10th Conference of the Consortium of European Research on Emotion

16 - 18 July 2025

CERE 2025 Program and Book of Abstracts

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Acknowledgements

Organisation Committee

- **Conference Chair:** Anna Tcherkassof
- **Conference Co-Chair:** Martin Krippl
- **Local Chair:** Elora Perret-Depiaz
- **Website and Communication Chair:** Damien Dupré
- **Administrative Manager:** Anne Chabaud

Keynote Speakers

16 July: Steven Heine (9:45 - 10:45)

Steven J. Heine is Professor of Social and Cultural Psychology and Distinguished University Scholar at the University of British Columbia. After receiving his PhD from the University of British Columbia in 1996, he had visiting positions at Kyoto University and Tokyo University, and was on the faculty at the University of Pennsylvania before returning to British Columbia. He has authored the best-selling textbook in its field, entitled "Cultural Psychology," and has written two trade book called "Start Making Sense" (2025) and "DNA is not Destiny" (2017). Heine has received numerous international awards and is a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

Heine's research focuses on a few topics that converge on how people come to understand themselves and their worlds. In particular, he is most known for his work in cultural psychology where he has explored the key role that culture plays in shaping people's psychological worlds. More recently he has explored the concept of cultural fit and how people tend to have greater well-being and health when their behaviors and self-concept are more aligned with the surrounding culture. He has also conducted research exploring how people make meaning in the face of meaninglessness, and how people rely on essentialist biases when they make sense of genetic concepts.

17 July: Agnes Moors (09:30 - 10:30)

Agnes Moors is Full Professor at KU Leuven and Associate Member of the Swiss Center for Affective Sciences. She combines theoretical work informed by philosophy with empirical research. Her theoretical work focuses on the comparison of emotion theories, the conceptual analysis of automaticity, the critical analysis of dual-process models, and the development of a goal-directed model for behaviour causation. Her empirical work examines the role of goal-directed processes in emotional and (seemingly) maladaptive behaviour in daily life and psychopathology using state of the art experimental behavioural and neuroscientific methods.

18 July: José-Miguel Fernández-Dols (09:30 - 10:30)

José-Miguel Fernández-Dols is an Emeritus Professor of Psychology at the Autonoma University of Madrid. His research focuses on facial expression and everyday conceptions of emotion. In the case of facial expression he is interested in the role of context and the observational description of non-posed expressions of emotion. In the case of everyday knowledge of emotions he is interested in the concepts of emotion in different cultures, as well as their interaction with social norms, social justice, and moral behavior in general.

Conference Locations

Located in the heart of a **remarkable environment** with 3 mountain ranges (Belledonne, Chartreuse and Vercors), Université Grenoble Alpes is situated on several sites in the Grenoble metropolitan area (Grenoble Alpes Métropole). The main campus, located in the districts of Gières and Saint-Martin-d'Hères, is recognized as **one of the most beautiful in France**, with its 3,000 trees, cultural and sports facilities and unique architecture.

Credit: Université Grenoble Alpes

All talks and keynotes will take place in the building **Pierre Mendès France**, located **near the TRAM Station "Bibliothèques Universitaires"**. This area, designed for teaching large groups, features several recently renovated auditoriums.

Exact address: **77 Rue des Universités, 38400 Saint-Martin-d'Hères, France**

Instructions for Presenters

Symposium and Oral Presentations

For those giving Oral Presentations, you will be afforded a **12-minute slot for your talk and 2 minutes for any audience questions**.

All presentations will be uploaded onto a computer provided by Grenoble Alpes University and will be deleted at the end of each day.

In all rooms in the conference, the projection systems are in the 16:9 format.

Symposia will be moderated by the symposium organizers. Individual talks sessions will be assigned a moderator. Moderators are indicated in the CERE2025 program. For oral presentations, please **make sure to contact your session moderator** before your scheduled session. You may be asked to send your slides in advance.

Posters and Poster Group Presentation

You are strongly encouraged to **set up posters in the morning before the first conference session**. You are welcome to leave your poster up till the end of the day. The following are the guidelines for poster presentations:

- Poster size is limited to 84.1 x 118.9 cm (**A0 format maximum**). **Only portrait layouts are supported**. We will provide posterboards and stationery for attaching your poster.

- Your poster must contain the abstract title and the name(s) of the poster author(s).

- QR codes may be included on posters and handouts so long as the code does not lead to a website or materials promoting or marketing a company or product

- You should bear in mind that your illustrations will be viewed from distances of 3 feet or more. All lettering should be sized accordingly.

For this edition of CERE, we are introducing a new format for poster presentations, which we are calling the **"Poster Group Presentations"**. Posters will be grouped thematically and displayed side by side. At the start of each Poster Session, **each presenter in the group will have 5 minutes to present their work in front of their poster, one after the other**. Presenters within each group are free to decide amongst themselves the order in which they will speak. Once the short presentations are complete, the usual informal discussions can begin.

Our aim with this new feature is to give every poster presenter the full attention of the CERE attendees and the recognition their work deserves. We hope you will support and enjoy this addition to the program.

Main Conference Overview

16 July

8:30-09:30	Registration & poster set up (and coffee ;-)
09:30-9:45	Opening remarks
9:45-10:45	Amphi 1: Keynote Speaker Steven Heine
10:45-11:15	Coffee break
11:15-12:30	Parallel Session
12:30-13:30	Lunch
13:30-14:45	Parallel Session
14:50-15:50	Poster session (28 posters)
15:50-16:20	Coffee break
16:20-17:35	Parallel Session

17 July

09:00-09:30	Registration & poster set up
09:30-10:30	Amphi 1: Keynote Speaker Agnes Moors
10:30-11:00	Coffee break
11:00-12:15	Parallel Session
12:15-13:15	Lunch
13:15-14:30	Parallel Session
14:35-15:35	Poster session (23 posters)
15:35-16:05	Coffee break
16:05-17:20	Parallel Session
17:30-18:30	CERE's Business Meeting in room: amphi 6
Evening	CERE2025 Gala Dinner

18 July

09:00-09:30	Registration
09:30-10:30	Amphi 1: Keynote Speaker José-Miguel Fernández-Dols
10:30-11:00	Coffee break
11:00-12:15	Parallel Session
12:15-13:15	Lunch
13:15-14:30	Parallel Session
14:35-15:35	Poster session (23 posters)
15:35-16:05	Coffee break
16:05-17:20	Parallel Session
17:30-18:00	Farewells

Main Conference Detailed

16 July

8:30-09:30 Registration & poster set up (and coffee ;-)

09:30-9:45 Opening remarks

9:45-10:45 Amphi 1: Keynote Speaker Steven Heine

10:45-11:15 Coffee break

11:15-12:30 Parallel Session

Time	Communications
Emotional and Sensory Modality Shift	
11:15	Pan Zhihe - Emotion Communication in Speech Prosody: The Role of Culture and Language Tone
11:30	Fang Xia - Bimodal Emotion Decoding: When Faces and Voices Diverge
11:45	Folyi Timea - Fine-grained affective experiences can occur spontaneously and involuntarily: Nine different types of affective feelings indirectly evoked by music
12:00	Bell Meir Argaman - Social Context Shapes Facial Synchronization - A Virtual Reality Study
12:15	Discussion
Facial Expressions and Culture	
11:15	Perret-Dépiaz Elora - Facial displays interpretation among Zapotecs and Spaniards: A cross-cultural study
11:30	Cong Yong-Qi - A pre-registered meta-analysis on cross-cultural emotion recognition from facial expressions: No evidence of an ingroup advantage
11:45	Gurbuz Emre - Evaluative Responses to Emotional Expression and Group Membership in the Evaluative Priming Task
12:00	Mazhar Anushay - Emotion Knowledge Trajectories in Pakistani Preschoolers: A Multilevel Longitudinal Study
12:15	Discussion

Time	Communications

What Texts Reveal About Emotion

11:15	Fernández Viña Alicia - Rivers of Ambition and Shadows of Guilt. Lady Macbeth's Descent through Aristotelian Affects
11:30	Eyal Tal - Investigating the Link Between Emotions and Construal Level Using Language Models
11:45	Noblet Jonas - From emotion to opinion: Extrapolating appraisal dimensions to the caracterization of textual opinions
12:00	Wuttke Yannick - Emotional Spillover on Social Media: The Impact of Incidental Emotions on Advertising Effectiveness
12:15	Discussion

Symposium A Self-determination Theory Perspective on Emotion Regulation -

11:15	Van der Kaap-Deeder Jolene - Taking Ownership of One's Positive Emotions: The Relation From Emotion Crafting To Mental Health Across Four Weeks
11:30	Hernandez Hernandez Maria Elena - Positive and Proactive Emotion Regulation and Need Fulfillment: The Daily Links Between Emotion Crafting and Psychological Needs
11:45	Taşkesen Nureda - The Role of Parental Autonomy Support and Warmth in Psychological Well-Being: The Mediating Role of Emotion Crafting
12:00	Rashid Asma - The Moderating Role of Childhood Trauma in Daily Emotion Regulation and Basic Needs: An Experience Sampling Method Study On Well-Being and Ill-Being
12:15	Discussion

Symposium Navigating eco-emotions: an overview of recent research on their impact on pro-environmental behaviors -

11:15	Lackner Zoé - Eco-emotions in action: Two studies that highlight the theoretical issues involved in understanding the link between eco-emotions and pro-environmental behaviors
11:30	Bellemin Ronan - Investigating the relationship between positive eco-emotions and pro-environmental responses
11:45	Davreux Zoé - How are eco-emotions related to different pro-environmental behaviors among university graduates? A longitudinal study

Time	Communications
12:00	Sapin Arnaud - What drives pro-environmental actions? Insights into eco-emotions and political perceptions amoung young people
12:15	Discussant : Aurélien Graton

