Abstract
This study addresses the issue of lack of racial and ethnic diversity in infant developmental psychology and neuroscience research with the intention of highlighting the importance of a diverse sample to better understanding the typical developmental trajectory of social processing. Infants were recruited to participate in an event-related potential (ERP) study, in which neural responses were measured to upright and inverted faces and houses. ERP components associated with face processing and infant attention, including the N290 and P400, were measured to investigate developmental trends from 6 to 24 months of age.

Background
Infants are extremely desirable research participants in the field of developmental cognitive neuroscience because of their rapid and informative developmental period. However, their unpredictability and the difficulty associated with the recruitment of infants for neuroscience and behavioral research creates obstacles that researchers must overcome in order to gather a reliable and representative sample. Current neuroscience research with infants lacks representation due to the associated difficulty in recruiting a diverse sample and researchers tend to overgeneralize their results. Obtaining diverse sample groups will allow researchers to investigate developmental phenomena in a more holistic manner and capture typical variability for results that generalize to a wider and more heterogeneous sample.

Objectives
1. Obtain a racially diverse sample, representative of the far northside of Chicago, by implementing methods associated with success in recruiting underrepresented developmental samples.
2. Investigate developing face processing in a representatively diverse infant sample to increase generalizability and better understand typical variability in infant face processing.

Methods
Participants
Infant participants 6 to 24 months of age were recruited from north Chicago neighborhoods, including Rogers Park and Edgewater, through family-centered community events. This approach of in-person community-based recruitment has been associated with greater success in recruiting a racially representative sample (Sugden, 2015). Based on the Community Data Snapshot, prepared by the Illinois government, a sample representative of the racial demographic of Rogers Park would include: 43.1% White, 21.9% Latino or Hispanic, 26.4% Black, 5.1% Asian, and 3.5% participants of other racial backgrounds. Three participants have been recruited to our sample thus far, including participants 12, 15, and 18 months old. All participants were White. Data was collected from an additional two participants, but was excluded due to excessive EEG artifact (n=1) and parental interference in data collection (n=1).

Procedure
Participants were fitted with a 128-electrode high-density electrode EEG net (Figure A) and EEG was measured while they passively viewed stimulus presentations (Figure B). Amplitude and latency were analyzed for the N290 (shown in Figures C and D), P400, and Nc components across age and stimulus type. With more participants, we expect to see evidence of developing face specialization at the N290 and the P400. We also expect to observe developmental change with age evident with a decreasing N290 latency.

Trends
Figure C. N290 ERP amplitude presented for four stimulus types: inverted faces, upright faces, inverted houses, and upright houses. N290 is greater in amplitude for both inverted and upright faces than both inverted and upright houses. Despite a small number of participants, there is evidence of facial specialization developing.

Future Directions
We will continue to implement a community-based recruitment strategy with aims to increase our presence at additional accessible and family-oriented events to better reach underrepresented racial minorities for more inclusive recruitment. These events offer an opportunity for on-site communication with our research assistants. Additionally, we have created a Spanish-translated recruitment pamphlet to increase the accessibility of our research program to Spanish-speaking families. Through continued data collection, we aim to gain a sample representative of our community to better understand the development of social information processing.

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