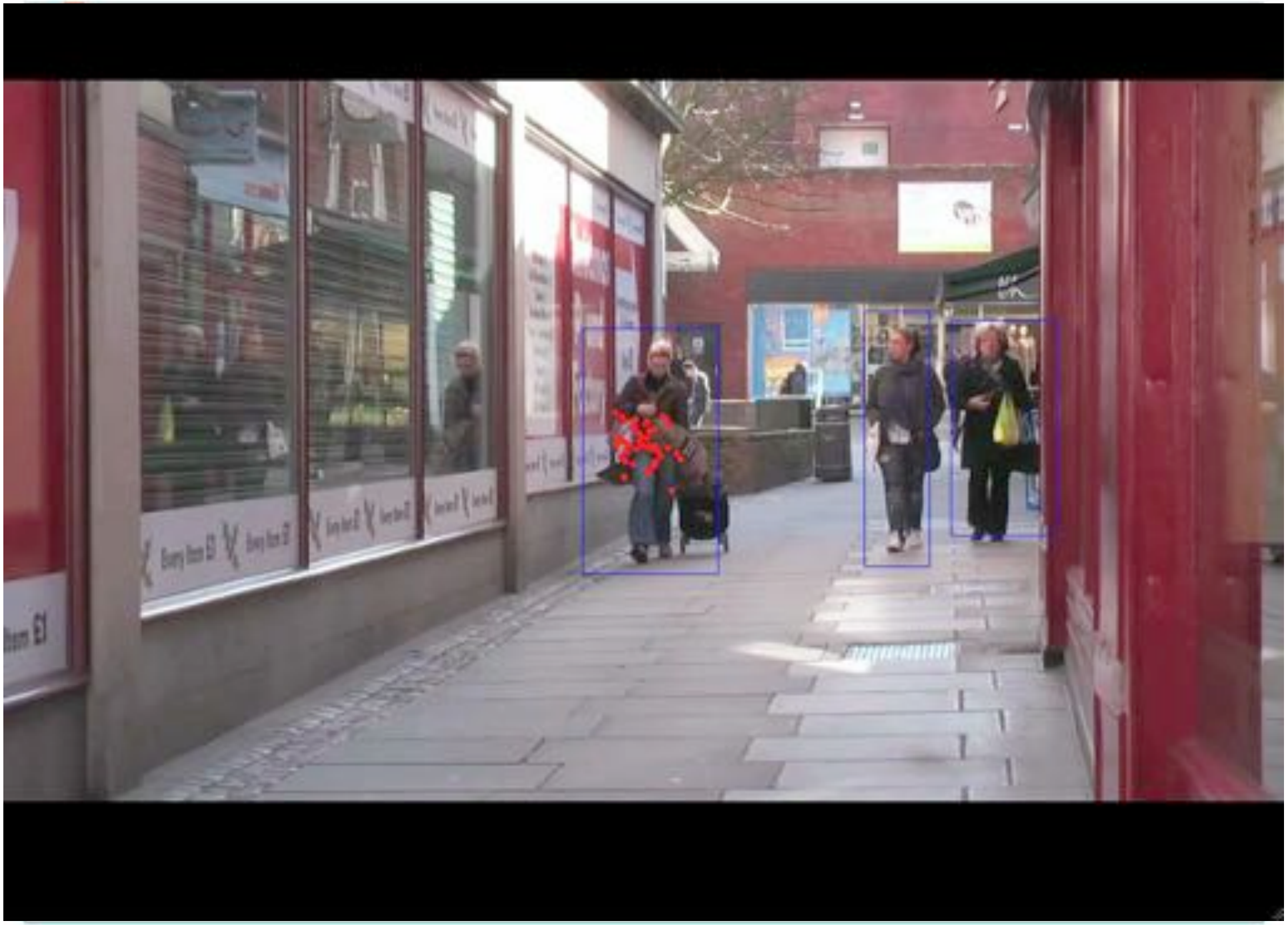
Looking at crowds

Who gets looked at in a crowd? Are older people “invisible”?



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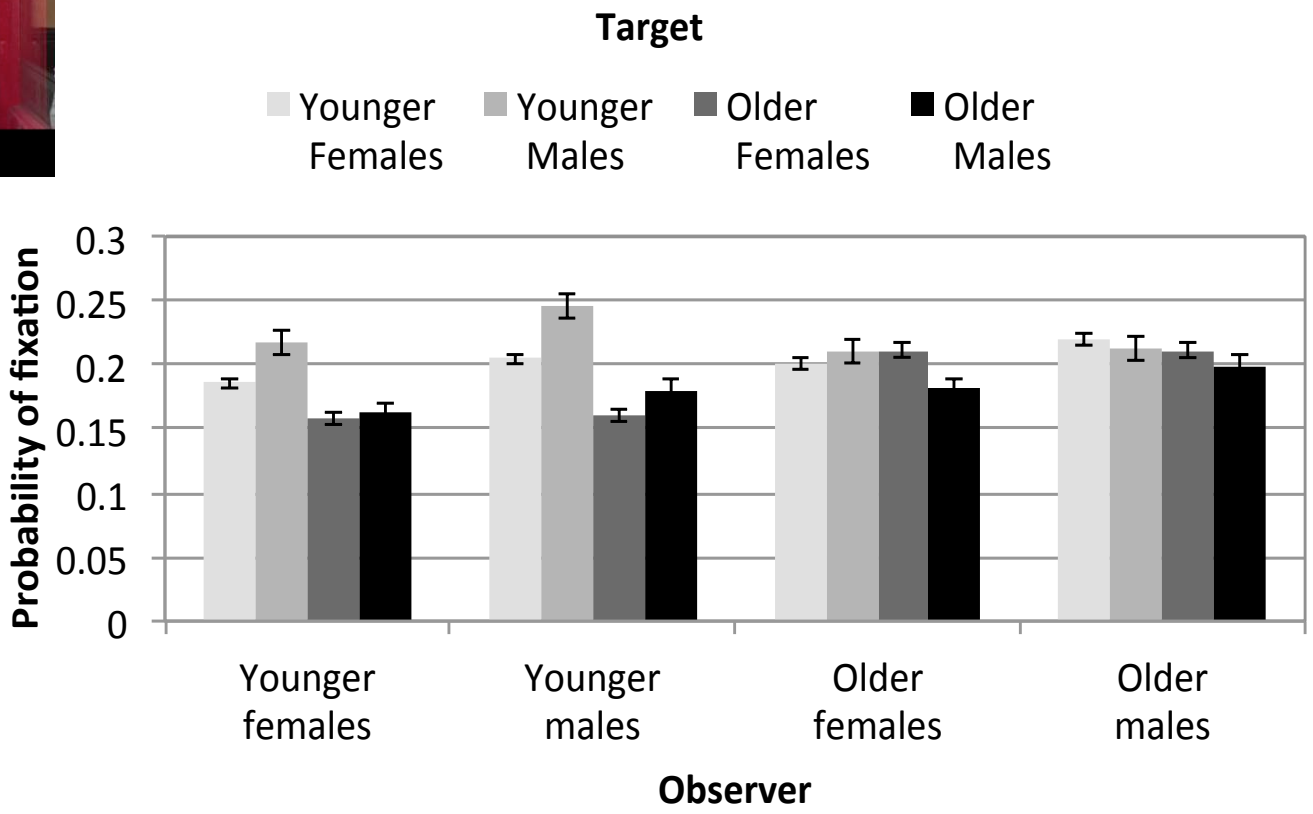
Looking at crowds