12:30-13:30 Lunch

13:30-14:45 Parallel Session

Time	Communications
Emotional Postures and Embodiment	
13:30	Galvagnon Coralie - Pigs' tail posture during emotions of success and failure.
13:45	Armony Jorge L. Postural feedback effects on mood and risk-taking behavior in ecologically-valid settings
14:00	Kastendieck Till - Emotional Mimicry in Virtual Reality: Evidence Gathered with Head-Mounted Displays Featuring Integrated Electromyography Technology
14:15	Discussion
14:30	Discussion
Anxiety and Emotional Trauma	
13:30	Prikhidko Alena - De-Villainizing Envy: Emotion Regulation Counseling in Addressing Systemic Inequities, Mental Health, and Radicalization Among Immigrant Populations
13:45	Hevron Hadas - Radical Acceptance Training Improves Coping During War: Evidence from Two Randomized Controlled Trials.
14:00	Giersiepen Maren - The weight of failure: Depressive tendency intensifies the loss of control following negative feedback
14:15	Discussion
14:30	Discussion
Symposium Emotional Integration versus Emotional Avoidance: A Self-Determination Theory Approach to Adaptive Emotion Regulation -	
13:30	Legault Lisa - The Importance of Emotional Openness in Social Action

Time	Communications
13:45	Roth Guy - Empathize with The Enemy: Emotion Regulation, Empathy, and Support for Pacifying Policies in Intractable Conflicts
14:00	Benita Moti - The Impact of Goal Self-Concordance on Emotion Regulation during Academic Goal Pursuit: A Multilevel Latent Profile Analysis Approach
14:15	Philippe Frederick L. - Emotion Regulation in Adults' Memories of Child Maltreatment: Implications for Mental Health
14:30	Discussant : Netta Weinstein

Data Workshop - Identifying Correct or Incorrect Emotion Recognition from Facial Expression Time

11.15	Data Workshop - Damien Dupré - Identifying Correct or Incorrect Emotion Recognition from Facial Expression Time

14:50-15:50 Poster session (28 posters)

Title	Authors
Emotion Regulation 1 - Chair: Aslıhan Ataman	
The Role of Integrative Emotion Regulation on Psychological Well-being: A Self-Determination Theory Perspective	Ataman Aslıhan
Exploring Interpersonal Emotion Regulation Strategies in Parents of Children with Neurodevelopmental Conditions: A Qualitative Analysis	Ahmad Sam, Cai Ru Ying, Prosetzky Ingolf, Uljarevic Mirko, Zurbriggen Carmen, Gross James, Samson Andrea
Emotion Regulation of Envy: The Role of Suppression and Cognitive Reappraisal	Prikhidko Alena, Kushnerenko Dmitry, Qiu Yuxi
Emotions and social relations 1 - Chair: Manuela Mura	
Prosodic Alignment and Individual's Speech Patterns as Predictors of Social Interaction Quality	Aviv Eldad, Ravreby Inbal, Yeshurun Yaara
The Effect of Guilt and Shame on Construal Level and Psychological Distance	Marié Vincent, Alexopoulos Théodore

Title	Authors
Preferred and inferred empathic accuracy strategies between romantic partners	Goldberg Juli, Eyal Tal
Exploration of students' use and development of emotion skills in biomedical science lab learning	Mura Manuela
Subjective valuation from individual decision-making to joint action	Navare Uma, Belkaid Marwen
Emotions in Daily Life: Interpersonal Perspectives Across Contexts and Cultures - Chair: Davide Pirrone	
Emotions in Intimate Relationships: A Cross-Cultural Perspective on Couples' Emotion Profiles and Partners' Well-being	Pirrone Davide, Schouten Anna, Ceulemans Eva, Mesquita Batja, & Verhofstadt Lesley
Exploring the heterogeneity in depression through an interpersonal lens: The role of value attached to agency and communion	Kalkan-Cengiz Rana B., Verhees Martine, Sels Laura, Kuppens Peter
Feasibility of a novel open question design to assess dyadic events in daily life: a daily diary study	Carlier Chiara, Kuppens Peter, Ceulemans Eva
Facial Expression Recognition - Chair: Liron Amihai	
Investigating the Relationship between Social Anxiety and Face Perception	Liu Shengtong, Elliott Rebecca, Lander Karen
Exploring the Role of Emotion Intensity and Background on Face Emotion Recognition	Peng Yuanyi, Lander Karen, Kafkas Alex
Facial Mimicry Predicts Emotion Recognition Capacity	Amihai Liron, Maer Shachar, Yeshurun Yaara
Mental health/Mindfulness - Chair: Madeline Murphy	
Mindfulness and Its Correlation with Youth Mental Health	Wasylkowska Maria, Kobylińska Dorota, Holas Paweł, Mituniewicz Julian, Robak Natalia
The Language of Emotion and Identity in Emergencies	Murphy Madeline
Motivation/values and Emotion - Chair: Samuel Silva	

Title	Authors
Attentional Bias to Positive and Negative Stimuli: The Role of Intrinsic and Motivational Relevance	Boğa Merve, Koyuncu Mehmet
How do Achievement Goals Relate to Daily Personal Goal Pursuit? Emotion Regulation's Mediating Role	Katz-Vago Inbar, Benita Moti
Is male sexual arousal an emotional state indexed by pre-attentional tendencies toward erotic pictures?	Silva Samuel, Rosa Pedro J., Joana Carvalho
Human Values Elicit Negative Feelings And Therefore Ambivalence.	Maslamani Aysheh, Kanfo-Noam Ariel, Maio Greg, Mayo Ruth
Cultural Differences in Beliefs about Emotions, Everyday Emotion Regulation and Affect Changes between UK and China	Ge Yiran
Evidence on female sexual arousal as an emotional state unconsciously triggered by sexual stimuli	Joana Carvalho, Rosa Pedro, Silva Samuel

Neuronal correlates of emotions - Chair: Beatriz Bermúdez Margaretto

Behavioural and neurophysiological correlates of enhanced L2 emotional vocabulary through targeted instruction	Bermúdez Margaretto Beatriz, Pérez García Elisa, Trujillo Trujillo Cristian Camilo, Fernández Ángel, Sánchez Manzano María Jesús
Odor-evoked affective responses: integrating fMRI, behavioral, olfactory, and psychometric data	Salagnon Mathilde, Delplanque Sylvain, Vuilleumier Patrik, Sander David
How does thinking more positively change our brain?	Shi Chunyan, Wirsich Jonathan, Chen Zile, Vuilleumier Patrik
Religious-Dependent Neural Synchronization	Zvi Yohay, Kerem Nitai, Yeshurun Yaara
Emotional Vocal Instructions: Task Performance, Neural Processing, and Recognition Accuracy in Different Cultures	Zdanovica Anita, Trinite Baiba, Skilters Jurgis, Nakatani Chie

15:50-16:20 Coffee break

16:20-17:35 Parallel Session

Time	Communications

Hate, Stress, Creepiness and Other Sentiments

16:20	Martinez Cristhian - The Hated One: Human and Psychological Attributions toward Hate Targets
16:35	Cohen-Charash Yochi - (Re)Discovering Sentiments: A New Lens on Workplace Affect
16:50	Giner-Sorolla Roger - Feelings of Creepiness Encourage, Rather Than Discourage, Identifying and Acting on Sexual Harassment
17:05	Aguilera Aitana - The weight of expectations: Gender role stress and fear of negative evaluation shaping women's well-being
17:20	Discussion

Moral Models & Social Identity

16:20	Russell Sophie - The Dynamic Interplay of Emotions and Perspectives in Apologies
16:35	Basiyd Fellahi Haouria - Driving Moral Disengagement and Moral Emotions: A Qualitative Exploration
16:50	Baele Céline - Exploring Moral Distress from a Componential Emotion Perspective: Evidence for a Multidimensional Construct
17:05	Panasiti Maria Serena - Reducing gastric rhythm via tVNS mitigates the effects of disgust inductions on moral emotions and behavior
17:20	Discussion

Everyday Emotion Regulation

16:20	O'Dea Muireann - Self-Transcendent Emotions and Boredom in Daily Life
16:35	Lettieri Giada - Valence similarities between intermediate and final emotional states determine the plausibility of complex emotional trajectories
16:50	Krajuškina Maria - Comprehensive Assessment of Appraisal Shifts in Reappraisal of Positive and Negative Vignettes
17:05	Matthijs Marie - Investigating the validity of the Situational Test of Emotion Regulation Ability in a community sample

Time	Communications
17:20	Discussion

Symposium Affective processes in information-seeking -

16:20	Vivanco Carlevari Anastassia - Images and stories of suffering: Why do people choose to engage with emotionally evocative content?
16:35	Stussi Yoann - Affective relevance and valence modulate information value learning
16:50	Leone Giovanni - The curious brain: Dissecting the brain mechanisms of curiosity and reward
17:05	O'Donoghue Ellen M. - Disentangling the influences of curiosity and active exploration on cognitive map formation
17:20	Scholl Jacqueline - Foraging under threat

Symposium Research Methods and Materials for Studying Emotions in the Face -

16:20	Gebele Jens - Do AI and Humans Look at Emotions the Same Way? A Study Using Explainable AI
16:35	Küster Dennis - EMG-based Action Unit Recognition and Animation
16:50	Van Apeldoorn Nick - From Altered Photographs to Virtual Humans: Exploring Emotional Perception in Experimental Research
17:05	Wróbel Monika - The Dynamic Posed Emotional Crying Behavior Database (DPECBD): A Comprehensive Resource to Study the Multifaceted Nature of Emotional Crying
17:20	Zinkernagel Axel - Not just points in a cloud: A marker-based comparison of biases in dynamic landmark detection performance across four automatic emotion recognition systems

17 July

09:00-09:30 Registration & poster set up

09:30-10:30 Amphi 1: Keynote Speaker Agnes Moors

10:30-11:00 Coffee break

11:00-12:15 Parallel Session

Time	Communications
Emotion Across Cultures	
11:00	Kamiloglu Roza - When to Laugh, When to Cry: Display Rules of Nonverbal Vocalisations Across Four Cultures
11:15	Guess C. Dominik - Positive Emotions as Foundation of Mindfulness and Creativity Across Cultures
11:30	Cochez Anouck - How does explicit acculturation affect emotional acculturation over time?
11:45	Discussion
12:00	Discussion
Life Satisfaction and Well-Being	
11:00	Steffgen Sarah Teresa - Emotion regulation styles and life satisfaction in families: A triadic actor-partner interdependence model
11:15	Mignolli Giada - Emotion Regulation Flexibility Questionnaire (ERFQ): Italian Validation, Invariance, and Additional Insights into Related Constructs
11:30	Liu Jinrui - Hedonism vs. Emotional Need Satisfaction: Folk Values and Their Relationship to Well-being
11:45	Yeung June - Is it okay to feel bad? A cross-national investigation of actual-ought discrepancies in negative emotions and their impact on well-being
12:00	Discussion
Symposium New Insights into the Interplay between Emotion and Motivation: Responding, Resisting, and Regulating Emotions and Affect -	

