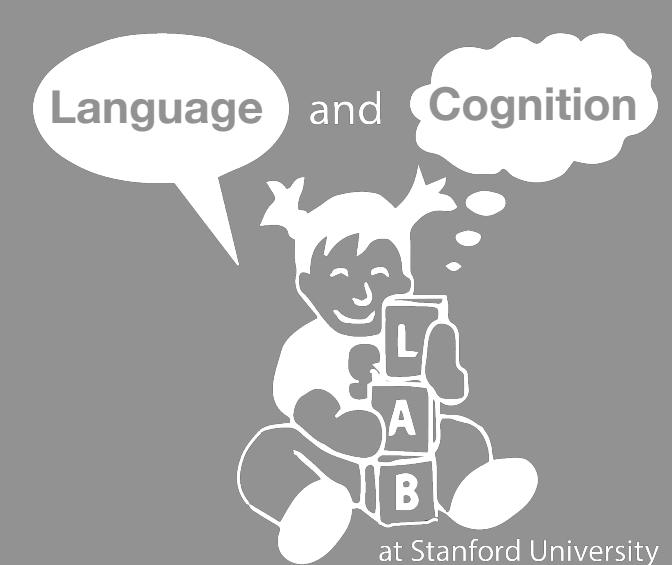


# Postural developments modulate children's visual access to social information



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## Background

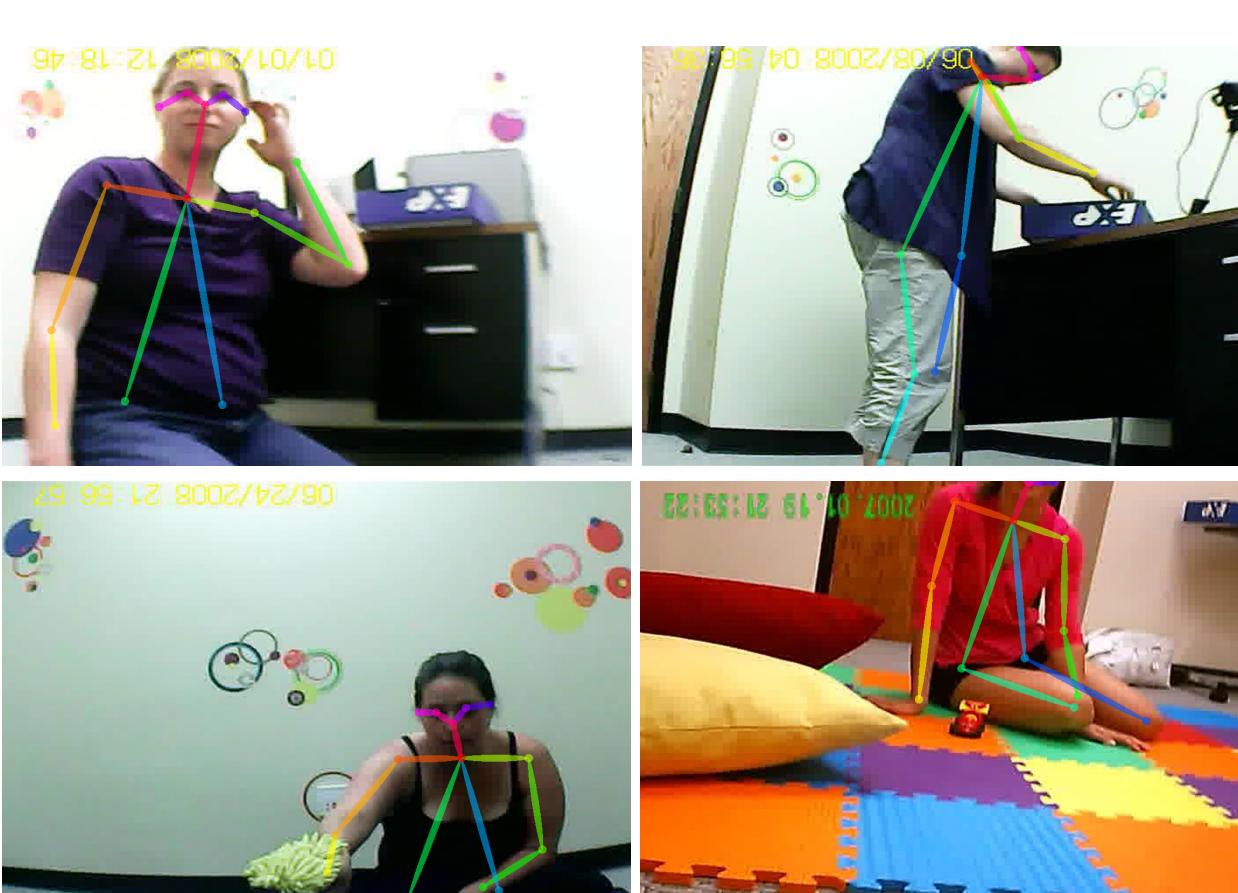
In the first few years of life, children's view of the world changes radically (e.g., Fausey et al., 2016) due to improvements in locomotive capacity (e.g., Kretch et al., 2014).