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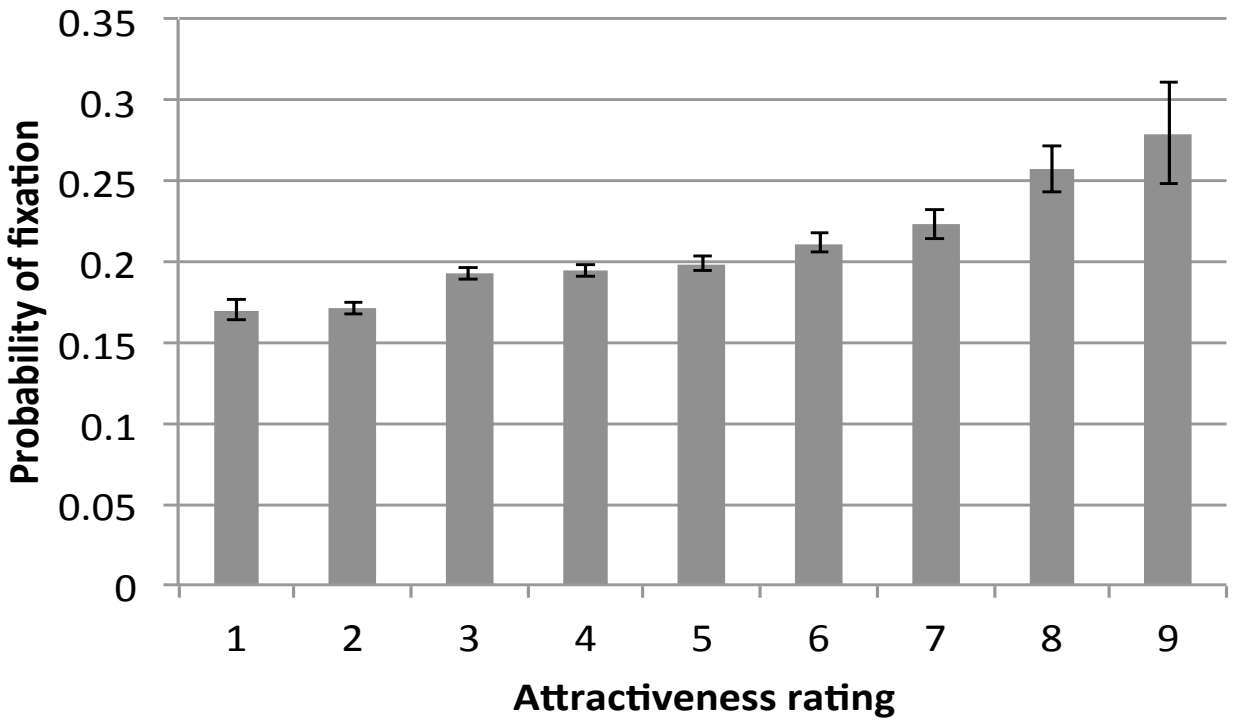
Looking at crowds



Significant, positive correlation between attractiveness and attention

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Attention in a dynamic social scene

Dynamic scenes reveal how we select social cues in a complex, multimodal situation and within a group

…but these are still *images* of people who can't look back and may not provide a real context

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We change our gaze when looking at real people

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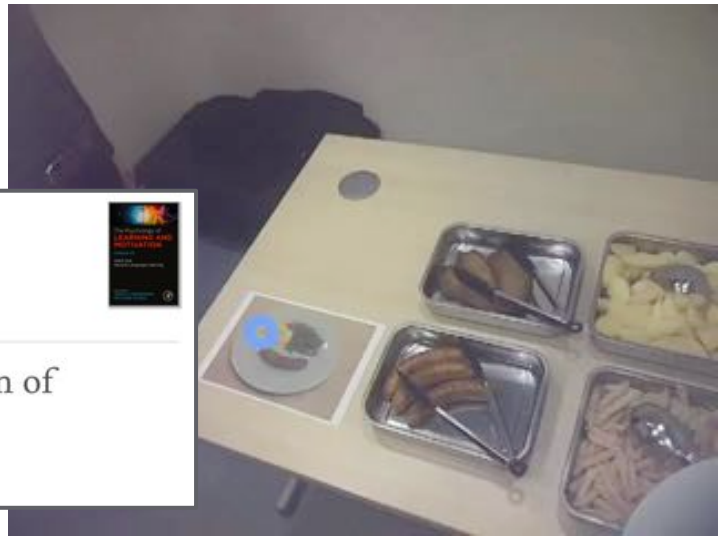
Get real!



Psychology of Learning and Motivation
Available online 23 July 2020
In Press, Corrected Proof

Beyond the picture frame: The function of fixations in interactive tasks

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Get real!

Session 1

Walk to the SU, buy a coffee and walk back

Session 2

Watch first-person video clips of the walk in the lab

Foulsham, Walker & Kingstone (2011). *Vision Research*

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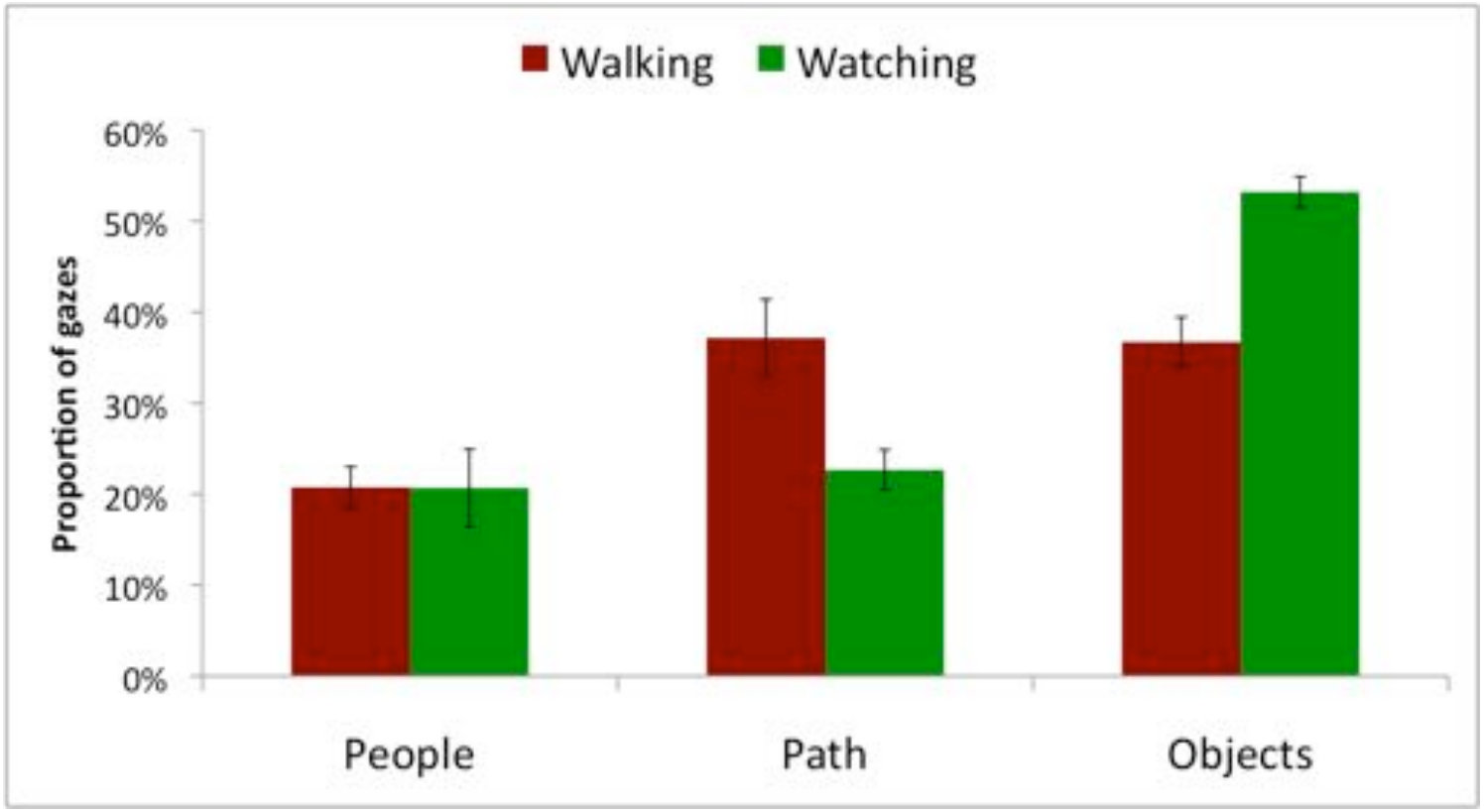
What do people look *at*?



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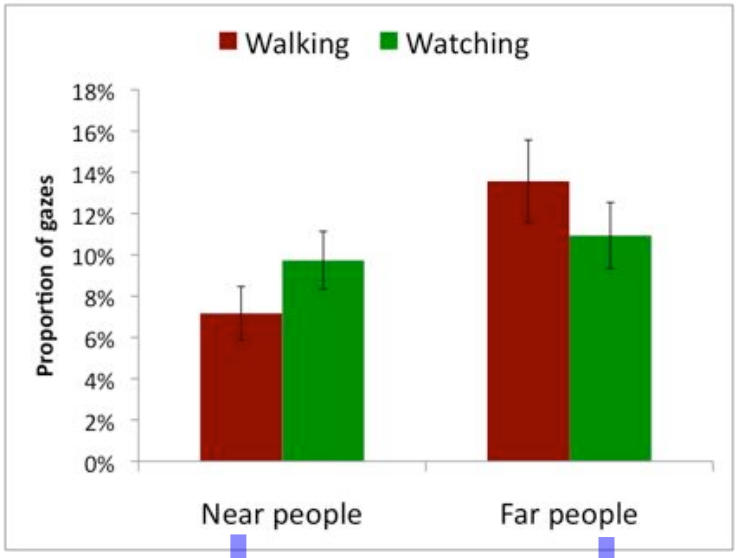
Get real!