Time	Communications
11:00	Falk Johanna R. - Affective Influences, Task Choice, and Effort: Insights from Cardiovascular Responses
11:15	Bernecker Katharina- High Self-Control Individuals Prefer Meaning over Pleasure
11:30	Hu Danfei - The (In)efficacy of Effort in Emotion Regulation in Depression
11:45	Vogt Julia - "It could be so much worse?!": The Benefits of Perspective Broadening Depend on Emotion Regulation Abilities
12:00	Discussion

Symposium A Developmental Perspective on Emotion: Emotional Expression from Infancy to Adolescence -

11:00	Suata Zeynep M. - Developmental changes in infant affect dynamics during an emotion-eliciting task
11:15	Folz Julia - Affect dynamics during social interactions in early childhood: The role of maternal stress
11:30	Von Wulffen Clemens - Visual production of emotions: A drawing and rating study
11:45	Nikolic Milica - Cross-cultural emotions reconsidered: the spontaneous production of emotions across age in Japan and the Netherlands
12:00	Aktar Evin - Parent-to-child transmission of stranger anxiety via verbal information

12:15-13:15 Lunch

13:15-14:30 Parallel Session

Time	Communications
Reading Faces: Individual and Social Skills	
13:15	Lander Karen - Individual differences in face emotion recognition ability: Exploring socio-emotional functioning
13:30	Gupta Siddhima - Activating the social processing mode during visual search: the additional singleton paradigm
13:45	Malinowski Paweł - The Categorization of Reward, Affiliative, and Dominance Smiles: The Role of Smile Conceptualization and Dynamics

Time	Communications
14:00	Mas Marine - The Role of Executive Function and Emotional Salience in Alexithymia: Insights from Inhibitory Performance
14:15	Discussion

Well-Being Across Cultures & Contexts

13:15	Güven İlke Nur - AI as a Social Agent: The Influence of ChatGPT Interactions on Psychological Well-Being
13:30	Yurdum Lidya - Emotional responses to music across cultures and individuals
13:45	Allison Bronagh - Gossip face: A response to social context or inner felt states?
14:00	Discussion
14:15	Discussion

Cognitive and Emotional Regulation Mechanisms

13:15	MacCann Carolyn - Associations Between Affect-Worsening Extrinsic Emotion Regulation Strategies and Relationship Quality Across a Two Year Period
13:30	Cheah Winnie - The Role Of Fear And Worry In Predicting Climate Change Mitigation Behaviour Among Flood Victims
13:45	Wyczesany Mirosław - Out of Sight, Still in Mind: The Role of Cognitive Control in Implicit Emotion Regulation
14:00	Sanchez Janice - Inter- and Intrapersonal Emotion Regulation of Envy and Sadness at Work
14:15	Discussion

Symposium The Science of Awe: Nuances, Correlates, and Transformative Potential -

13:15	Tunc Ece - Awe Enhances the Sense of Immeasurability
13:30	Jin Bihui- Basic Human Values and the Transformative Effects of Awe
13:45	Zhao Chenxiao - Exploring the Dual Nature of Awe: Effects of Positive- and ThreateningAwe on Self-Transcendent Experiences
14:00	Patterson Ruairi - Associations between Tendency to Experience Awe and Narcissistic Rivalry
14:15	Gocłowska Gosia - How do People Perceive and React to Awe-Prone Individuals?

14:35-15:35 Poster session (23 posters)

Title	Authors
Emotion Regulation 2 - Chair: Emma Rolland-Carlichi	
Exploring Emotion Regulation through the Integration of ER Flexibility and ER Skills Models: A Network perspective	Rolland-Carlichi Emma, Baeyens Céline, Bortolon Catherine
Is it easier to reduce your sadness or disgust? On the effectiveness of emotion regulation as an effect of strategy used, emotion and HRV	Kobylińska Dorota, Mituniewicz Julian
Bridging Cognitive Control and Emotion Regulation: New Findings from Meta-Analyses	Schulze Katrin, Mueller Ilka, Holt Daniel V., Putz Sam, Barnow Sven, Pruessner Luise
FEEL the Difference: Concurrent and Prospective Validity of Emotion-Specific Regulation Strategies	Van Bockstaele Bram, Soenens Bart, Prinzie Peter
Emotion recognition in Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI): The role of face processing and emotional intelligence.	Mahadevan Rachana, Giesers Naomi, Liman Thomas, Witt Karsten, Hildebrandt Andrea, Roheger Mandy
Emotion, Psychophysiology, Multimodality - Chair: Alessandra N. C. Yu	
Comparing Theoretical Models of Co-Occurring Emotions Using Multi-Modal Time Series Data	Küppers Sebastian, Lange Jens
The Role of Awareness in Unconscious Emotional Processing: Evidence from CFS and SCR Responses	Gonul Turkmen Selen, Booth Robert
Can Optical Heart Rate Measurement Track Emotional Processes in Children? Evaluating the Link Between Photoplethysmography and Emotional Processes in Preschool Children	Lorusso Sonja, Nischak Pablo, Diebold Tatiana, Burkhardt Bossi Carine, Harel Ori, Pruessner Jens, Perren Sonja
I React to Bodies but not Faces, Replication and Extension of Aviezer et al., 2012	Pillaud Nicolas, Chassaing-Monjou Clément, Cottin Adèle

Title	Authors
Mood modulations of affective word processing: a predictive perspective of encephalographic data	Kopaeva Ekaterina, Blomberg Johan, Roll Mikael
The Human Affectome	Yu Alessandra N. C.

HCI / AI and Emotion - Chair: Eva Naumann

Title	Authors
Emerging Trends in Anxiety Sensitive Artificial Intelligence	Vanhée Loïs
Too Real to Feel? Examining Avatar Realism in Digital Emotion Regulation Training	Naumann Eva
A Gamepad-based Interface for Continuous Real-Time Emotion Tracing	Pathak Divya, Srinivasan Narayanan
Transformative Learning and Artificial Intelligence: Emotions as Catalysts for Learning Processes	Heidelmann Marc-André

In sync or not: What are the correlates of physiological synchronicity? - Chair: Hedwig Eisenbarth

Title	Authors
To synchronise or not to synchronise? Investigating physiological synchrony in emotional performances	Goldsack Roydon, Hyland Nicola & Eisenbarth Hedwig
Task switching during nonverbal interactions promotes cardiac synchrony, while social anxiety reduces it. Considering the role of reciprocal attention in physiological synchrony	Boukarras Sarah, Placidi Valerio, Rossano Federico, Era Vanessa, Aglioti Salvatore Maria & Candidi Matteo
Partner stress decreases cardiac synchronization in romantic couples	Denk Bernadette F., Meier Maria, Ocklenburg Sebastian, Packheiser Julian, Wienhold Stella, Volkmer Nina, Gaertner Raphaela J., Klink Elea S.C., Dimitroff Stephanie J., Benz Annika B.E. & Pruessner Jens C.
Harmful to Relationships, Helpful in Adversity: The Nuanced Role of Psychopathic Traits in Partner Support, Stress and Physiological Synchronisation	Hissey Aaron, Hammond Matt & Eisenbarth Hedwig

Politics and Emotion - Chair: Katherine Aumer

Title	Authors
Perceived Threat as a Driver of Hate: Lessons from the 2024 U.S. Election in a Global Context	Aumer Katherine

Title	Authors
The Hidden Cost of Psychological Threat: How Economic Stress Fuels Emotional Suppression and Undermines Well-being	Valor Segura Inmaculada, Alonso Ferres María, Guzmán María Teresa
Climate change and hope ratings modulate valence and arousal ratings of emotional images	Plonski Paul, Durgin Frank
The Role of Emotion in Updating Expectations for the Distant Future	Orphal Lara, Pinquart Martin

15:35-16:05 Coffee break

16:05-17:20 Parallel Session

Time	Communications
Social and emotional dynamics in human interactions	
16:05	Rychlowska Magdalena - Measuring group- and dyadic-oriented friendship styles
16:20	Zitouni Abir - Bridging the Gap: SEL Implementation in U.S. and European Higher Education
16:35	Koopmann-Holm Birgit - Wanting to Avoid Feeling Negative: A Barrier to Becoming Anti-Racist
16:50	Segbert Lisa-Marie - Grossly Misjudged: Are Stereotypes a Consequence of Distinctiveness Within the Behavioral Immune System?
17:05	Discussion
Sensing Emotions	
16:05	Adamczyk Anastazja - Does emotion modality matter? Matching colours to faces, voices, and words representing the same 17 emotions.
16:20	Martynova Ekaterina - Positivity and Negativity Biases in Emotional Word Processing
16:35	Jeanningros Alice - Quantifying altered emotion detection of joy, sadness and disgust on overweight faces: preliminary results
16:50	Durfee Alexandra - Comparing past and present affective aprosodia taxonomies to improve communication rehabilitation after right hemisphere stroke

Time	Communications
17:05	Discussion

Symposium Rethinking the Relationship Between Emotional Mimicry and Emotional Contagion: Revisiting Theoretical Models and Empirical Evidence -

16:05	Wołoszyn Kinga - Smiling more to social sounds? Sighted and blind individuals show greater zygomaticus activity to positively valenced human vocalization than to comparably valenced instrumental sounds
16:20	Olszanowski Michal - How do you feel me when you don't see me? The role of visual contact in emotional mimicry and contagion during online simulated interactions
16:35	Kafetsios Konstantinos - Testing the mimicry – emotion contagion relationship: Findings from a contextualized emotion perception assessment
16:50	Lampert Oliver - Two sided emotions: How ambiguous faces and social context shape emotional mimicry and contagion
17:05	Mauersberger Heidi - When smiles don't fit: How knowledge about intent shapes emotional contagion and emotional mimicry

Symposium We still need to know more about how emotions and social context interact in driving facial activity -

16:05	Fernández-Dols José-Miguel - Are facial expressions context? Putting the baby in the water
16:20	Kappas Arvid - Let's get to down to business. Putting theories on facial behavior into motion
16:35	Hess Ursula - The impact on social norms and expectations on emotional mimicry
16:50	Nelson Nicole - Expressive behaviour varies based on who you're with, and how close you feel to them
17:05	Heesen Raphaela - A cross-cultural investigation of the impact of social context on human emotional face and hand movements in Uganda and the UK

Symposium Intrapersonal and Interpersonal Emotion Regulation: Mechanisms, Cultural Perspectives, and Practical Applications -

16:05	Walker Sarah A. - Situational Influences on Interpersonal Emotion Regulation Strategies Among Romantic Partners
16:20	Polias Shayne G. - Interpersonal Emotion Regulation Across Cultures: Exploring Its Impact on Well-Being and Social Dynamics

Time	Communications
16:35	Chen Yuhui - Daily-Life Benefits of Interpersonal Affect Improvement: An Ecological Momentary Assessment Study of Depression and Healthy Controls
16:50	Tornquist Michelle - Assessing the impact of a four-week cognitive reappraisal and integrative emotion regulation intervention on goal attainment
17:05	López-Pérez Belén - Interpersonal Emotion Regulation as an Intervention: Can Making Others Feel Better Improve Our Own Well-Being?