For example, 12-month-olds saw more faces when they were sitting/standing vs. prone/crawling (Franchack, Kretch, & Adolph, 2017).

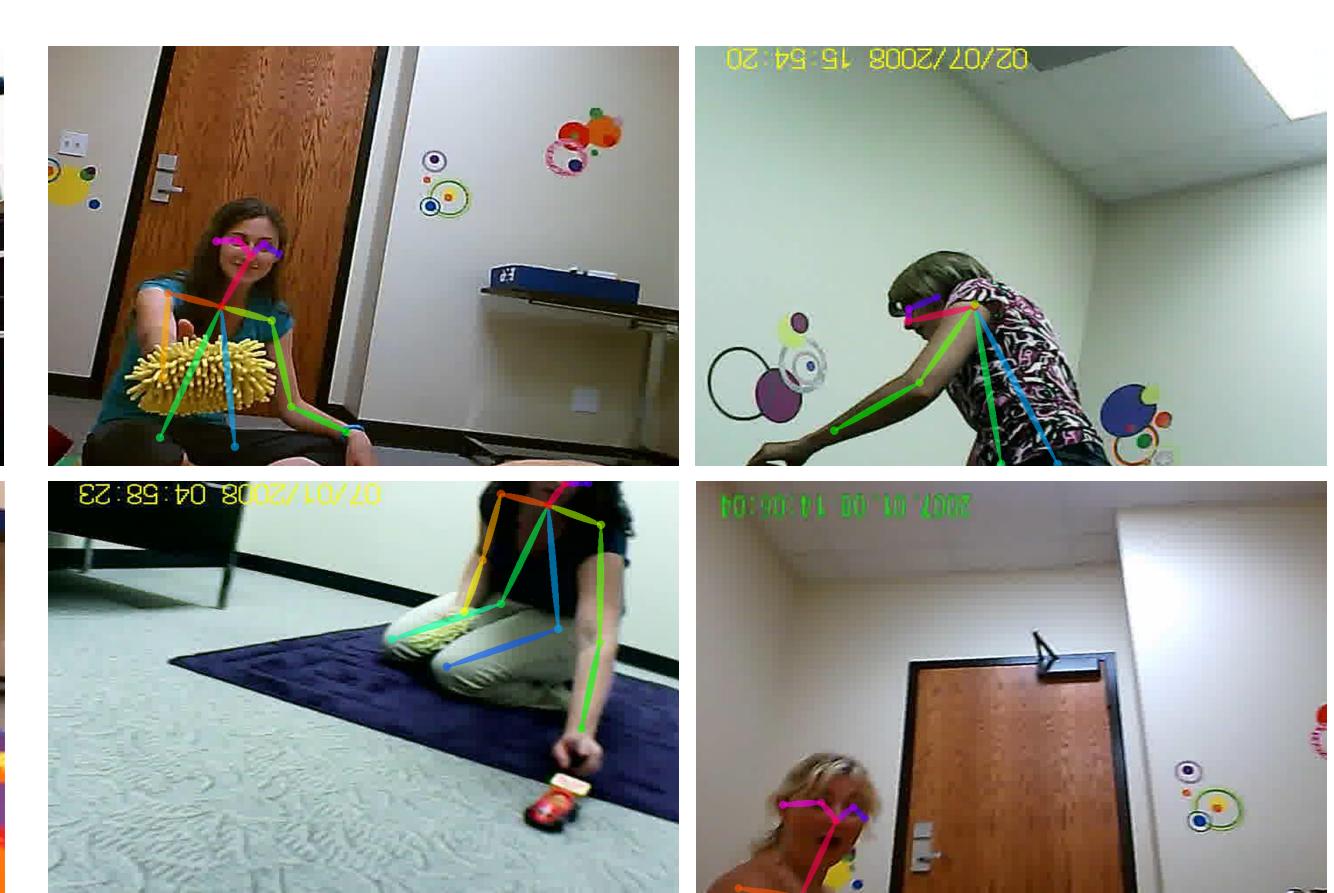
Postural developments may shape infant's access to social information relevant for linguistic and cognitive development (Frank et al., 2013; Franchack, Kretch, & Adolph, 2017).