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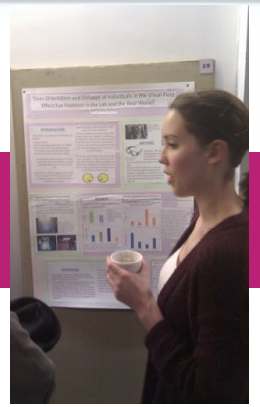
Looking at (real) people



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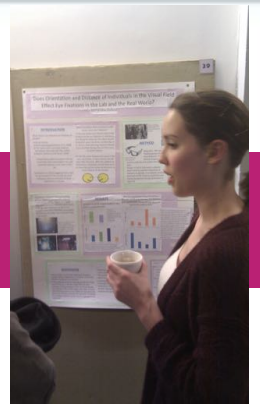
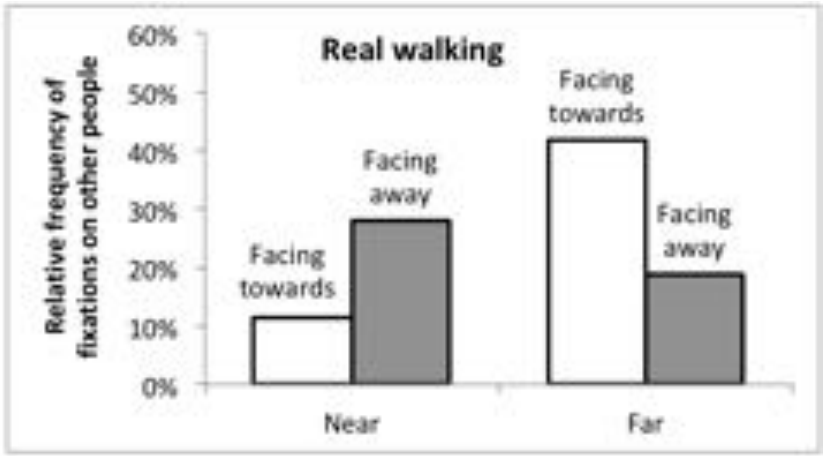
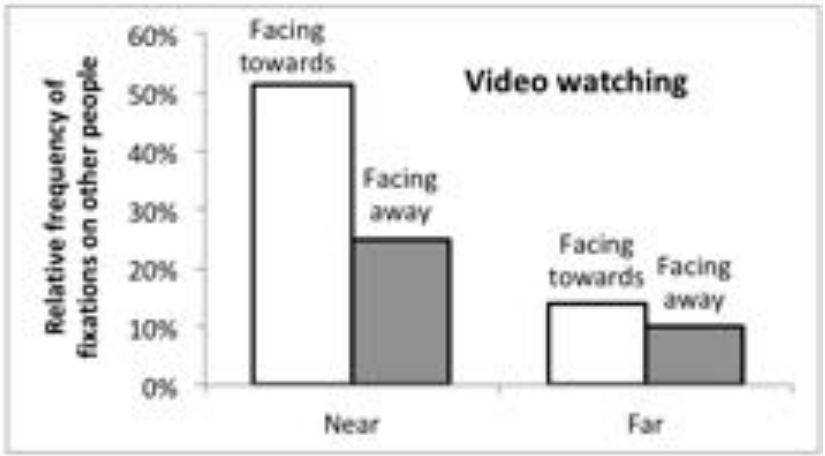
Looking at (real) people







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Get real!

What we look at, and when, is different when there is a real context

…this is particularly true for social stimuli

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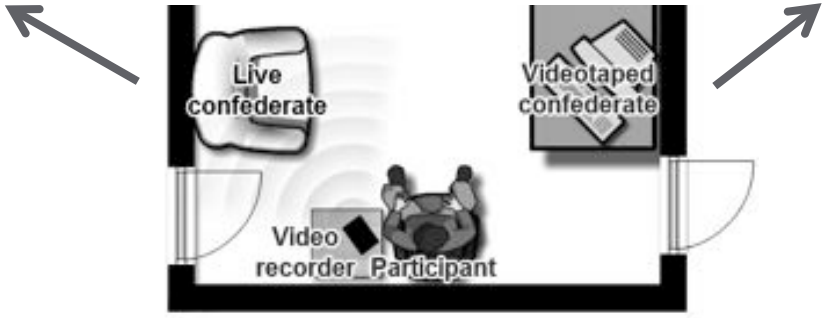
Do people look at other people?



Laidlaw, Foulsham, Kuhn & Kingstone (2011). *PNAS*

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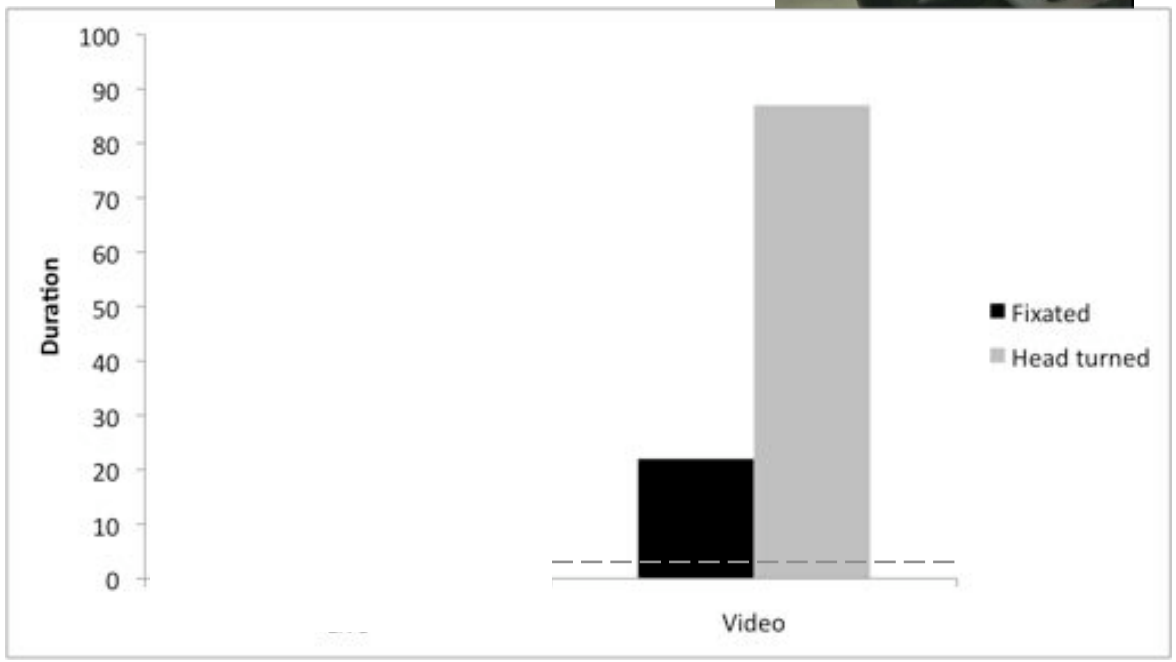
Do people look at other people?