17:30-18:30 CERE's Business Meeting in room: amphi 6

19:00 Gala Dinner - Stades des Alpes   We are pleased to invite you to the Gala Dinner, held at the prestigious **Stade des Alpes**. This modern venue, set against the **stunning backdrop of the Alps**, offers a stylish and spacious setting for an evening of fine dining and celebration. Join us for a night of culinary excellence and networking at the remarkable Stade des Alpes!

To get there, go to the "Hôtel de Ville" tram station, which is served by Tram Line C and bus lines C1 and C4. From the station, you will easily spot the Stade des Alpes, head in its direction.

You should enter through Hall Nord, located in the North Stand between staircases D1 and D2. Volunteers will be present on site to guide you.

09:00-09:30 Registration

09:30-10:30 Amphi 1: Keynote Speaker José-Miguel Fernández-Dols

10:30-11:00 Coffee break

11:00-12:15 Parallel Session

Time	Communications
What New Technologies Have To Offer the Science of Emotions	
11:00	Lange Jens - Investigating the social functions of emotions with agent-based modeling: The case of envy
11:15	Hollis Anna - AI and Autism: Assessing the Accessibility and Bias in Digital Companions
11:30	Sağlam Büşra - Exploring Digital Emotion Culture: A Walkthrough of Emotional Affordances on Social Media Platforms
11:45	Kaiser Jakob - Emotional Side of Innovation: What Shapes Our Hopes and Fears About New Technologies?
12:00	Discussion
Exploring emotional dynamics	
11:00	Tonini Fernando - Valence, Arousal, and Dominance in Obese and Post-Treatment Groups Exposed to Food Stimuli
11:15	Baran Hasan Deniz - Feelings of Distant Past: Emotionally Saturated Autobiographical Memories of Shame and Pride
11:30	Basu Sweta - Reliability of measuring metacognition of emotions
11:45	Besson Théo - Moderation of Evaluative Conditioning by Emotional Processing Indicators
12:00	Discussion
Symposium Make a move: What body motion can tell us about emotion – or not -	
11:00	Keck Johannes - The role of the Action Observation Network in perceiving affective body movements

Time	Communications
11:15	Crowley-de Thierry Liam - Differential Effect of Form and Motion Cues on the Perception of Emotion from Gait
11:30	Hyland Nicola - Making sense of what we can't see: performing emotion from a Māori lens
11:45	Eisenbarth Hedwig - Moving closer: How physical distance varies with feelings of closeness, facial mimicry and psychopathic personality
12:00	Discussion

12:15-13:15 Lunch

13:15-14:30 Parallel Session

Time	Communications
(Re)Appraisal Dynamics and Strategies	
13:15	Mailliez Mélody - Appraisal of certainty's effect on information processing: Attempted replications of Tiedens and Linton (2011) findings.
13:30	Uusberg Andero - Don't miss the forest or the trees: A random forest exploration of appraisal shifts in reappraisal
13:45	Uusberg Helen - Appraisal Variability: A Window into the Workings of Reappraisal
14:00	Gullotta Mathew- Good liars: Emotional intelligence in the ability to lie
14:15	Discussion
Symposium Innovative methods to study emotion dynamics in daily life -	
13:15	Schreuder Marieke J. - Bouncing back from emotional ups and downs: Insights in emotional recovery using survival analyses of burst ESM data
13:30	Jacobsen Peer Ole - A Meaningful Measure for Affective Inertia in Continuous Affect Ratings
13:45	Versyp Otto - A meta-study of perceived versus actual partner behaviors, thoughts, and emotions in relation to mood
14:00	Discussion
14:15	Discussion

Time	Communications

Symposium: Emotion Regulation in the Lab and in Everyday Life -

Time	Communications
13:15	Daches Shimrit - Successful Mood Repair in the Laboratory Predicts Successful Mood Repair in Daily Life
13:30	Pruessner Luise - Emotion Regulation Flexibility: From the Laboratory to Everyday Life
13:45	Tamm Gerly - Cognitive Foundations of Rumination in Everyday Life
14:00	Cohen Noga - Training to Provide Emotional Support to Others as a Way to Enhance Resilience
14:15	Discussion

14:35-15:35 Poster session (23 posters)

Title	Authors

Dimensions of Emotions/Arousal and Valence - Chair: Francisca Horn

Title	Authors
Dimensional and Categorical Emotional Ratings of Russian Nouns: The Database ENRuN-2	Sysoeva Tatiana, Lyusin Dmitry
Four-dimensional neural space for moral emotions	Chen Jinglu, Santavirta Severi, Putkinen Vesa, Boggio Paulo Sérgio, Nummenmaa Lauri
Comparing your "happy" to my "happy": How to assess the affective space of an individuum	Horn Francisca, Kreuzpointner Ludwig, Wüst Stefan, Schwarzbach Jens V., Kudielka Brigitte M.
Exploring Emotional Granularity through Freely Generated Mental and Bodily Labels: A Network Analytic Approach	Telazzi Ilaria, Biassoni Federica, Ninivaggi Elisa, Viaggi Eleonora, Balzarotti Stefania
The Role of Categorization in Emotion Differentiation	Suchkpva Ekaterina, Lyusin Dmitry

Title	Authors
The Dimensionality of Positive Valence	Brandolini Gabriel, Carter Olivia, Koval Peter
A scoping review on positive emotions in autism	Moreno Laura, Manfredi Mirella, Di Poi Giona, Gruber June, Mcpartland James C., Samson Andrea

Emotion Regulation 3 - Chair: Elena Constantinou

Title	Authors
Comparing the effectiveness of putatively adaptive and maladaptive emotion regulation strategies: An experience sampling study	Rasskazova Mariia, Lyusin Dmitry
Validation of Affect Labeling as an implicit emotion regulation task in a Greek-speaking sample	Constantinou Elena, Koursarou Sofia
Neuroticism and the neural basis of implicit cognitive reappraisal: an fMRI study	Várkonyi Gergő, Rendes Réka, Deák Anita
Emotion Regulation Flexibility Through the Lens of Resting-State Functional Connectivity	Ohad Tal, Madar Asaf, Tavor Ido, Sheppes Gal, Yeshurun Yaara
Dissociative reactions - on the transient inability to feel emotions	Daniels Judith

Emotions and Social Relations 2 - Chair: Teerawat Monnor

Title	Authors
Attachment dimensions predict how and why people regulate their partner's emotions: A daily diary dyadic study	Maccann Carolyn, Wu Bernice
From Appraisals to Action: The Influence of Compassion and Distress on Prosocial Behavior	Garrido-Macías Marta, Valor Segura Inmaculada, María Teresa Guzmán
Investigating the interplay of self- and other-oriented benefits in motivational and experiential component of prosocial behavior	Monnor Teerawat, Preuschoff Kerstin, Ugazio Giuseppe
DiffuseFace: a database of AI-generated face portraits to enrich diversity in emotion research.	Firmani Alessia

Emotions and educational psychology - Chair: Peter Musaeus

Title	Authors
Moral Emotions vs. Bildung: Navigating Professional Formation in Academic Teaching and Learning	Musaeus Peter
CambiaColore: a movement-based technology for socio-emotional learning in the classroom	Ceccaldi Eleonora
Prosodic Emotion Recognition is Associated with Musical Abilities in Children	Fasano Maria Celeste, Nuti Gianni, Monaci Mariagrazia, Filippa Manuela
Specific Emotions - Chair: Lisa Stempfer	
Boredom and Arousal: A Multilevel Meta-Analysis	Stempfer Lisa, Stoll Sarah E. M., Fries Jonathan, Pekrun Reinhard, Goetz Thomas
Do we exhibit differential immune responses to different types of disgust?	Mungur Ramandeep, Harris Lasana, Purcell Daniel, Ogbe Orezi
How Honour Amplifies the Perceived Threat of Jealousy, and Controlling Behaviour	Shaban Azad Hadi, Giner-Sorolla Roger, Pina Afroditi, Grigoropoulos Iraklis
Musical Emotion Transfer in Expert Listeners	Varga Peter, Parkinson Brian

15:35-16:05 Coffee break

16:05-17:20 Parallel Session

Time	Communications
Interdisciplinary approaches to affective dynamics	
16:05	Smortchkova Joulia - A challenge to perceptualist theories of emotion mindreading in philosophy
16:20	Rogez Laurie - From Emotion to Expression: Behavioral Patterns and State-of-the-Art Consistency

Time	Communications
16:35	Domenici Veronica - Changes in heart rate to aesthetic chills predict emotional complexity
16:50	Molina Laurence - Current progress in capturing real time emotions induced by exposome on human
17:05	Discussion

Embodiment and Emotional Expression

16:05	Amihai Liron - Facial expressions' activation and synchronization role in enjoyment and preferences during social interactions
16:20	Wainio-Theberge Soren - Physical sources of emotional somatosensation measured by the bodily maps of emotion paradigm
16:35	Jain Riya - Gesture-restriction: Embodied emotion view
16:50	Fontaine Johnny - Beyond bodily arousal
17:05	Discussion