Can we replicate these results using a broader age range and modern tools from computer vision?

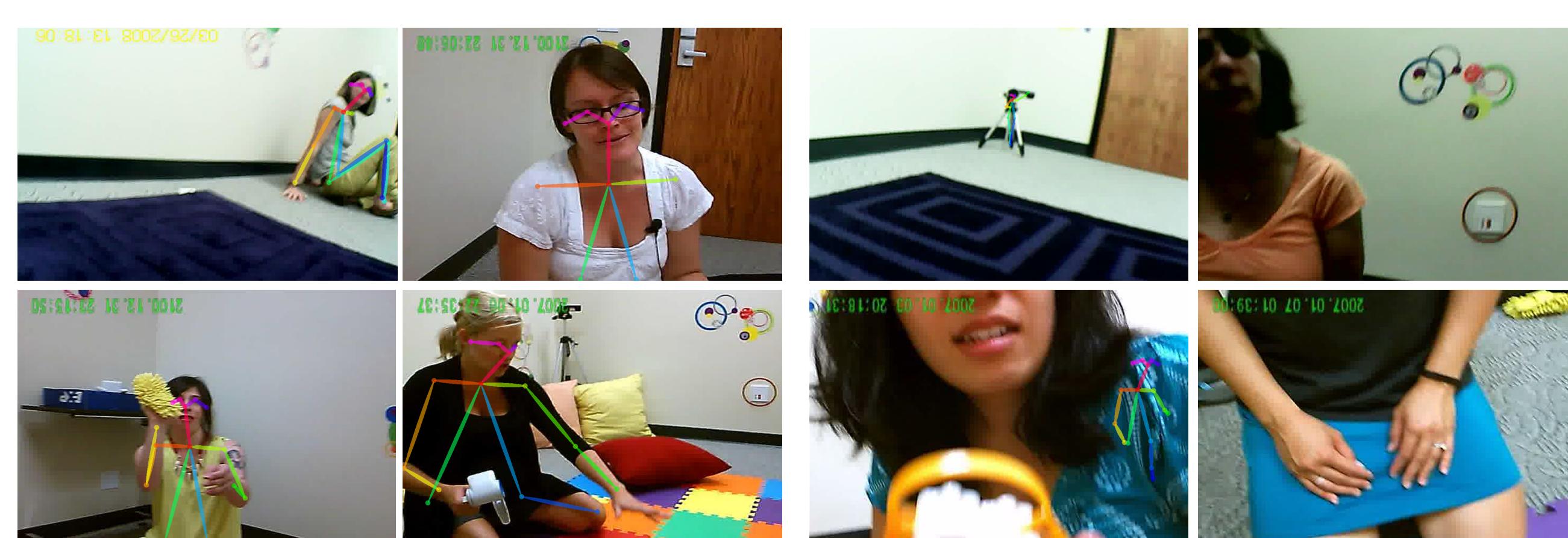
### 8-month-olds



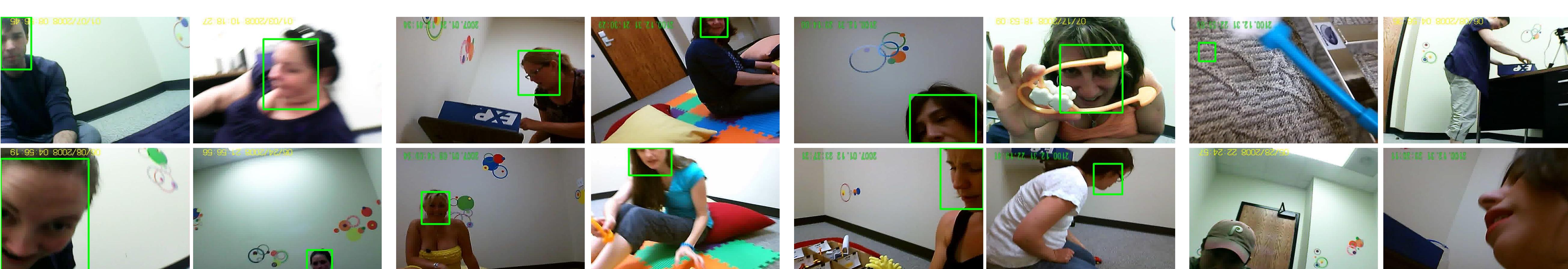
