

Aging, Culture, & Cognition Lab Newsletter

Brandeis University, Waltham, MA

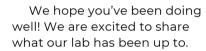
February, 2025







Happy New Year!



As you may know, the Aging, Culture, & Cognition Lab (directed by Angela Gutchess, Ph.D.) explores the effects of age and culture on memory and how people think. For our cross-cultural research, we study how the experiences people have over their lifetimes can influence aging

Work in the lab uses a combination of behavioral methods and techniques that allow us to assess brain activity, including electroencephalography (EEG) and functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI).

As you'll read about in this newsletter, EEG and fMRI have distinct advantages in measuring brain activity. This newsletter highlights how we are implementing these methods to understand complex cognitive processes.

Finally, we want to thank you for supporting our research! Whether you're a past or current participant, collaborator, or lab member, we hope you know much we appreciate your involvement. The exciting findings that you'll read about here would not have been possible without you.

We look forward to sharing more details about our future research.

Warm regards,



Intro to Methods & Ideas

Completed Projects

Ongoing
Projects
(Currently
Recruiting!)

Lab Happenings

Contact Information

We hope you enjoy!











Methods Overview



What is the difference between EEG & fMRI?





&

EEG

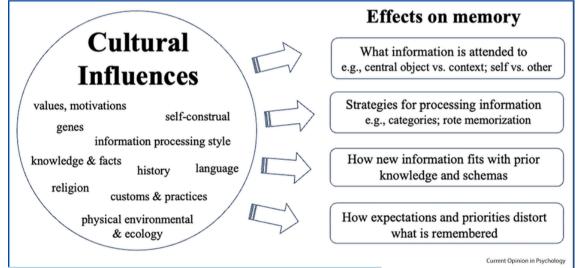
 Functional magnetic resonance imaging provides spatial resolution, allowing us to identify which brain regions are activating in response to a task. Electroencephalography provides temporal resolution, meaning that we can isolate when specific brain activity is occurring during the experiment.



Intro to Culture



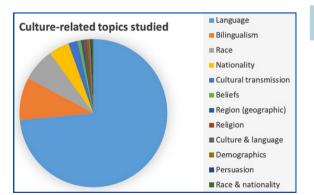
Why consider culture in the study of cognition?



Gutchess & Cho (2024). Current Opinion in Psychology

• Do you view the self more **independently** (separate from others) or **interdependently** (connected to others)? When processing information, do you pay more attention to **details** or to the overall **context**? Your answers to these questions are influenced by **culture**!





Gutchess & Rajaram (2023). Psychonomic Bulletin & Review

- This chart refers to articles published in Psychonomic Society journals between 2016-2020.
- Little research has explored how other aspects of culture (beyond language) influence cognition.
- On the next page, you'll see how our lab is addressing this gap.







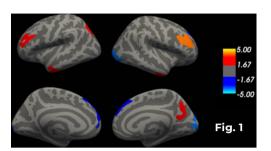
Completed Projects



Here, you can read about some of our published findinas.



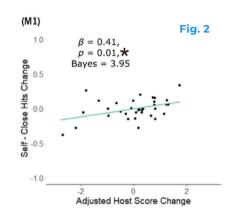
Culture, prefrontal volume, and memory



- **Key Takeaway:** In younger adults across cultures, lower scores on a standard memory test were associated with larger volumes of a particular brain area - the bilateral rostral anterior cingulate. This means bigger isn't always better, when it comes to brain regions!
- The volume of some brain regions (Fig. 1) even differed for younger Americans and Taiwanese.

Barber et al. (2024). PLoS One.

Use of self-referencing memory strategies change over time with acculturation

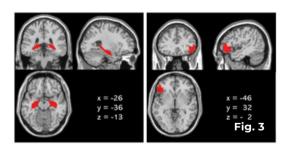


• Key Takeaway: We studied Chinese students new to the US. Over time, those who became more acculturated to American culture benefited from a memory strategy used by Americans (Fig 2).

Gilliam & Gutchess. (2025). Cognition.



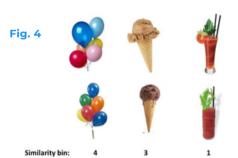
How age and culture impact the neural correlates of memory retrieval



 Key Takeaway: Some cultural differences, like in the engagement of memory regions, persisted with age (Fig. 3; left panel). However, cultural differences in other regions, such as the left inferior frontal gyrus (right panel) were **eliminated** with **age**. These findings give a glimpse into what effects of aging may be universal or affected by culture.

Cho et al. (2025). Cognitive, Affective & Behavioral Neuroscience.





- **Key Takeaway**: Memory between Taiwanese and Americans was compared for **new** items and items that were similar overall (see examples in **Fig. 4**).
- There were cross-cultural differences in the recruitment of regions related to **vision** and attention modulation.

Leger et al. (2024). Memory.









(Some) Ongoing Projects

Note: These studies are recruiting **younger adults (ages 18-35)**, but we will be conducting more aging studies with older adults soon. Please stay tuned!



Culture & Memory Study

- Studies how culture (East Asian vs American) influences false memory for pictures.
- Project lead: Nicolette Barber



Nature & Cognition Study

- Examines the effects of nature vs urban settings on memory and attention.
- Project lead: Chun-Yi Lee



EEG Culture & Memory Study

- In collaboration with Dr. Audrey Duarte's group at UT-Austin.
- We are recruiting Non-Hispanic Whites (at least 3rd generation, meaning you were born in the US, as were both of your parents and both of your grandparents), and Chinese-Americans (2nd generation, meaning you were born

in the US, but at least one of your parents were born in China).

Project leads: Iva Dujmic,
 Ahhyun Seo, & Hailey Fuchs

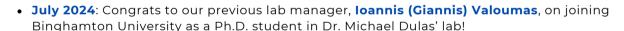


Scan or email aginglab@brandeis.edu if interested!

Lab Happenings

- December 2024: Congrats to honors student, Qihao Xie, on being named a 2024 Donnah Canavan Honorary Undergraduate Scholar by the New England Psychological Association. Qihao also just graduated with his B.S. in neuroscience and psychology!
- November 2024: Several of our lab members presented posters at the 2024 meeting of the Psychonomic Society in New York City! We would like to congratulate Dr. Angela Gutchess on her service on the Governing Board of the Psychonomic Society!





- May 2024: Congrats to Alena Lokhmanenko (master's student) and Iva Dujmic (honors student) on graduating! This spring, we were also visited by our collaborator, Dr. Joshua Goh, from National Taiwan University!
- January 2024: Congrats to our previous postdoctoral research fellow, **Dr. Isu Cho**, on accepting a faculty position at Sungkyunkwan University in Seoul, South Korea!