Symposium: Emotions in Interactions: How Emotions Shape and Are Shaped by Social Dynamics -

16:05	Nöring Vanessa - Emotion, Interaction, Connection: A New Paradigm for Studying Social Dynamics
16:20	Grünjes Carlotta - Do Benefits of Social Interactions for Well-Being Differ Depending on Interaction Partner and Modality?
16:35	Ngombe Nicola - Heart-to-Heart: Exploring Physiological Co-Regulation in Couples Across Distinct Emotional Contexts
16:50	Von Großmann Alissa - If I Ask, Will You Tell Me? Perspective Seeking and Social Sharing of Emotion
17:05	Freitag Julia A. - Reading Minds or Reading Patterns: Schema Use in Younger and Older Adults' Empathic Accuracy

17:30-18:00 Farewells

Parallel Sessions' Abstracts

Session	Parallel Session 1
Track	T1
Time	11:15 - 12:00
Type	Talks
Title	Emotional and Sensory Modality Shift Chair: Xia Fang

Communication: **Pan Zhihe - Emotion Communication in Speech Prosody: The Role of Culture and Language Tone**

Abstract: Despite decades of research, the influence of cultural and linguistic diversity on emotional prosody remains incompletely understood. The present work examined how historical heterogeneity and language tone shape emotional prosody recognition across two studies. In Study 1, a reanalysis of 46 studies spanning 43 cultures revealed that emotional prosody from historically heterogeneous cultures was more accurately recognized by individuals from different cultural backgrounds than that from homogeneous cultures. Moreover, speakers of tonal languages demonstrated higher recognition accuracy compared to speakers of non-tonal languages. To further investigate the role of language tone in emotional prosody perception, Study 2 leveraged the diversity of Chinese dialects, which vary in the number of tones. A total of 223 participants fluent in dialects featuring 3 to 10 tones completed an emotional prosody recognition task and assessments of pitch, intensity, and duration sensitivity. The results showed that the number of dialect tones positively predicted emotion recognition accuracy, an effect fully mediated by sensitivity to intensity but not by pitch or duration. Collectively, these findings highlight the intertwined roles of culture and language in emotional prosody communication, underscoring the need to incorporate greater cultural and linguistic diversity in future research.

Communication: **Fang Xia - Bimodal Emotion Decoding: When Faces and Voices Diverge**

Abstract: Emotions are conveyed through facial expressions and vocal tones, but how do observers perceive overall emotion when these channels conflict? This research systematically investigated how individuals decode emotions in three representative incongruent pairings: anger–happiness, happiness–sadness, and anger–sadness. Across six preregistered experiments (N = 359), both multidimensional ratings and open-ended responses were collected to enable a comprehensive and nuanced examination of how conflicting emotional cues are integrated. The results showed a robust facial dominance effect in anger–happiness pairings, with participants primarily relying on facial cues to interpret emotion. In contrast, vocal cues became more dominant in shaping the emotional perception in anger–sadness pairings. The happiness–sadness pairing displayed a more complex pattern, as participants either perceived an alternative emotion or a blend of emotions. To explain these patterns, we proposed and tested the emotion similarity hypothesis, which suggests that the morphological and acoustic similarities between emotional expressions facilitate the integration of facial and vocal cues into

a unified emotional perception. These findings provide valuable insights into how conflicting emotional cues are resolved and offer a refined framework for studying bimodal emotion perception across contexts.

Communication: **Folyi Timea - Fine-grained affective experiences can occur spontaneously and involuntarily: Nine different types of affective feelings indirectly evoked by music**

Abstract: Do fine-grained affective experiences that go beyond broad affective dimensions (e.g., affective valence, arousal) or discrete emotions (e.g., happiness, sadness, fear) emerge as a result of reflective processing, or can they, despite their complexity, emerge as a result of "automatic" processing? The present study investigated whether complex and finely differentiated affective experiences evoked by music can arise spontaneously and involuntarily. Specifically, we focused on nine specific affective feelings that have been associated with music in self-report measures (e.g., feeling dreamy, serene, or heroic; Cowen et al., 2020), and we presented short (2000-2800 ms long) snippets of music that, according to self-report, predominantly evoke one of the nine feelings. Indirect processing conditions were realized in an affect misattribution procedure (e.g., Payne & Lundberg, 2014). In this task, the music snippets were presented as primes shortly before ambiguous targets, that is, abstract paintings that were previously rated as neutral in terms of valence and arousal. The task of the participants (N = 59) was to categorize the feeling evoked by the ambiguous pictures while ignoring the preceding primes. We calculated misattribution scores, which reflect biased responses towards the feeling associated with the task-irrelevant music. The results showed that the feelings associated with the music significantly biased the responses to the targets; significant misattribution effects emerged for all nine specific feelings. Responses in this procedure occurred when the music snippets were presented briefly and they were task-irrelevant. Thus, the music-induced affective experiences emerged spontaneously and under indirect processing conditions. Beyond the conceptualization of fine-grained affective experiences, our results may contribute to an understanding of the underlying processes of how such affective experiences might emerge. References Cowen, A. S., Fang, X., Sauter, D., & Keltner, D. (2020). What music makes us feel: At least 13 dimensions organize subjective experiences associated with music across different cultures. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 117(4), 1924–1934. https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1910704117 Payne, K., & Lundberg, K. (2014). The Affect Misattribution Procedure: Ten Years of Evidence on Reliability, Validity, and Mechanisms: Affect Misattribution Procedure. Social and Personality Psychology Compass, 8(12), 672–686. https://doi.org/10.1111/spc3.12148

Communication: **Bell Meir Argaman - Social Context Shapes Facial Synchronization - A Virtual Reality Study**

Abstract: Facial synchronization is a key mechanism in social bonding, yet the role of social context remains underexplored. The current study employed a novel Virtual Reality (VR) paradigm to examine how relationship context (friends vs. strangers) influences facial activation and synchronization. By employing a controlled VR setting, this study overcomes key limitations of naturalistic paradigms, including reciprocal and task-driven synchronization effects. Participants (n= 107) were invited to a VR environment with a friend (n=52) or a stranger (n=55). They were told that they were viewing the live facial expressions of their partner, while they are

listening together to short audio clips. In reality, all participants were presented with identical pre-recorded avatar expressions, ensuring experimental control and eliminating reciprocal influences. Post-experiment, participants rated the avatars' realism, confirming they believed the avatars reflected their partner's expressions. Results show greater activation (t(95) = 2.602, p = .011) and synchronization t(103) = 2.76, p = 0.007) of friends participants (vs strangers). Moreover, although enjoyment ratings did not differ significantly between groups, we found that the more participants were synched with the avatar, the more they enjoyed the audio clip (t(105) = 4.277, p < .001). These findings provide robust evidence that relationship context causally influences facial activation and synchronization. They further highlight the dynamic interplay between social context and non-verbal communication, offering insights with potential applications in social and clinical interventions.

Session	Parallel Session 1
Track	T2
Time	11:15 - 12:00
Type	Talks
Title	Facial Expressions and Culture Chair: Yong-Qi Cong

Communication: **Perret-Dépiaz Elora - Facial displays interpretation among Zapotecs and Spaniards: A cross-cultural study**

Abstract: Facial displays are predominantly studied as universally conveying emotional states; however, this assumption does not hold true for all cultures. In our preregistered study, we investigated how the Zapotec people of Mexico—whose language lacks a specific term for "emotion"—interpret facial displays. Grounded in a constructivist framework, we hypothesized that Zapotec individuals would interpret facial displays differently than those from Western cultures with a term for emotion. To test this, we recruited 30 Zapotec and 30 Spanish participants, who completed both a forced-choice categorization task (with emotion-concept information) and a free-labeling task (without such information). In these two tasks, participants had to label fifty-six faces of men and women, all different, expressing joy, disgust, surprise, fear, sadness, anger or a neutral expression extracted from FACES and Dallas Face database. Using a binomial generalized linear mixed-effects models, we found that Zapotec recognition rates were significantly lower than those of Spanish participants, with a more pronounced gap in the free-labeling task. In this task, thematic analysis revealed that Zapotec participants were more likely to interpret facial displays as non-emotional compared to Spaniards, using interpretations related to behaviors, situational contexts, preferences (liking/disliking), and action tendencies. These findings align with the constructivist perspective, highlighting that the interpretation of facial displays is culturally dependent and that responses vary depending on the conceptual context provided. This study is the first to present data on how Zapotec people interpret facial displays, expanding our understanding of cultural variability in facial displays interpretation.

Communication: **Cong Yong-Qi - A pre-registered meta-analysis on cross-cultural emotion recognition from facial expressions: No evidence of an ingroup advantage**

Abstract: Culture has been found to influence emotion perception. Specifically, emotion recognition from facial expressions is most accurate when expressers and perceivers share the same cultural background, referred to as an "ingroup advantage". However, past research is limited by the reliance on static and posed stimuli, unbalanced designs, and relatively small samples. This makes the robustness and generalizability of the ingroup advantage effect uncertain. We therefore investigated whether the ingroup advantage holds up in recent work on cross-cultural emotion recognition from facial expressions. In a pre-registered meta-analysis, we analyzed 53 studies (total N = 39,630) conducted since 2002 (when this effect was identified in a previous

meta-analysis). Contrary to our expectation, we did not find evidence of an ingroup advantage. This was the case for cross-cultural comparisons operationalized as many-to-one (i.e., multiple perceiver groups judging one stimulus set), as well as one-to-many (i.e., one perceiver group judging multiple stimulus sets). Instead, we found an Encoder and a Decoder effect, characterized by better recognition accuracy when expressions or perceivers have a Western background. We also examined several moderators to clarify circumstances under which the ingroup advantage may emerge. We conclude that methodological limitations in previous studies might have led to the reporting of an ingroup advantage and propose that the observed findings should be attributed to an Encoder and/or Decoder effect.