### 12-month-olds



### 16-month-olds

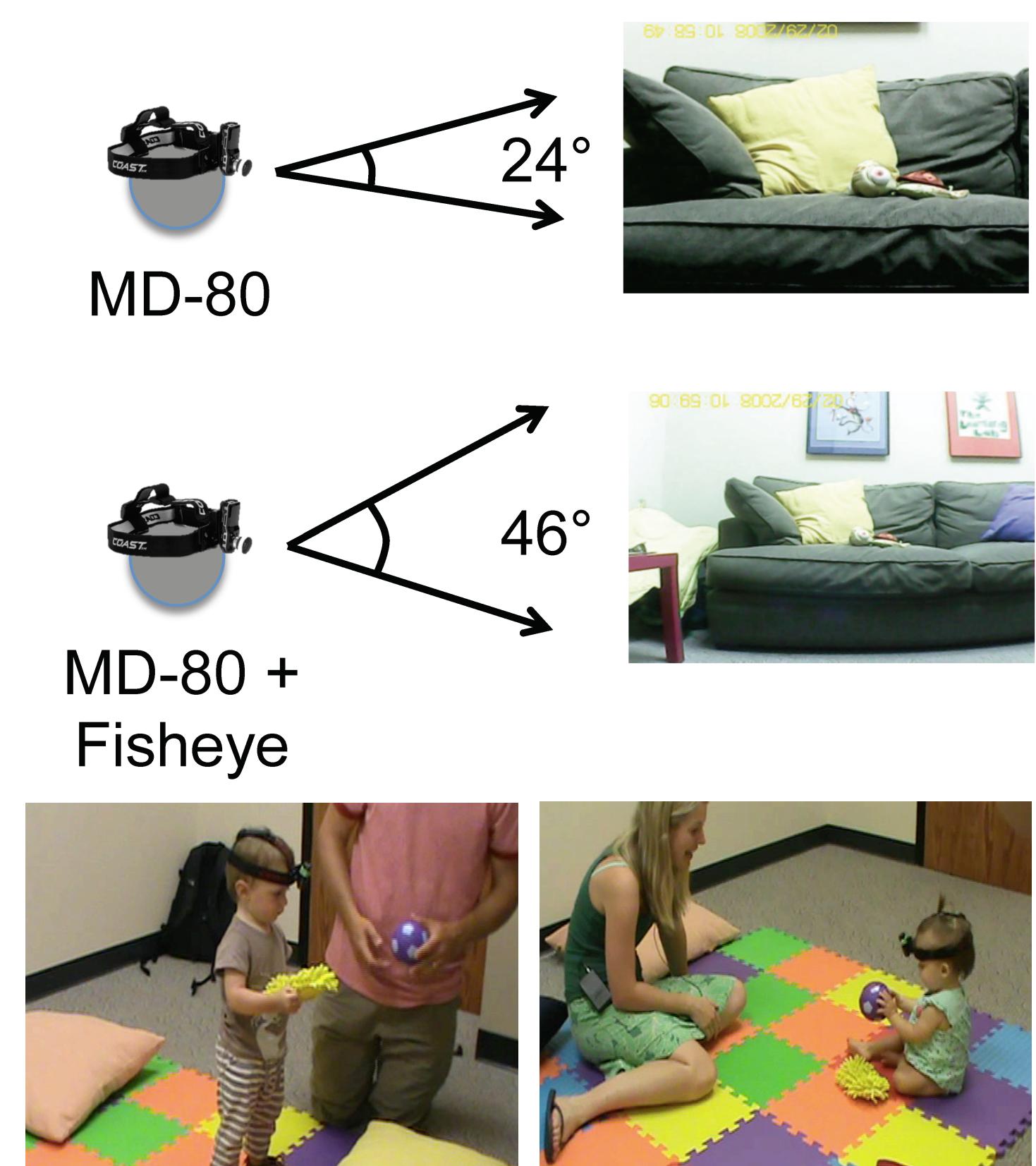


### Detection failures



## Methods

### Head-mounted camera



### Participants

Group	N	% Incl	Avg. age	Avg. Video Length
