

### **Abstract**

This study used change blindness paradigm to investigate Own Race Effect (ORE) in visual perception. Hong Kong-Chinese participants were invited to view photos of white Caucasian and Chinese Asian female models in Flicker paradigm. This study aimed to investigate effects of own race familiarity in detecting changes of human face and body; Hong Kong-Chinese participants were requested to detect changes in female photos of same race (familiar) and Caucasian race (unfamiliar). Changes in Chinese photo were more accurately detected than changes in Caucasian photo. Changes in face were more accurately detected than changes in body. There was an interaction between target race (Chinese and Caucasian) and target part (face and body). Result suggested that Hong Kong-Chinese had higher change sensitivity to own race changes; while the change blindness effect became greater if change was made on body. Change blindness acted as indirect tool to examine attention and perception in social contexts.