Communication: **Gurbuz Emre - Evaluative Responses to Emotional Expression and Group Membership in the Evaluative Priming Task**

Abstract: Faces provide valuable social information that influences evaluations even during brief exposures. Facial features like ethnic group membership and emotional expression play an important role in shaping these evaluations. The Social Message Account (SMA; Paulus & Wentura, 2014) proposes that these features interactively influence evaluations because group membership shapes social messages derived from expressions. For instance, happy expressions on ingroup faces may signal affiliation, and on outgroup faces, dominance. Conversely, fearful expressions on ingroup faces may imply warning, and on outgroup faces, submission. Early evidence from the Evaluative Priming Task (EPT) indicated such interactive effects: ingroup happiness was evaluated more positively, and ingroup fear was evaluated more negatively than outgroup counterparts (Weisbuch & Ambady, 2008). However, subsequent EPT studies consistently reported independent effects—demonstrating that happiness compared to fear and ingroup faces compared to outgroup faces were evaluated more positively, regardless of the other feature (Craig et al., 2014). To address this discrepancy, we conducted three studies to examine whether methodological variations could elicit interactive effects in the EPT. First, we investigated whether rendering prime faces task-relevant through a secondary task would produce an interaction. Next, we examined whether displaying facial features with different onsets (e.g., a person with unambiguous group membership starts smiling) alters processing dynamics. Finally, we increased the prime duration from 100 to 200 ms to investigate whether extended durations facilitate interaction between features. In all conditions, evaluations were driven by independent effects, with emotion yielding stronger influences. Although the extended prime duration produced a pattern suggestive of interaction, this effect was not significant. These findings suggest that EPT may inherently favor independent processing of facial cues, limiting its utility for investigating the complex interplay between emotion and group membership. Further limitations were discussed and alternative indirect tasks to investigate evaluations of facial features were proposed.

Communication: **Mazhar Anushay - Emotion Knowledge Trajectories in Pakistani Preschoolers: A Multilevel Longitudinal Study**

Abstract: Emotion knowledge, defined as the ability to understand and recognise both one's own and others' emotions, is linked to better everyday functioning, such as social interactions and problem-solving abilities (Elfenbein et al., 2007; Szanto et al., 2012; Trevisan & Birmingham,

2016). However, majority of studies on children's emotional development have been conducted in Western, high-income contexts, leaving a gap in our understanding of how emotion knowledge develops in children from low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). This study sought to fill this gap by examining emotion knowledge in a sample of 435 4- to 6-year-olds from Pakistan. Using the Affect Knowledge Test (AKT; Denham, 1998), we assessed children's ability to recognise four basic emotions—happiness, anger, sadness, and fear. Our findings revealed that children scored highest on recognising anger at both timepoints. This contradicts findings from Western populations that have consistently found that young children are better at identifying happiness. However, in line with Western research, we found that fear was the most difficult emotion for children to recognise. Using multi-level models, we examined how children's demographic characteristics predicted their accuracy scores. Our results showed different patterns for each of the emotions – older children were better at recognising happiness, sadness, and anger. Those with more educated mothers were better at recognising all emotions. Boys were better at recognising happiness. And lastly, number of siblings was negatively related to anger and fear accuracy. This study contributes to the cross-cultural understanding of emotion knowledge by highlighting differences in how young children in Pakistan recognise emotions compared to findings from Western populations. By identifying the role of demographic factors such as age, maternal education, gender, and sibling count in emotion recognition, this work provides insights into the contextual influences shaping children's social-emotional development.

Session	Parallel Session 1
Track	T3
Time	11:15 - 12:00
Type	Talks
Title	What Texts Reveal About Emotion Chair: Tal Eyal

Communication: **Fernández Viña Alicia - Rivers of Ambition and Shadows of Guilt. Lady Macbeth's Descent through Aristotelian Affects**

Abstract: Lady Macbeth's soul is the grounds for an imminent battle, where ambition and guilt try to end each other's life, and the fragile frontier between reason and passion shatters beneath her own eyes, leaving a permanent void in the hostess's soul. This paper will delve into the emotional turmoil that motivated Lady Macbeth's tragedy using Aristotle's theory of emotions, which will help readers understand one of William Shakespeare's darkest and bloodiest plays. Through this philosophical lens, Lady Macbeth unfolds both as victim and perpetrator of her passions, a queen of an empire buried in the ashes of her affects. Aristotelian life was understood as a theatre of passions, affects and emotions that guide the human soul towards pleasure and/or pain. Lady Macbeth's profound ambition, her willingness to unsex herself and her caress of any cruelty needed to reign is a representation of thymos: the fiercest of all passions. So much so that it can numb human minds and propel them towards evil. As the shadow of guilt overpowers Lady Macbeth's mind, she finds herself falling into a seemingly sempiternal abyss of shame, where her passion will become her greatest nemesis. Thus, the hostess personifies the philosophical akrasia, a collapse of reason under the passionate power of emotions. In analysing Shakespeare's masterpiece through Aristotle's Weltanschauung, this paper will also explore the intricacies of Lady Macbeth's language, seeing how her soliloquies and dialogues become Luciferian whispers she uses not only to manipulate others but also to convince herself of her own purpose, intensifying the emotional chaos inside her soul. By interweaving Aristotle's affect theory with Shakespeare's tragic imagination, this paper proves how the Bard concocted a tapestry of passions inside his Macbeth, urging humans to confront the devastatingly sublime beauty of a tortured soul, caught in the crossfire of passion and reason.

Communication: **Eyal Tal - Investigating the Link Between Emotions and Construal Level Using Language Models**

Abstract: Past research, using mainly self-report, has shown that appraisals of basic emotions (e.g., anger, joy) involve relatively low-level construal of the emotional event (e.g., concrete incidental features), whereas appraisals of self-conscious emotions (e.g., shame, pride), involve relatively high-level construal of the event (e.g., global self-representations). In the current research, using computational text analysis tools, which can help mitigate some of the limitations of self-report measures, we wished to test whether the relationship between basic versus self-

conscious emotions and low-level versus high-level construal would reliably emerge in analysis of naturally produced emotional language. We tested this question in three pre-registered studies. Using word embeddings to quantify the semantic similarity of concepts, we found that people naturally use more abstract, high-level language when reporting the experience of self-conscious emotions than when reporting the experience of basic emotions (Study 1). We further found the predicted relationship between basic versus self-conscious emotions and low-level versus high-level construal when analyzing texts of emotional experiences generated by ChatGPT (Study 2). This pattern of results was also replicated in an independent analysis of basic versus self-conscious emotion dictionaries across different word-embedding models trained on ten different online corpora (e.g., Twitter, Google Books; Study 3). These results provide strong support for the association between construal level and emotions and have important implications for the regulation of the different types of emotions.

Communication: **Noblet Jonas - From emotion to opinion: Extrapolating appraisal dimensions to the caracterization of textual opinions**

Abstract: At present, two major perspectives on emotion are debated: the basic emotion theory and the constructionist theory. The former is the one that research in natural language processing relies on the most, often without fully grasping its theoretical implications. An alternative approach that sidesteps the disagreements about the fundamental nature of emotion is the Component Process Model (CPM). This theoretical framework treats emotion as a set of interacting sub-components that can be studied separately. A key component is the appraisal mechanism: depending on how an event is perceived – in terms of novelty, relevance to personal goals, alignment with the social norm – an individual will produce a specific emotional reaction. The study of appraisal processes holds particular interest from the perspective of analyzing textual expression. In writing, individuals tend to communicate more about events, their circumstances and implications, rather than about the subjective state they are in. However, this state is still somewhat accessible to the reader, who can infer it by engaging their own understanding. With this perspective in mind, work was conducted in an industrial setting, related to the evaluation of innovations. We argue that the characterization of what traditionally is regarded as opinion discourse can be treated as the expression of the evaluative dimension of emotion. To this end, a corpus of opinions was annotated using the EMINOSA method, which is largely inspired by the CPM but recontextualized for the study of innovative concepts. Based on a Transformer neural model, it is shown that annotations follow stable patterns, especially for the valence dimension, opening up new perspectives in opinion analysis.

Communication: **Wuttke Yannick - Emotional Spillover on Social Media: The Impact of Incidental Emotions on Advertising Effectiveness**

Abstract: Research on traditional media has demonstrated that the emotional context plays a crucial role in shaping how subsequent advertisements are perceived and evaluated. However, especially in digital media, the impact of emotional context remains largely unexplored. This study examines how different emotionally charged social media posts affect the evaluation of a subsequent advertisement. Our experiment extends prior research, which has relied on a traditional valence-based comparison of media contexts, by utilizing an appraisal-based

approach to provide more detailed insights into the effects of the three distinct incidental emotions happiness, sadness and anger. Based on a pilot study to validate our stimulus materials, we conducted an online experiment (N = 442) with three conditions. Participants were either presented a happiness-inducing, anger-inducing or sadness-inducing instagram feed. Each feed contained two emotional posts followed by one advertisement for a fictional brand. After swiping through the feed, participants reported their current emotional state, product- and feed-involvement. Key dependent variables included attitude toward the advertisement, attitude toward the brand, electronic word-of-mouth and click intention. Our findings show that a social media feed inducing incidental happiness fosters a more positive attitude toward both the advertisement and the brand compared to feeds that evoke incidental sadness or anger. Extending this mere valence-based effect, happiness as well as anger – but not sadness – were associated with higher engagement, including increased electronic word-of-mouth and a greater click intention. These results offer initial evidence that incidental emotions sharing the same valence can shape advertising evaluation in distinct ways, depending on their underlying appraisal dimensions. Moreover, our study highlights the crucial role of incidental emotions in shaping consumer behavior on social media. In particular, the appraisal tendency framework provides valuable insights into how emotions elicited by feed content influence user perception of advertisements.