On video



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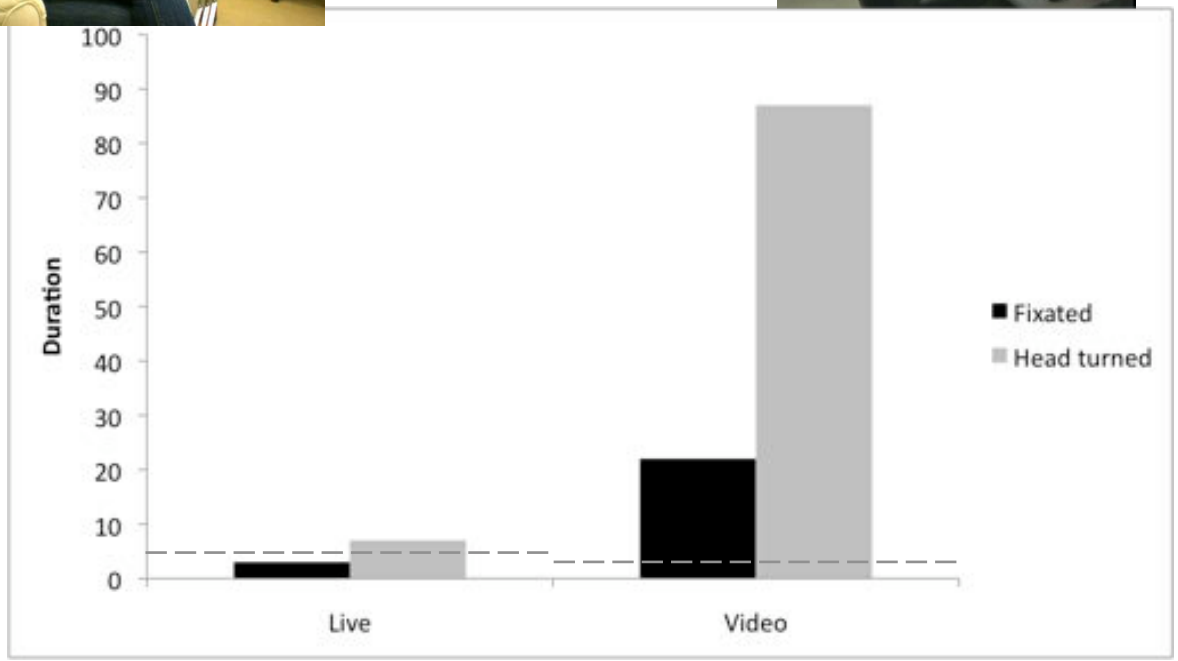
Do people look at other people?

In real life

On video



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Attention changes in the presence of others

In the real world, we do not look at people in the same way as in an image

This is likely because gaze is a communicative signal

…studying this process requires measuring both sides of an interaction

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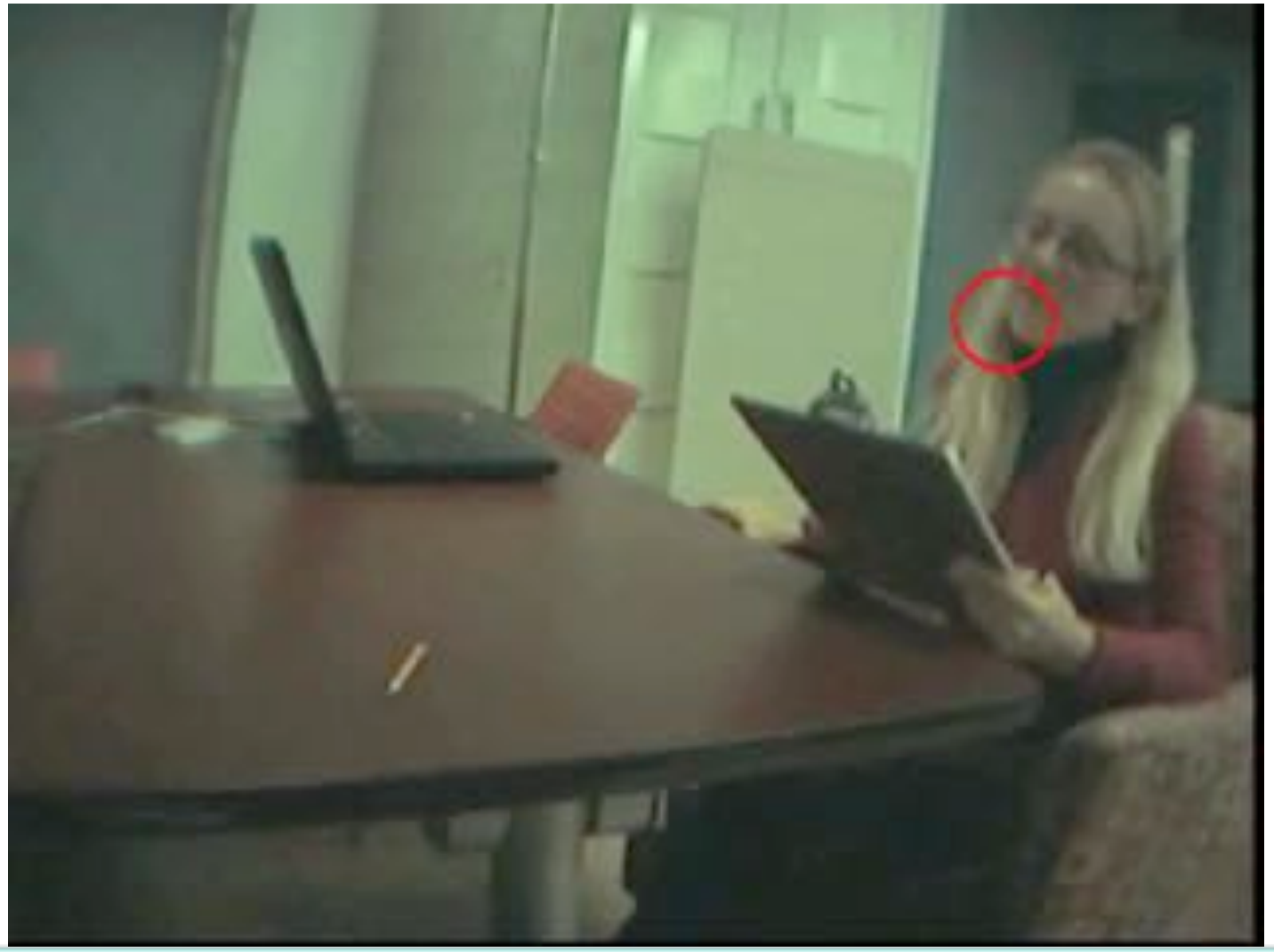
Gaze during an interview



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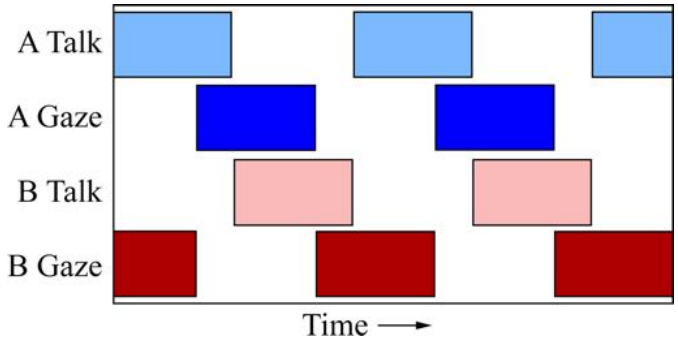
Real conversation

Ho, Foulsham and Kingstone (2015)

Eyetracking both parties in a real conversation.

Speaking and Listening with the Eyes: Gaze Signaling during Dyadic Interactions

Simon Ho[1]*, Tom Foulsham[2], Alan Kingstone[1]



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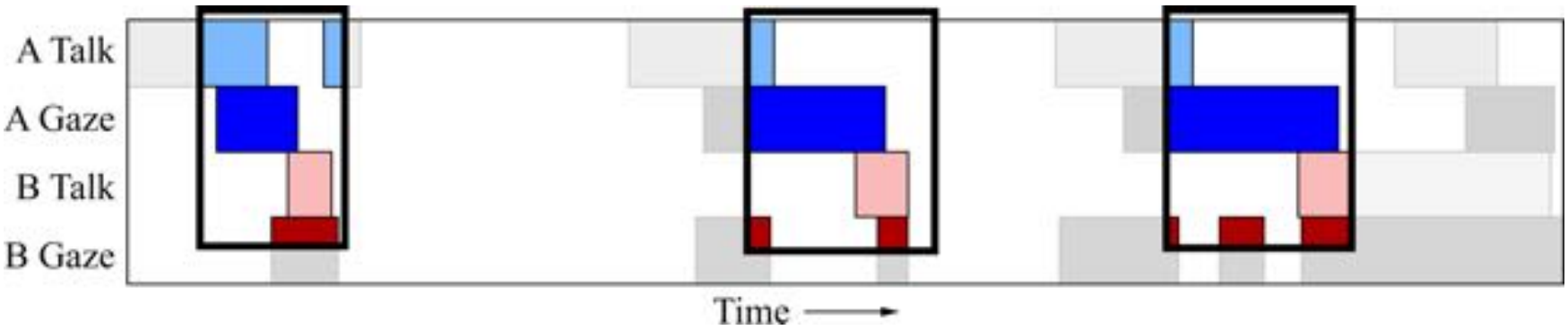
Real conversation

Ho, Foulsham and Kingstone (2015)

Participants gaze at their partner to signal a switch in who is talking.