8 mo.	12	0.46	8.71	14.40
12 mo.	12	0.40	12.62	12.71
16 mo.	12	0.31	16.29	15.10

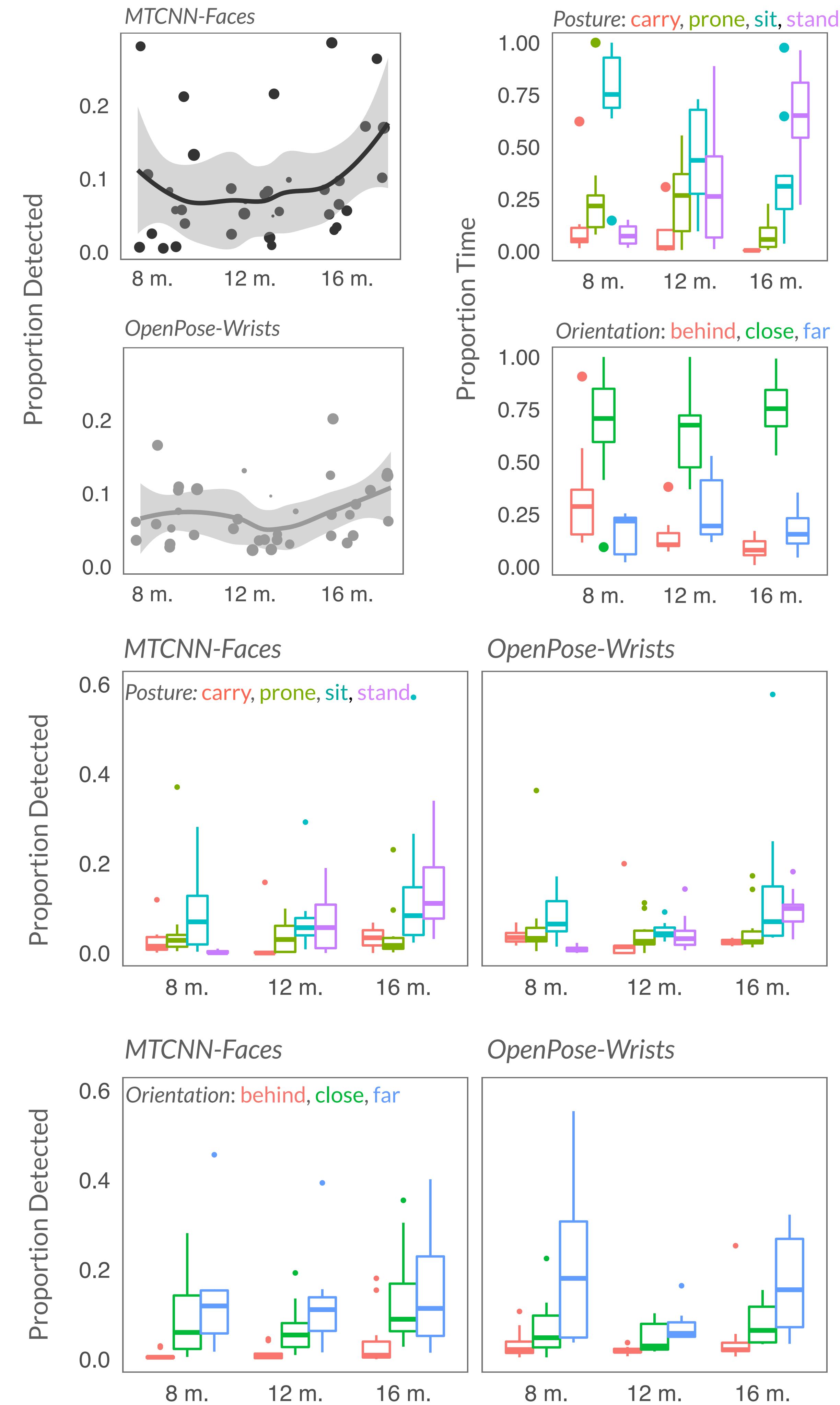
### Computer Vision Algorithm Evaluation