Session	Parallel Session 1
Track	T4
Time	11:15 - 12:00
Type	Symposium
Title	A Self-determination Theory Perspective on Emotion Regulation - Chair: Jolene Van Der Kaap-Deeder
Abstract	This symposium offers a novel contribution to affective science through its exploration of emotion regulation (ER) within the framework of Self-Determination Theory (SDT). Within SDT, the psychological needs for autonomy, competence, and relatedness are regarded to be crucial for individuals' well-being. With respect to ER, SDT stresses the importance of autonomy or the need to feel a sense of volition and agency when regulating one's emotions. Building on this, emotion crafting (EC) entails proactively aiming to strengthen one's positive emotions. The four talks collectively underscore the significance of SDT's perspective on ER, by emphasizing the vital role of proactive positive emotion regulation (i.e., EC) for individuals' mental health and psychological needs, the importance of need-supportive parenting for such emotion regulation, and the moderating impact of childhood trauma in the effects of both proactive and reactive ER and psychological needs. The first talk highlights how EC relates to more well-being, but also decreases in ill-being across a four week-period among young adults in the Netherlands. Focusing on Norwegian adults, the second talk shows through a diary study how EC is vital for achieving psychological need satisfaction while being related to less need frustration. The third talk focuses on need-supportive and -thwarting parenting, showing these to relate to Norwegian and German young adults' EC, which in turn is linked with their resilience and flourishing. Finally, the fourth talk addresses the moderating role of childhood trauma, showing these traumatic experiences to impact how daily emotion regulation (such as EC) and psychological needs effect Italian young adults' psychological functioning.

Communication: **Van der Kaap-Deeder Jolene - Taking Ownership of One's Positive Emotions: The Relation From Emotion Crafting To Mental Health Across Four Weeks**
Abstract: Background: Emotion crafting (EC), or one's awareness of positive emotion-inducing events and the proactive actions taken to seek out such events, has been linked to greater well-being and less ill-being. However, no study thus far examined these associations longitudinally. Aims: Therefore, this study aimed to examine the relation between EC and mental health across a four week-period. We expected that EC would be positively related to well-being (i.e., vitality and eudaimonic well-being) and negatively to ill-being (stress and depressive and anxiety symptoms). Methods: Through eight measurements across four weeks, 327 participants (Mage = 24.26, SD = 3.94, range 18–35; 79.2% female) in the Netherlands reported on their EC, well-being and ill-being. Data were analyzed using multilevel path analyses. Results: Across these four weeks,

EC (especially its awareness component) was linked to higher levels of well-being and lower levels of ill-being. Moreover, increases in EC related to decreases in depressive symptoms within this period. Conclusion: Besides EC's importance in well-being, this study highlights its unique role in decreasing depressive symptoms. This finding is in line with the undoing hypothesis within the Broaden-and-Build theory indicating that positive emotions (through engaging in EC) can be helpful in decreasing negative emotions.

Communication: **Hernandez Hernandez Maria Elena - Positive and Proactive Emotion Regulation and Need Fulfillment: The Daily Links Between Emotion Crafting and Psychological Needs**

Abstract: Background: Emotion crafting (EC) – a novel approach about the proactive regulation of positive emotions – can potentially promote psychological need fulfilment. EC consists of awareness (being aware of positive experiences) and action (deliberately engaging in those experiences). Prior research has linked EC to several wellbeing indicators, such as higher vitality and life satisfaction. Aims: This study examined the daily relations between EC and psychological needs. We hypothesized that EC awareness would relate to higher EC action, which in turn would relate to greater need satisfaction (NS) and lower need frustration (NF). Positive emotion (PE) goals were expected to moderate the EC awareness-action link. Methods: In a 7-day diary study, 117 Norwegian adults (Mage = 29.4, SD = 11.8, 61% women) provided daily measures on EC, psychological needs, and PE goals. Data were analysed using multilevel path analyses. Results: EC awareness was significantly related to EC action both at the between- and within-person levels (β = .88 and .73, respectively). At the within-person level, EC awareness was related to higher NS (β = .51). At the between-person level, EC action was linked to greater NS (β = .71) and lower NF (β = -.66). PE goals did not moderate the EC awareness and action relation. Conclusion: On days when individuals are more aware of positive emotion-inducing situations, they experience a greater sense of psychological NS, while EC action reflects a stable, trait-like mechanism associated with consistently greater NS and lower NF. The non-significant moderation by PE goals in the EC awareness-action link suggests that merely wanting to feel good does not necessarily lead to taking actions that induce positive emotions.

Communication: **Taşkesen Nureda - The Role of Parental Autonomy Support and Warmth in Psychological Well-Being: The Mediating Role of Emotion Crafting**

Abstract: Background: Emotion crafting (EC)—the proactive regulation of positive emotions—has been shown to benefit individuals' psychological functioning. With parental autonomy support and warmth being crucial for individuals' emotion regulation, we examined the mediating role of EC in the relation between parenting and well-being. Aim: As preregistered, we hypothesized that perceived parental autonomy support and warmth would contribute to young adults' resilience and flourishing through increased EC, both EC awareness (knowing what makes one feel good) and EC action (proactively taking actions to strengthen positive feelings). Methods: Cross-sectional data from 254 young adults (69.3% women; Mage = 22.70, SD = 2.07) in Norway (63.8%) and Germany (36.2%) were employed to conduct preregistered stepwise mediation analyses. Results: Results showed that parental autonomy support and warmth were positively associated with EC awareness (βautonomy = .37, βwarmth = .39, p < .001), which, in turn, was linked to EC

action (β = .53, p < .001), subsequently relating to resilience (β = .19, p < .01) and flourishing (β = .33, p < .001). After including savoring as an additional mediator, EC action no longer predicted well-being. Country differences emerged, with Norwegian youth showing stronger links between parenting and EC awareness compared to German youth. Maternal support showed stronger associations with EC awareness than paternal support. Conclusion: These findings emphasize the role of EC in linking adaptive parenting with young adults' well-being.

Communication: **Rashid Asma - The Moderating Role of Childhood Trauma in Daily Emotion Regulation and Basic Needs: An Experience Sampling Method Study On Well-Being and Ill-Being**

Abstract: Background: Well-being and ill-being are essential aspects of psychological health. Earlier studies have established the link between emotion regulation (ER) strategies and basic psychological needs with mental health. However, the role of childhood trauma as a moderating factor has not been thoroughly investigated, especially in real-time daily context. Aim: This study investigated the moment-to-moment and day-to-day fluctuations in ER and basic needs and their impact on well-being and ill-being. Additionally, we examined the moderating role of childhood trauma. Method: A sample of 220 young adults (Mage = 19.63 years, 80.5% women) from Italy participated in an ESM study. They filled out one baseline assessment and three daily assessments for seven days through the ESMira app. Results: We found a negative association between emotion crafting and ill-being and a positive association between need frustration and ill-being. Childhood trauma moderated positively and negatively the association between need frustration and ill-being and between emotion crafting and ill-being, respectively. Conclusions: These findings underscore the critical role of childhood trauma in shaping daily emotional experiences and basic needs and provide nuanced insights into the dynamic processes underlying well-being and ill-being in everyday life.

Session	Parallel Session 1
Track	T5
Time	11:15 - 12:00
Type	Symposium
Title	Navigating eco-emotions: an overview of recent research on their impact on pro-environmental behaviors - Chair: Ronan Bellemin
Abstract	As the effects of several ecological crises (e.g., climate change, massive species extinction) increase (IPBES, 2019; IPCC, 2023), a growing number of studies focus on emotions related to these environmental changes (e.g., Albrecht, 2005; Cunsolo & Ellis, 2018; Doherty & Clayton, 2011). They suggest that people can experience a broad range of emotional responses (e.g., anxiety, anger, hope; Cianconi et al., 2023; Marczak et al., 2023), and that these "eco-emotions" are associated with engaging in behaviors to mitigate the environmental crises (e.g., Agoston et al., 2022; Nairn et al., 2019; Stanley et al., 2021). Two goals are at stake for this symposium: to introduce and characterize eco-emotions, and then to explore their relationship with pro-environmental behaviors. The first two presentations in this symposium will provide an insight on the nature of this relationship, focusing on unpleasant eco-emotions such as anxiety (Lackner Z.) and on pleasant eco-emotions such as hope, joy, and compassion (Bellemin R.). Once we have broadly covered both sides of emotional valence, we will proceed to investigate the link to pro-environmental behaviors in more detail. Given the need to consider the specificities of certain populations (as suggested by Ojala et al., 2021), the last two presentations will focus on how young adults approach environmental issues. More specifically, the third presentation will focus on the link between eco-emotions and pro-environmental behaviors through a longitudinal design (Davreux Z.), while the fourth presentation will investigate how the relationship between eco-emotions and pro-environmental behaviors depends on different political perceptions (Sapin A.). This symposium will also highlight the diversity of relevant approaches—both in terms of theoretical frameworks, methodological choices, and analytic strategies—needed to address this question.

Communication: **Lackner Zoé - Eco-emotions in action: Two studies that highlight the theoretical issues involved in understanding the link between eco-emotions and pro-environmental behaviors**

Abstract: While current research supports that unpleasant eco-emotions are associated with pro-environmental behaviors (e.g., Asgarizadeh et al., 2023; Ogunbode et al., 2022; Whitmarsh et al., 2022), little attention has been paid to understanding the nature of the relationship between these two variables. Based on basic emotion research, we predicted that the subjective experience of an unpleasant eco-emotion would be associated with pro-environmental behavioral engagement because both are influenced by an action-readiness mechanism, a mechanism

triggered by the perception of the ecological crisis as a threat to goal pursuit (e.g., Frijda et al., 2014; Moors, 2009, 2022; Scherer, 1984). To test this hypothesis, we first conducted a laboratory experiment (N = 68) designed to assess the action-readiness mechanism triggered by exposure to climate change. An adaptation of the Visual Approach/Avoidance by the Self Task (Rougier et al., 2018) showed no greater approach-avoidance action tendencies for climate change than for neutral weather events. Furthermore, this study does not support that action-tendencies toward climate change are correlated with experienced affect toward climate change or pro-environmental behavior. In a second laboratory experiment (N = 99), we examined the extent to which pro-environmental intentions and information avoidance toward climate change are influenced by exposure to the threat of climate change. In this study, viewing a threatening video about climate change elicited greater levels of anxiety, but did not induce greater levels of pro-environmental intentions or information avoidance. Although these two studies have methodological limitations that need to be reduced in the future, they raise questions about the nature of eco-emotions: does the subjective experience of an eco-emotion result from an emotional episode, or do they correspond more to attitudes?

