APPENDIX B

Appendix-B.pdf contains a full description of the content of Appendix-A.xls, including extended definitions of the columns of the document.

Row 1: Verbal labels of variables.

Rows 2-617: IAPS pictures.
Rows 2 to 309: women scores on variables for each picture.
Rows 310 to 617: men scores on variables for each picture.

Column A (**Photograph**): Identification label for each picture in the IAPS database.

Column B (**Category**): Verbal label for the scene categories of IAPS pictures.

Column C (**Category_Code**): Code number for each scene category. 1: Adventure; 2: Erotic and Romance couples; 3: Families and Babies; 4: Sports; 11: Accidents; 22: Loss and Ilness; 33: Human Attack; 44: Mutilation; 0: No category.

Column D (**Gender**): Code number for gender of participants. 1: Men; 2: Women.

Column E (**Valence_ratings**): Ratings (separate for men and women) of emotional valence for each IAPS picture in Lang, P. J., Bradley, M. M., & Cuthbert, B. (2005). *International Affective Picture System (IAPS): Digitized photographs, instruction manual, and affective ratings.Technical Report A-6.* University of Florida, Gainesville, FL.

Column F (**Arousal_ratings**): Ratings (separate for men and women) of emotional arousal for each IAPS picture in Lang, P. J., Bradley, M. M., & Cuthbert, B. (2005). *International Affective Picture System (IAPS): Digitized photographs, instruction manual, and affective ratings.Technical Report A-6.* University of Florida, Gainesville, FL.

Column G (**RT_free**): Mean reaction times for each IAPS picture in the Free-time display condition.

Column H (**RT_250ms**): Mean reaction times for each IAPS picture in the 250-ms display condition.

Column I (**RT_100ms**): Mean reaction times for each IAPS picture in the 100-ms display condition.

Column J (**RT_33ms**): Mean reaction times for each IAPS picture in the 33-ms display condition.

Column K (**Mean_RT**): Average reaction times for each IAPS picture across the four display conditions.

Column L (**Resp_Unpl_free**): Mean probability of responding “Unpleasant” for each

IAPS picture in the Free-time display condition.

Column M (**Resp_Neut_free**): Mean probability of responding “Neutral” for each IAPS picture in the Free-time display condition.

Column N (**Resp_Plea_free**): Mean probability of responding “Neutral” for each IAPS picture in the Free-time display condition.

Column O (**Resp_Unpl_250ms**): Mean probability of responding “Unpleasant” for each IAPS picture in the 250-ms display condition.

Column P (**Resp_Neut_250ms**): Mean probability of responding “Neutral” for each IAPS picture in the 250-ms display condition.

Column Q (**Resp_Plea_250ms**): Mean probability of responding “Neutral” for each IAPS picture in the 250-ms display condition.

Column R (**Resp_Unpl_100ms**): Mean probability of responding “Unpleasant” for each IAPS picture in the 100-ms display condition.

Column S (**Resp_Neut_100ms**): Mean probability of responding “Neutral” for each IAPS picture in the 100-ms display condition.

Column T (**Resp_Plea_100ms**): Mean probability of responding “Neutral” for each IAPS picture in the 100-ms display condition.

Column U (**Resp_Unpl_33ms**): Mean probability of responding “Unpleasant” for each IAPS picture in the 33-ms display condition.

Column V (**Resp_Neut_33ms**): Mean probability of responding “Neutral” for each IAPS picture in the 33-ms display condition.

Column W (**Resp_Plea_33ms**): Mean probability of responding “Neutral” for each IAPS picture in the 33-ms display condition.

To obtain a *processing efficiency index* for each picture in a given display condition (e.g., the free-time condition), the pictures can be ranked by reaction time in the columns labelled as “RT_*” (e.g., “RT_free”) separately for each sex group, in Appendix-A.xls. The same can be done for each of the other display conditions, or for the sum or average reaction times on the four display conditions. Similarly, a *classification consistency index* can be applied to each picture by ranking all the pictures on the columns labelled as “Resp_*_*” (for example, “Resp_Unpl_free”, for the proportion of participants who classified pictures as unpleasant in the free-time display condition, etc.). In addition, the two indices can be *combined*, such that processing efficiency is used as a criterion for arranging the pictures within a given consistency range (e.g., for pictures assigned an unpleasant response with a probability ranging between .90 and 1).