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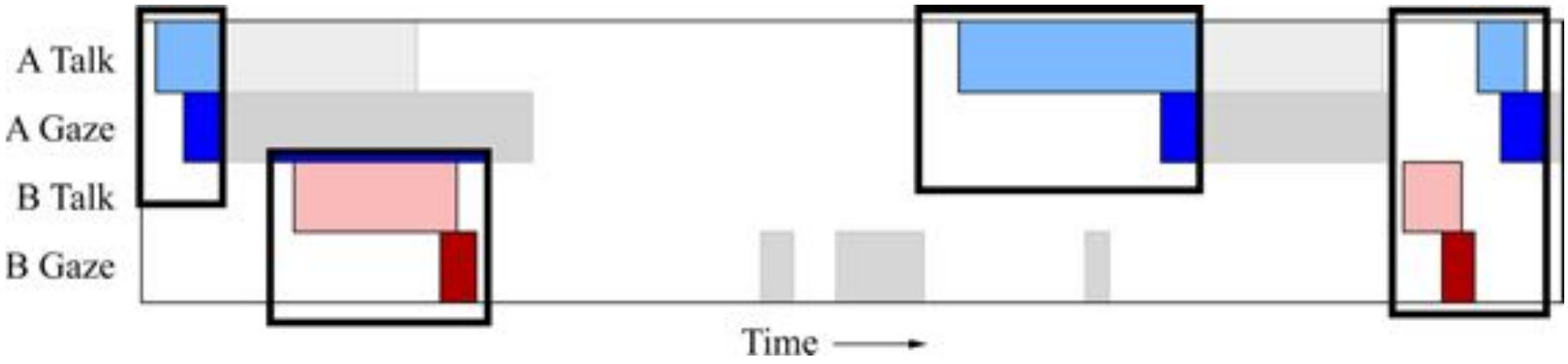
Real conversation

Ho, Foulsham and Kingstone (2015)

Participants avert their gaze at the beginning of their own speaking turn.



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We can study gaze signalling by investigating how people interpret the gaze of others

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Gaze following

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Gaze interpretation

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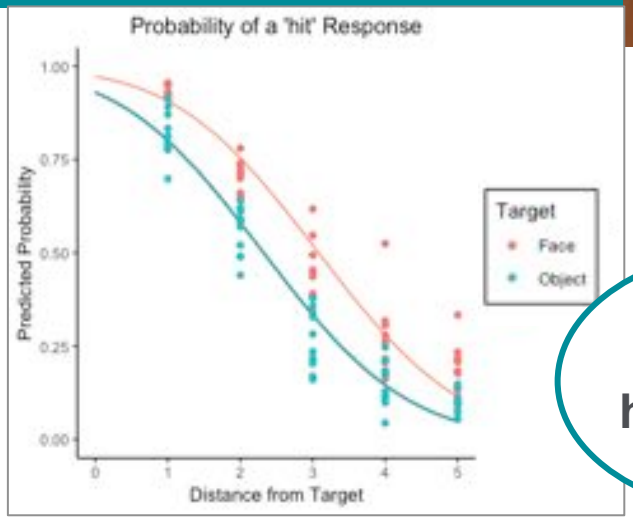
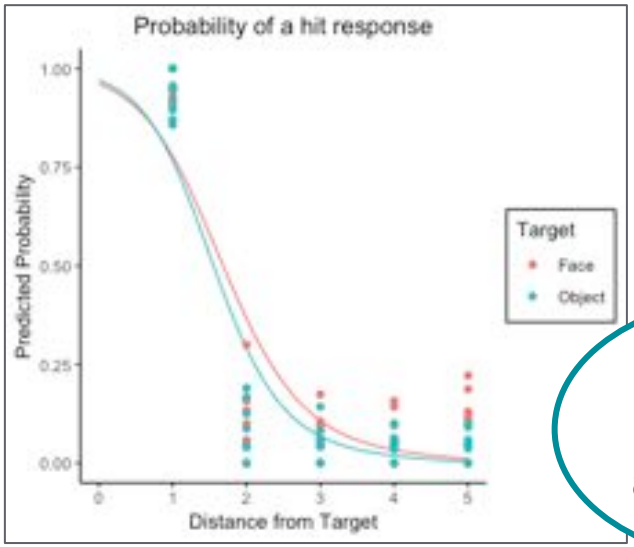
Gaze interpretation



Cursor is human gaze



Cursor is "computer algorithm"

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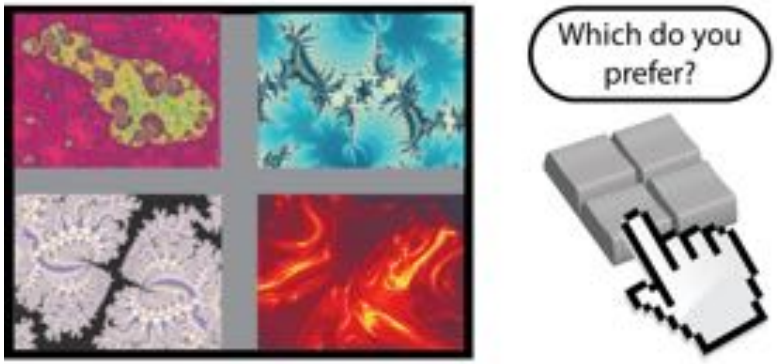
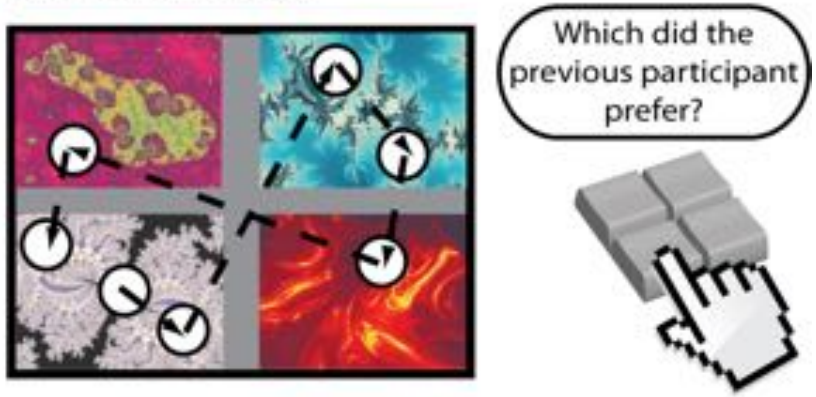
Inference from gaze

