

Processing Speed Mediates Age Cohort and Prospective Memory Performance

Carmen Chek, M.A., Danielle R. Hardesty, B.S., Luke Childers, B.S., Trisha L. Glover, B.S., Ashley Van Dusen, B.A.,
Sydni S. Shorter, B.A., Allyson M. Coldiron, M.S., & Michael D. Barnett, Ph.D.
Department of Psychology and Counseling
The University of Texas at Tyler

Introduction

Prospective memory (PM)

- The ability to remember to carry out future intentions
- Decline with age (Lecouvey et al., 2017)

Processing speed (PS)

- Ability to perform mental operations quickly
- Older adults have more trouble encoding information in PM tasks (Zeintl et al., 2007; Salthouse et al., 2004)

Method

Participants:

Young adults (YAs): $n = 40$; ages 18 – 26
($M = 18.85$, $SD = 1.59$)

Older adults (OAs): $n = 52$; ages 49 – 90
($M = 73.36$, $SD = 8.88$)

- Dummy coded age variable: YAs = 0, OAs = 1

Measures/Materials:

- WAIS-IV Coding Subtest: measured PS
- Virtual Kitchen Protocol for Prospective Memory: measured PM in virtual reality (VR) and analog tasks

References

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- Zeintl, M., Kliegel, M. & Hofer, S. M. (2007). The role of processing resources in age-related prospective and retrospective memory within old age. *Psychology and Aging*, 22(4), 826–834. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0882-7974.22.4.826>

Michael D. Barnett, The University of Texas at Tyler, 3900 University Boulevard HPR 235B, Tyler, TX 75799, mbarnett@uttyler.edu

Carmen Chek, Aging, Neuropsychology, and Technology Lab, The University of Texas at Tyler, cchek@patriots.uttyler.edu

Hypothesis

Processing speed will mediate the relationship between age cohort and prospective memory in analog and virtual reality.