MTCNN: Joint face/key-point detector (Zhang et al., 2016)  
OpenPose: Pose/face detector (Cao et al., 2017)  
ViolaJones: Widely used face detector pre-CNNs

Algorithm	Sample	P	R	F
MTCNN-Faces	High	0.89	0.92	<b>0.90</b>
MTCNN-Faces	Random	0.94	0.62	0.75
OpenPose-Faces	High	0.78	0.93	0.84
OpenPose-Faces	Random	0.72	0.80	0.76
ViolaJones-Faces	High	0.96	0.44	0.60
ViolaJones-Faces	Random	0.44	0.38	0.41
OpenPose-Wrists	High	0.66	1.00	<b>0.79</b>
OpenPose-Wrists	Random	0.88	0.29	0.43

## Results

Infant's posture and orientation relative to their caregiver modulated the proportion of faces/wrists detected



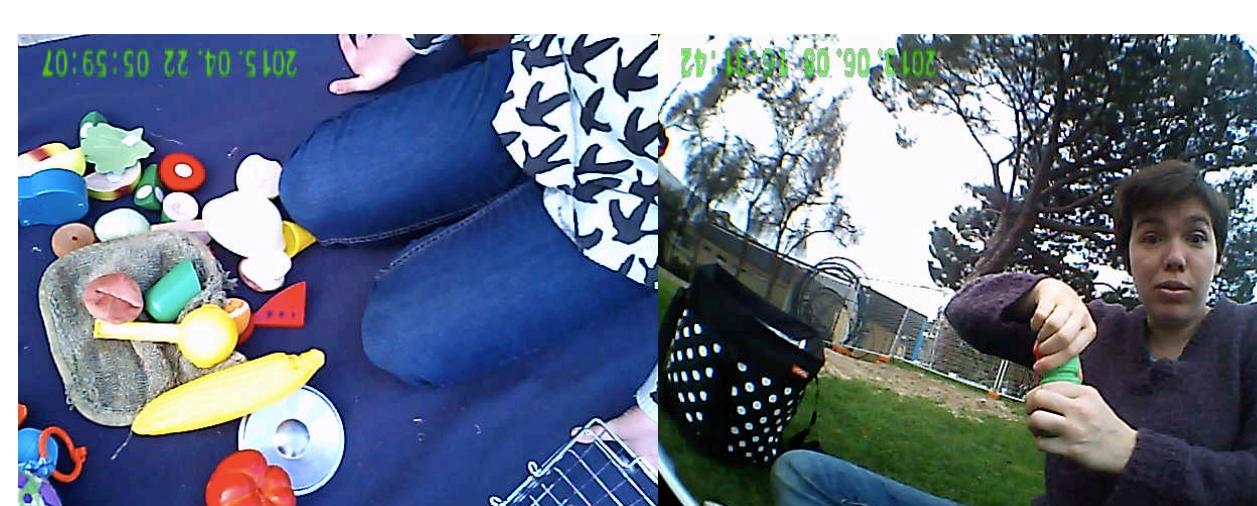
## Discussion

Children's posture and orientation towards their caregiver changed systematically across age, and both of these factors influenced the proportion of faces/hands in the child's visual field.

Hands/wrists were not as well detected as faces, yet still showed the same overall trends

Future work will explore how object detection models can be applied to egocentric videos

Goal: create open source tools for analyzing natural egocentric visual experience at scale



## References

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