1. Preference task ("Truth")



Observer

2. Guess task



Guesser

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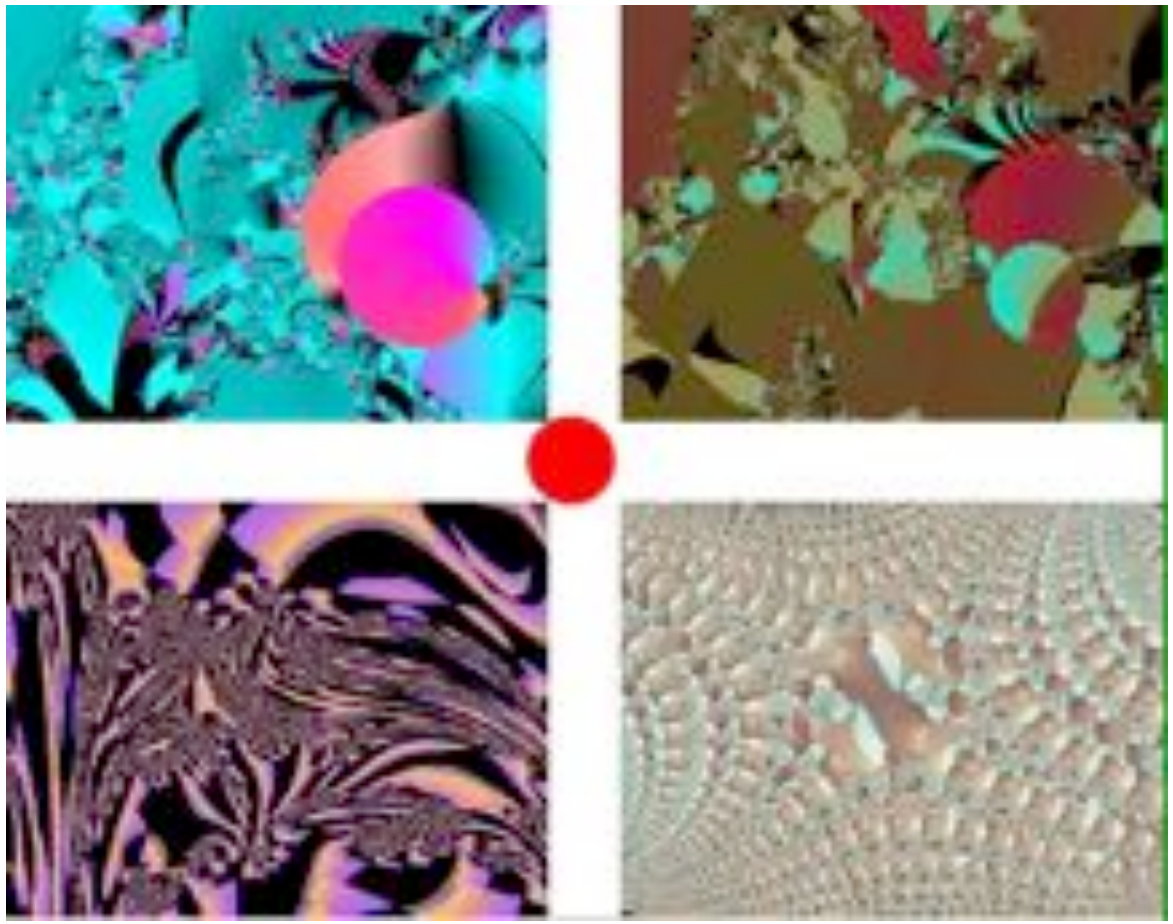
Which pattern did the Observer prefer?



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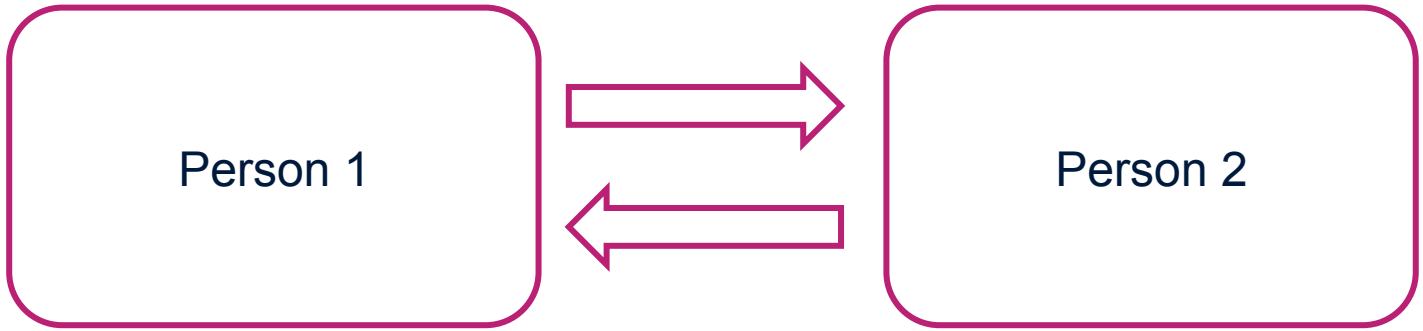
Interactive gaze

Behaviour during a two-way interaction



Do participants *change* their gaze according to an observer?

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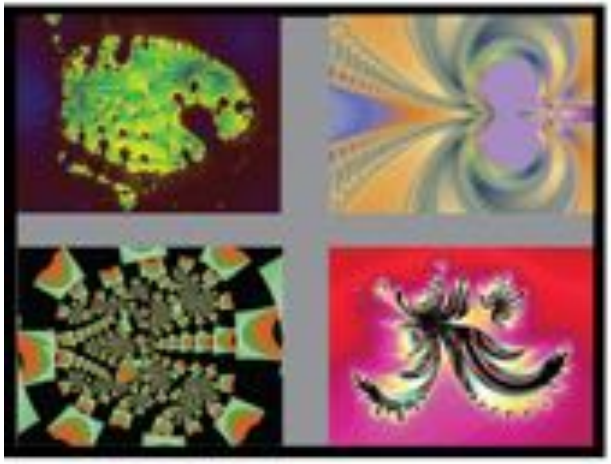
Lying with the eyes

3. Preference task ("Lie")



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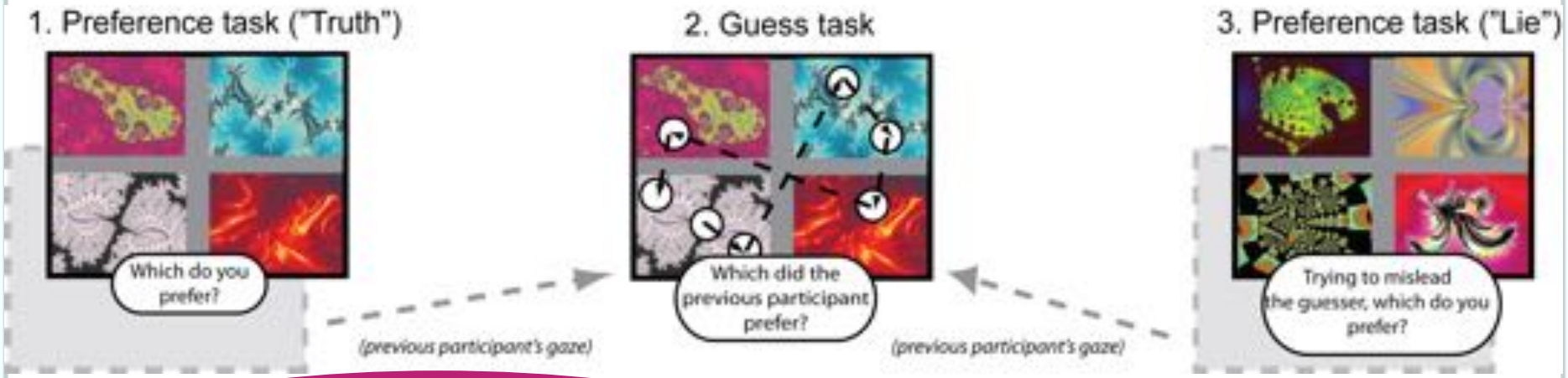
Social gaze in a preference task



Can participants spontaneously make inferences based on the location of gaze?

Guesses should be above chance and better than control trials.

Do participants change their gaze according to an observer?

Lie trials should be harder to guess.
Eye movements should change with condition.

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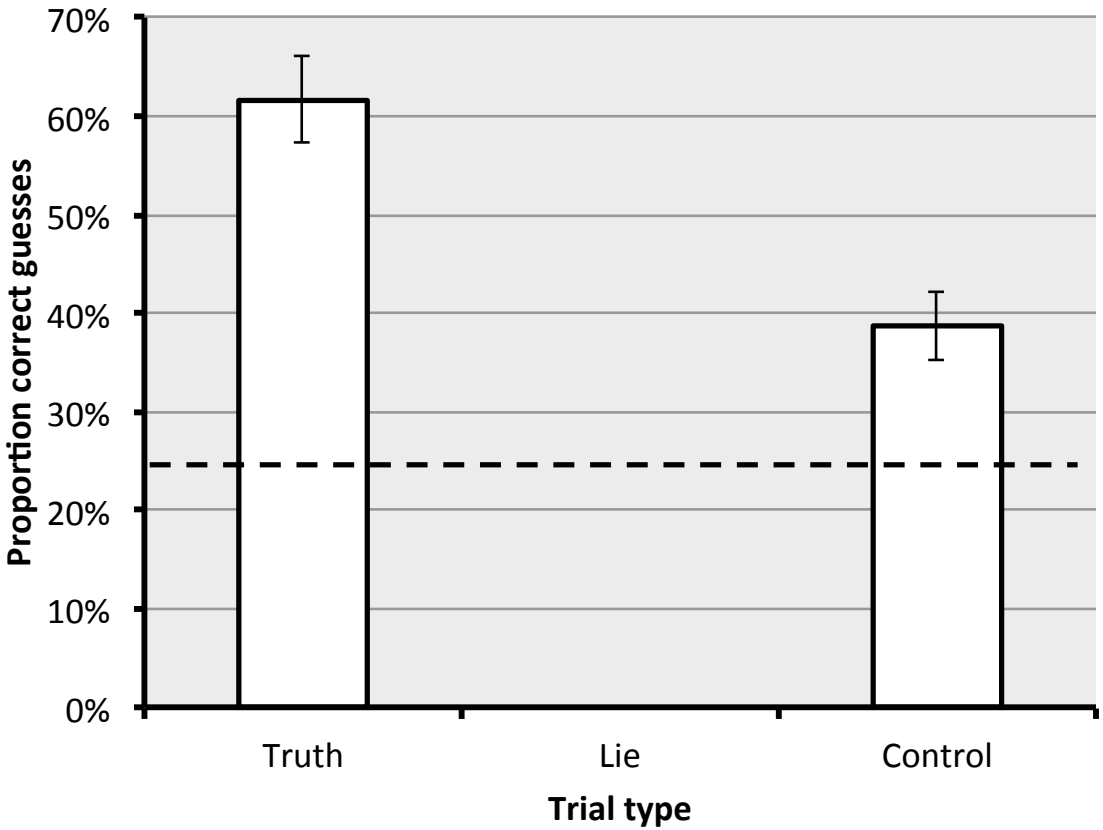
Guess results