Findings

Figure 1. Analog Prospective Memory

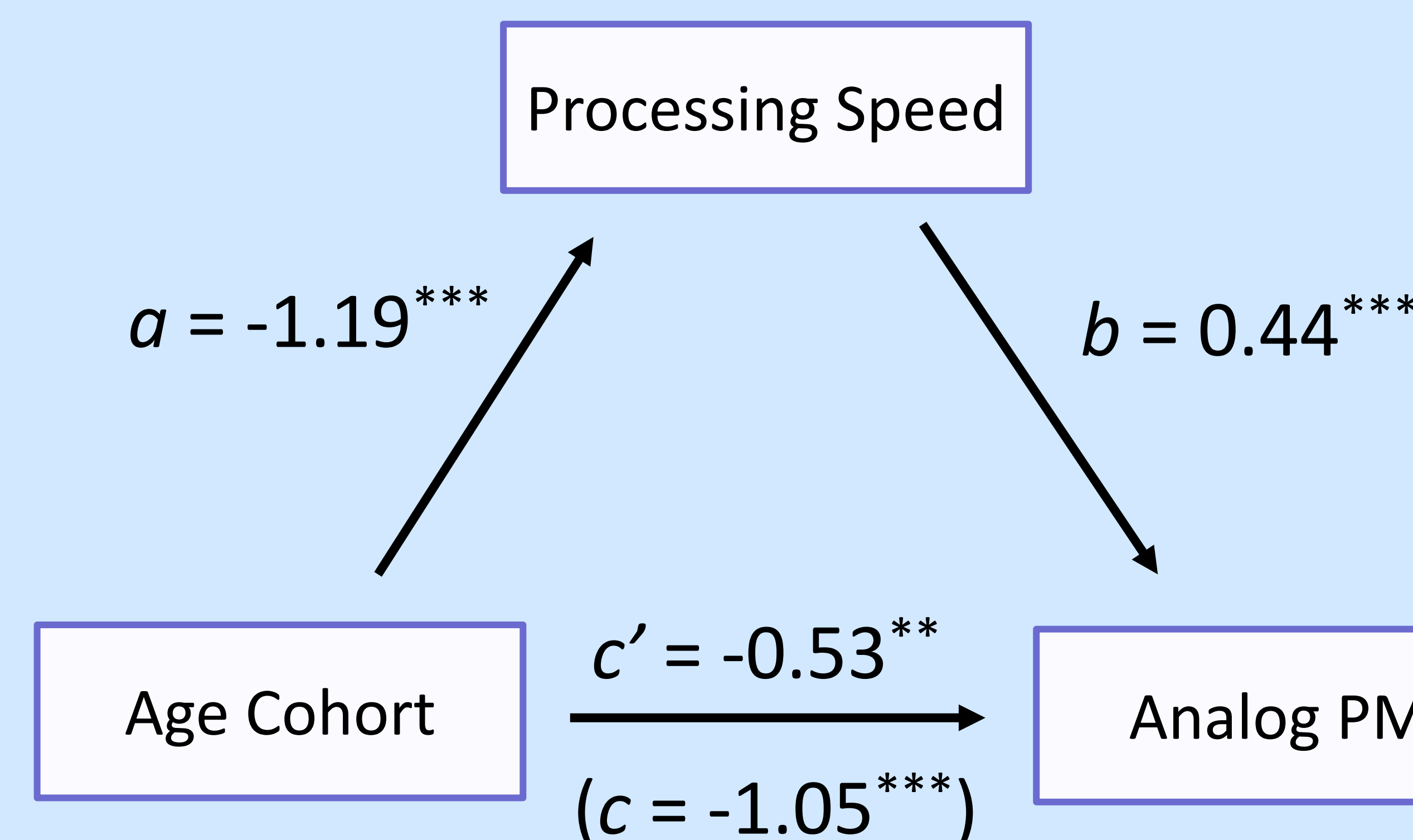
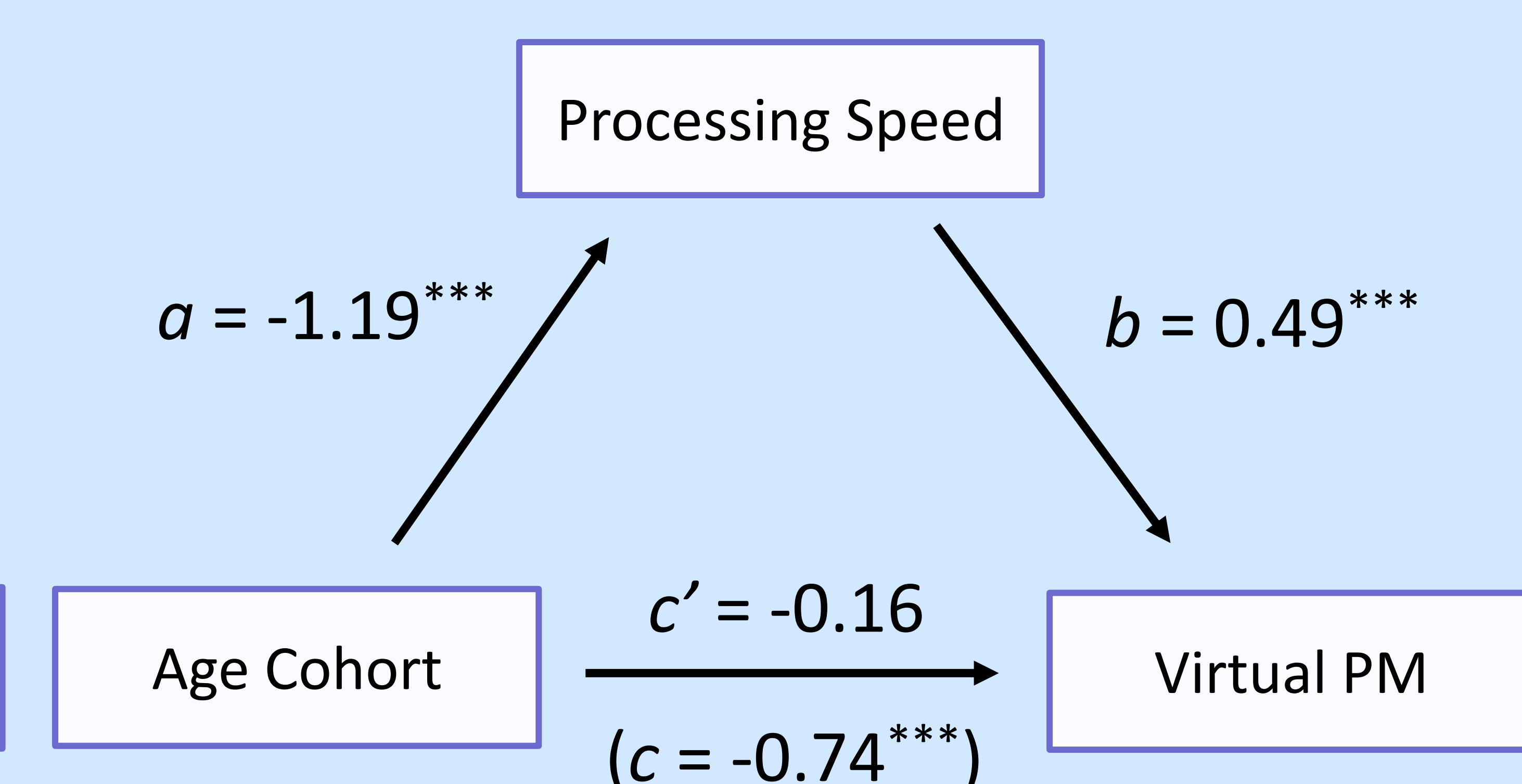


Figure 2. Virtual Reality Prospective Memory



- The age cohort and prospective memory (PM) relationship was mediated by processing speed both in and out of virtual reality.
- Partial mediation was observed in analog-based PM, whereas full mediation was observed in virtual reality-based PM.
- Older adults' poorer PM performance was explained by their slower processing speed.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$; All presented effects are standardized.