Participants can guess a person's preference from their eye gaze

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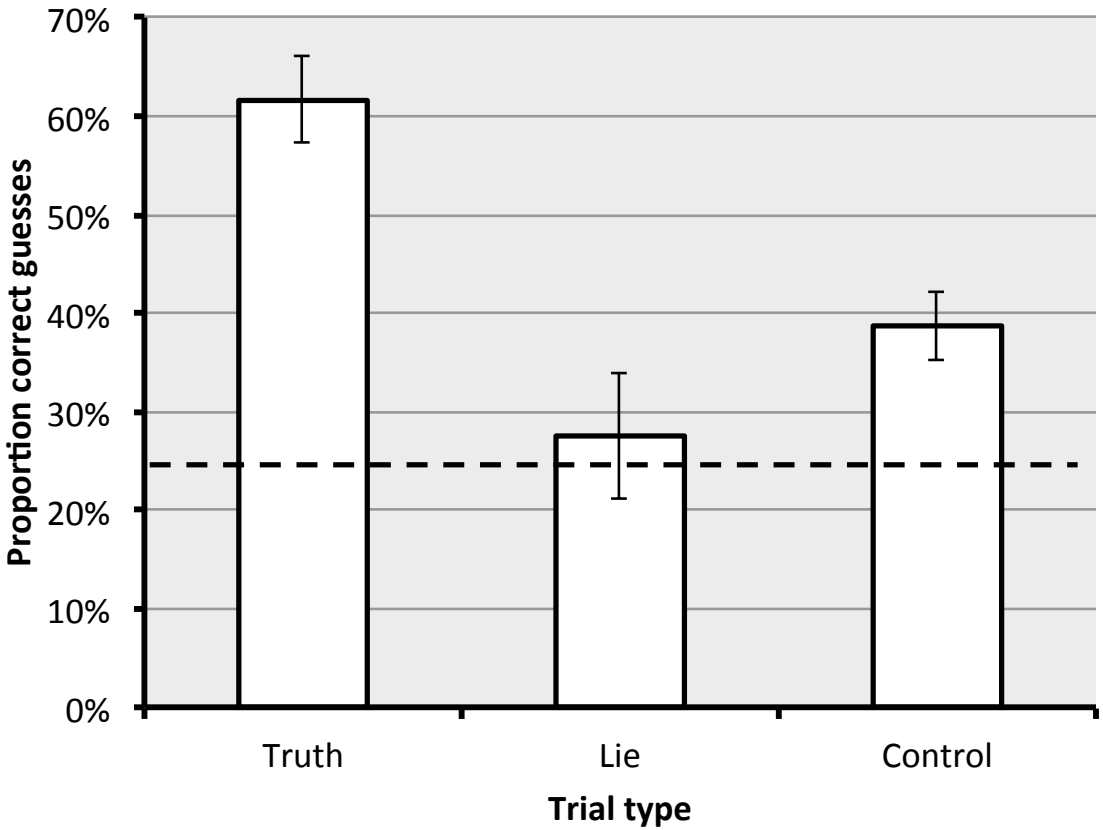
Guess results



Participants can guess a person's preference from their eye gaze

Observers can modulate their attention in order to deceive

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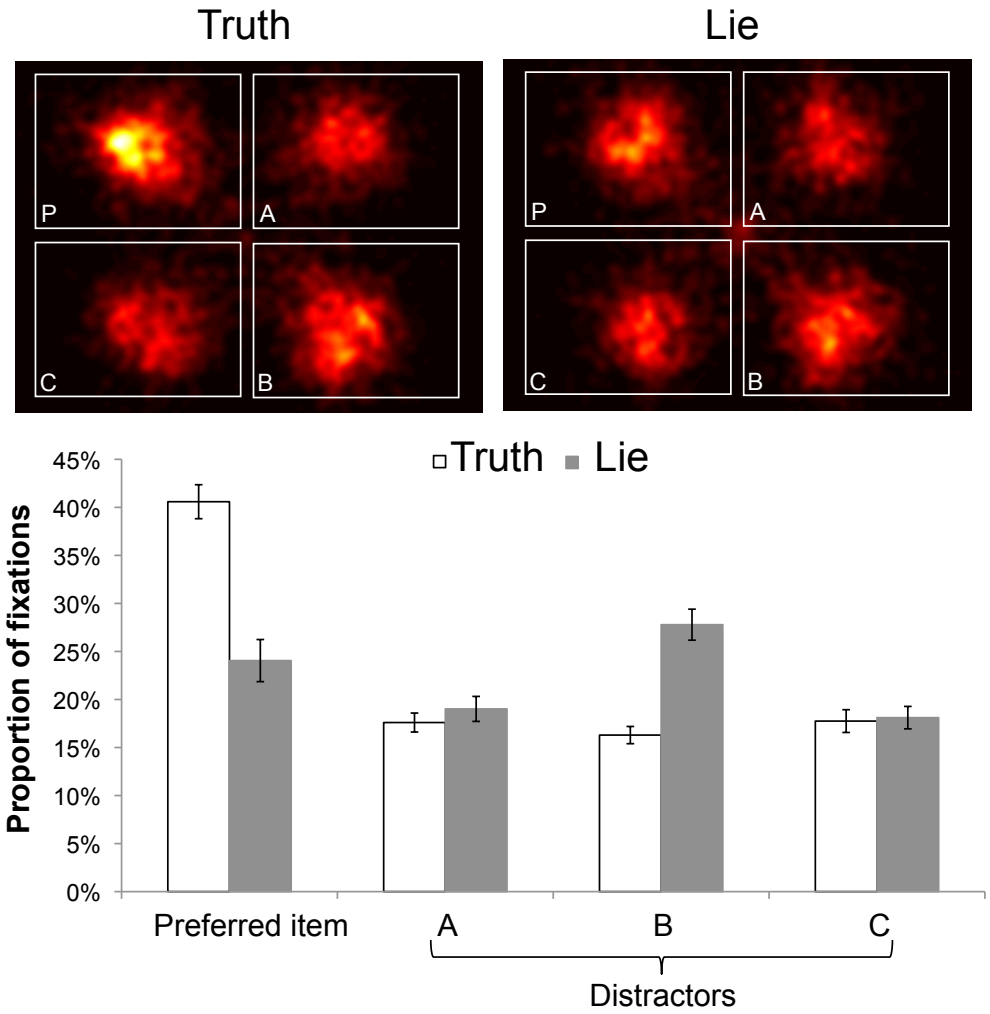
Eye tracking results



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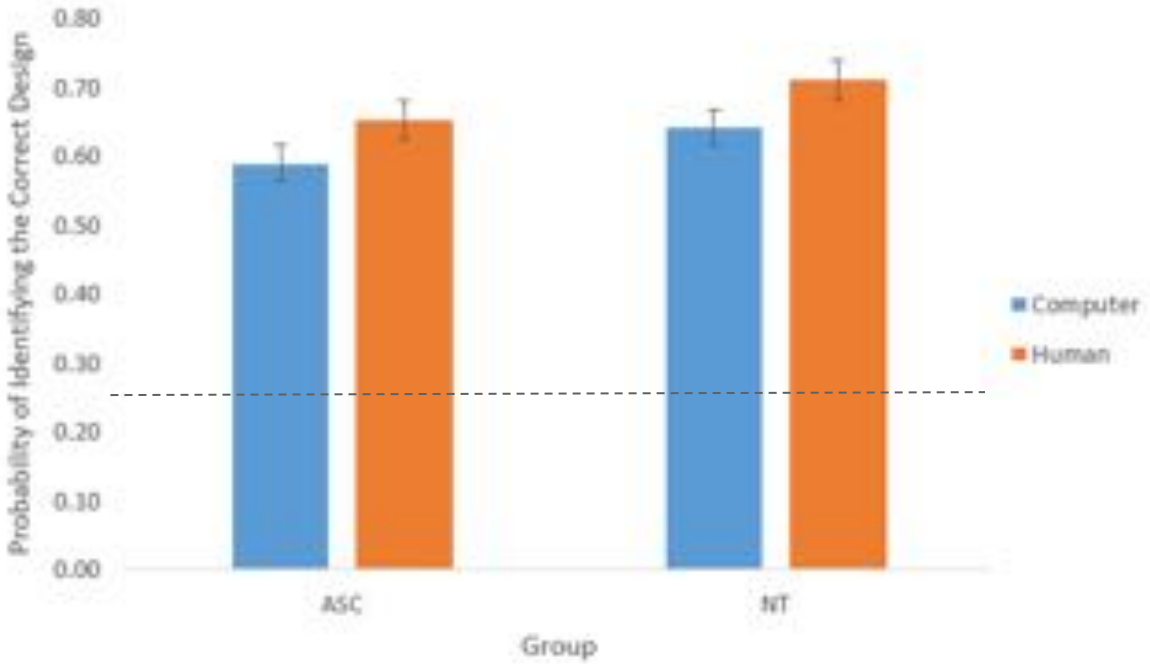
Reading and misleading gaze

Participants are better at reading attention when they are told it is human gaze…



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Reading and misleading gaze

We can spontaneously make inferences based on gaze location

…but we can also change our attention to mislead another person

We can study “social” gaze interactions without complex social stimuli

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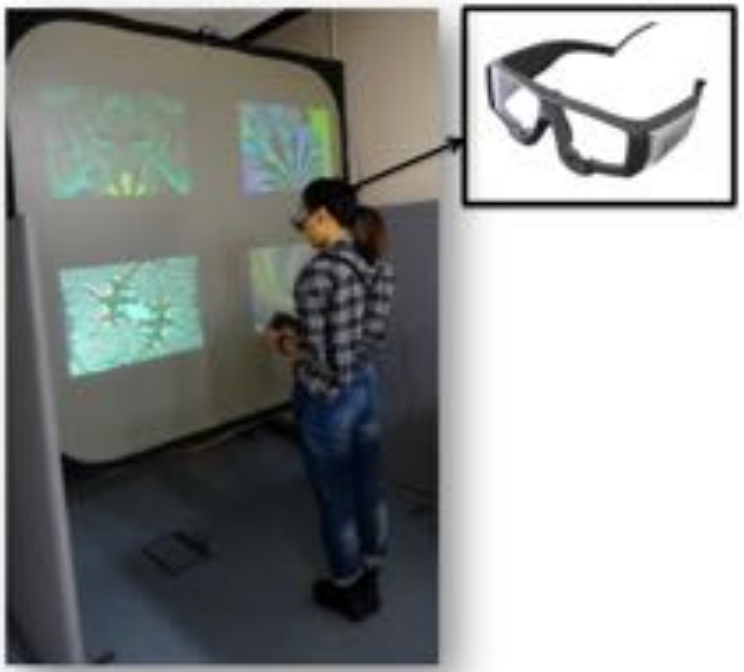
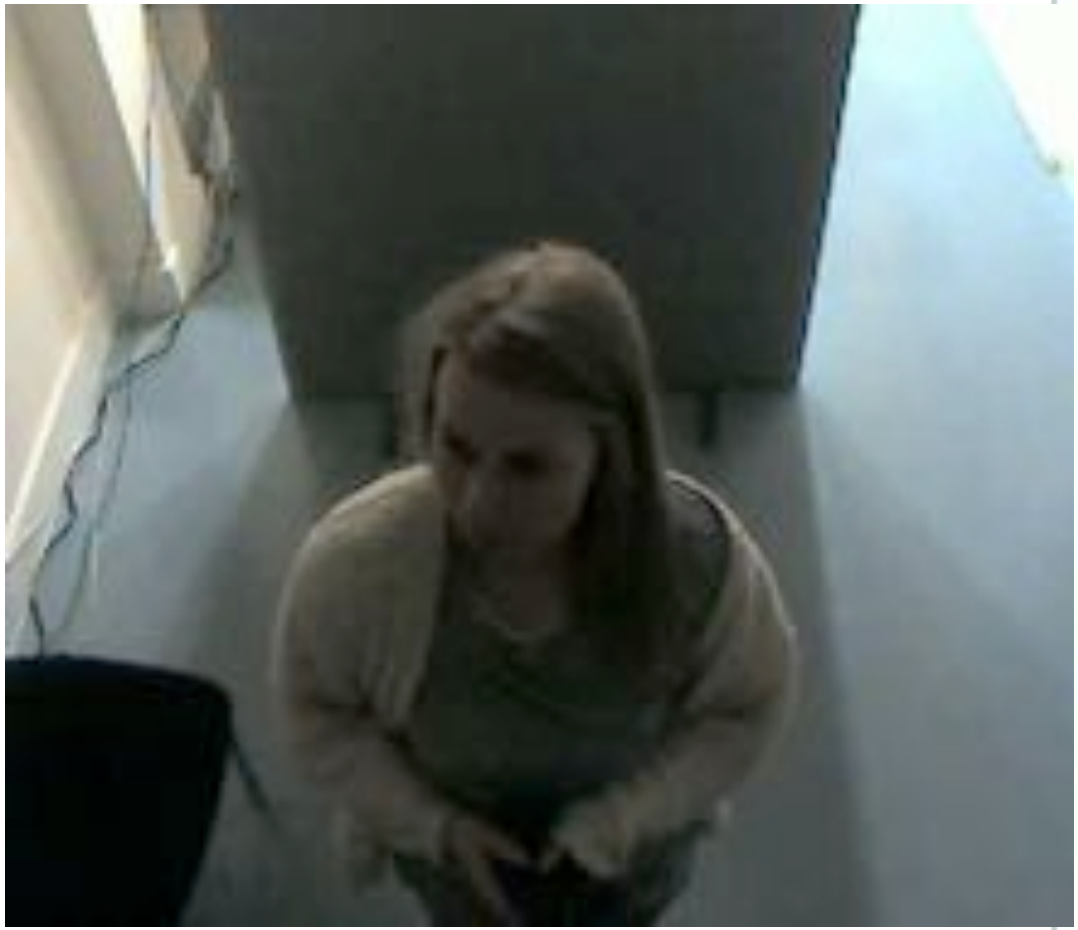
Reading head movements





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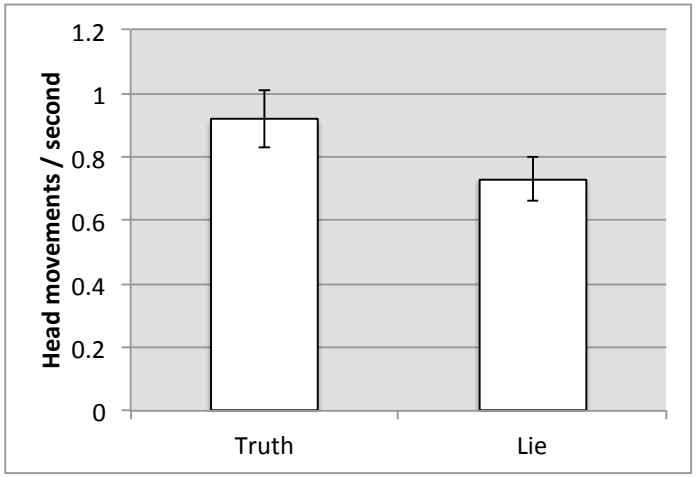
Reading head movements

- Does lying change their eye head coordination?
  - Participants take longer and make more eye and head movements during the lie block
  - However, **the rate of head movements decreases** when trying to mislead



What is “Social“ Attention?

From “social” stimuli…

to multi-way social interactions and attributions

Attending to (images of) other individuals

Selecting cues within a social group

Taking part in a multilateral interaction between group members

Involving social roles, communication, attribution…

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Thank you!

Collaborators

Alan Kingstone
Rick O'Gorman
Kaitlin Laidlaw
Jessica Dawson
Emma Morgan
Megan Freeth