Communication: **Bellemin Ronan - Investigating the relationship between positive eco-emotions and pro-environmental responses**

Abstract: To face the major challenges posed by environmental crises, it is necessary to make behavioral decisions beneficial for the environment – in other words, to adopt pro-environmental behaviors. Among the factors influencing pro-environmental behavior, emotions linked to environmental crises, or eco-emotions, play a key role (Brosch et al., 2021). On the one hand, existing research points to the beneficial influence of certain negative eco-emotions on motivation to act pro-environmentally. However, on the other hand, the potential drawbacks of negative eco-emotions are beginning to be recognized (e.g., Gago et al., 2024; O'Neill & Nicholson-Cole, 2009). While negative emotions have been widely studied as unpleasant and sometimes harmful to mental health, this is less the case for positive emotions (Fredrickson, 2000). In this context, we carried out a cross-sectional study (N = 502) to explore the relationship between positive eco-emotions and pro-environmental responses. We found that positive eco-emotions were moderately to strongly associated with pro-environmental collective action intentions. Of course, we cannot infer causality from these data and conclude that positive eco-emotions impact pro-environmental responses. Therefore, we next wanted to see whether positive eco-emotions such as awe or compassion have an impact on a real pro-environmental behavior. However, to compensate for the lack of empirically validated experimental material for inducing positive eco-emotions, we undertook two studies to validate the procedure for inducing eco-compassion (N = 167) and awe of nature (N = 118). The results showed that we successfully induced eco-compassion in the video condition but not in the autobiographical recall condition. As for awe of nature, emotional induction was successful but this time in both emotional induction conditions. We now have experimental material for inducing two positive eco-emotions, enabling us to study their effects on pro-environmental behavior in a controlled way.

Communication: **Davreux Zoé - How are eco-emotions related to different pro-environmental behaviors among university graduates? A longitudinal study**

Abstract: A longitudinal study One of the main goals of Environmental Education (EE) is to foster the adoption of pro-environmental behaviors (PEBs). It is a suggested way to slow climate change (Stevenson, 2007). However, very little is known about EE effects on PEBs and the few existing studies suggest small effects (Van De Wetering et al., 2022). Eco-emotions could be a lever in this matter (Lundholm, 2019) but its understanding is limited. Firstly, very few researchers have measured the joint effects of several emotions taken simultaneously on different PEBs. Secondly, the majority of studies are cross-sectional, allowing only the investigation of associations and not effects. Therefore, it is unknown whether eco-emotions influence PEBs, if PEBs impact eco-emotions or if they have reciprocal effects. Furthermore, it seems important to consider the multidimensionality of PEBs (Mateer et al., 2022) in order to investigate the specificity of those relationships. This research aims to better understand the specificity and directions of said relationships among university graduates, one of EE's target audiences. Graduated students from various faculties were invited to participate in an online survey during one of their lessons. 19 items assessed several eco-emotions (anger, hope, shame, etc.) and 35 items assessed the frequency of a large variety of PEBs in private and public sphere (mobility, activism, social behaviors, etc.). The survey design includes two measurement points separated by an interval of 4 months. The first phase was completed with 1,333 participants in September-October 2024. The second was launched in February 2025 by emailing the 565 participants who had given their prior agreement. Analyses based on cross-lagged panel models with random intercept will be performed to test the longitudinal relationships between eco-emotions and PEBs. We hypothesize that only some eco-emotions influence specific dimensions of PEBs and that PEBs also influence eco-emotions, therefore having reciprocal effects.

Communication: **Sapin Arnaud - What drives pro-environmental actions? Insights into eco-emotions and political perceptions among young people**

Abstract: As highlighted in the literature (Ojala et al., 2021), youth represent a unique population regarding climate change issues. This specificity stems from the fact that young people will face the effects of climate change throughout their lives and will be key actors in developing solutions to address these challenges. This suggests a distinctive posture of young adults concerning climate issues, both in terms of perceptions, emotions, and behaviors. Based on findings from a prior qualitative study (30 interviews), this quantitative research aims to test how various individual perceptions (e.g., perceptions of political actors, perception of injustice, environmental awareness) explain different eco-emotions (including, for example, anxiety, anger, sadness, guilt, and hope) of a sample of young people. Additionally, the study examines how these eco-emotions influence pro-environmental behaviors, distinguishing between "everyday" pro-environmental behaviors (Markle, 2013) and collective-activist commitment for the environment (Alisat & Riemer, 2015). A series of hypotheses has been formulated regarding the relationships between variables, more specifically on how certain emotions are associated with specific perceptions (e.g., anger and perceptions of political actors, sadness and climate justice), and on how emotions differentially relate to various types of behaviors. To address these hypotheses, different regression and structural equation models will be used. The analysis will draw on data from an observational study (N = 1650) conducted among a sample of French young adults aged 18 to 30. These analyses will shed light on the specific pathways leading

young people to experience certain emotions and to engage or not in pro-environmental actions. Nevertheless, the identified limitations (convenience sample, limited causal inference) call for further work using more robust and confirmatory, i.e., experimental, methods.

Session	Parallel Session 2
Track	T1
Time	13:30 - 14:00
Type	Talks
Title	Emotional Postures and Embodiment Chair: Till Kastendieck

Communication: **Galvagnon Coralie - Pigs' tail posture during emotions of success and failure.**

Abstract: Emotional states are challenging to assess in animals, but ear- and tail postures are increasingly explored as potential indicators. In various species, including pigs, tail postures relate to their emotional state, with upward tails relating to excitement and downward tails generally relating to distress. However, there is a need for confirmation on the interpretation of tail postures across contexts. The aim of this study was to observe pigs' tail posture during emotions of success and failure. The tail posture of 57 pigs (32M;25F) was studied during 3 trials of a cognitive test, in which pigs either failed or succeeded to obtain hidden food rewards across bait locations. The tail was scored as up or down when entering the test room and when accessing the last visited location, which had food (success) or not (failure). Pigs were housed in barren or enriched conditions, which may alter their emotional state. Data were analysed using binary models for repeated observations. The tail posture hardly changed during the test (in 23/165 observations), and the change was unrelated to success or failure (p=0.43). Pigs became more successful over time (p

Communication: **Armony Jorge L. Postural feedback effects on mood and risk-taking behavior in ecologically-valid settings**

Abstract: Embodied emotion theories posit that in addition to their role in social communication, emotional expressions also have a feedback effect, modulating the emitter's own emotional state and behavior. This has been particularly studied for expansive and contractive body postures signalling social dominance and submission. However, most studies of postural feedback manipulate participants' posture explicitly, by asking them to take on arbitrary, often unnatural poses; it remains unknown whether incidental changes in posture caused by environmental constraints exert similar effects, or whether deliberate action is required. To address this issue, we designed an implicit posture manipulation which uses a tablet and a movable table to encourage participants to take on the desired postures without explicit directions. In the expansive condition, the table was raised and the tablet placed on a stand to encourage participants to sit upright; in the contractive condition, the table was lowered and the tablet placed flat on the table to encourage participants to hunch over. Participants (N=168) completed mood questionnaires before and after the manipulation, as well as the Balloon Analogue Risk Task (BART) during the posture. They also completed prosociality-related personality questionnaires. Results showed

that participants in the expansive condition took more risks in the BART (p=.0001), consistent with theories suggesting power decreases the affective salience of risk; critically, these risks translated into higher earnings (p=.03), implying that they were effective and calculated rather than impulsive. Intriguingly, a 3-way interaction was observed (p=.0007): risk increased as a function of mood changes in expansive postures for individuals low in antisocial traits and in contractive postures for individuals high in antisocial traits. In summary, results confirm the influence of dominance-related postures on risk-taking behavior, extending them to ecologically-valid settings and reducing confounders like awareness and discomfort. Further, they show a modulatory influence of personality traits on these effects.

Communication: **Kastendieck Till - Emotional Mimicry in Virtual Reality: Evidence Gathered with Head-Mounted Displays Featuring Integrated Electromyography Technology**
Abstract: Emotion expressions from faces are necessarily embedded in situational and environmental contexts. However, to date, they are still rarely studied with embedded approaches, let alone in ecologically valid, yet experimentally rigorous settings, such as in virtual reality. In a laboratory experiment, 75 participants wore head-mounted displays with integrated electromyography (EMG) sensors that measured the corrugator supercilii (CS), orbicularis oculi (OO), and zygomaticus major (ZM) sites. The values gathered from these muscle sites were calculated as baseline-corrected and within-subjects z-standardized pattern scores [Mean(OO, ZM) - CS] that set in relation the negative and positive affect these muscles are typically associated with. Higher pattern scores indicated more positive affect (dominance of OO and ZM). Emotional mimicry–the perceiver's spontaneous, automatic but goal-dependent imitation of the expresser's emotional display–was considered present when a pattern score in response to an emotion expression was different from zero and higher than in response to a neutral expression. The data were analyzed using linear mixed modeling. In line with emotional mimicry in social context theory (Hess & Fischer) and broaden-and-build theory (Fredrickson), participants mimicked Unreal Metahuman avatars' joyful expressions in pleasant audio-visual environmental contexts (park area with greenery, bird song) more than in unpleasant contexts (park area with construction site, loud construction site noise). In line with the former theory, a pleasant environment (in contrast to an unpleasant environment) facilitated participants' ability to perceive happiness in joyful expressions (emotion perception profile) and to feel psychologically close to the expresser (inclusion of other in the self scale), which, in turn, was positively associated with joy mimicry. Specific discrete expressions determined whether there were context effects on the mimicry of distressed faces. These results support top-down response modulations of emotional mimicry as they suggest that environmental contexts can influence the tendency to perceive, relate to, and mimic facial expressions.

Session	Parallel Session 2
Track	T2
Time	13:30 - 14:00
Type	Talks
Title	Anxiety and Emotional Trauma Chair: Céline Baeyens

Communication: **Prikhidko Alena - De-Villainizing Envy: Emotion Regulation Counseling in Addressing Systemic Inequities, Mental Health, and Radicalization Among Immigrant Populations**

Abstract: Evolutionarily, one of the emotions that arises when individuals have limited capabilities to survive and procreate is envy. Our recent study conducted at an Urban, predominately Hispanic institution on a sample of 723 diverse students showed that most of them experience envy tied to shame, resentment, and frustration when they observe external displays of wealth. Simultaneously, regardless of race and ethnicity, high scores on envy were connected to stress, anxiety, and depression. Recent immigrants in the USA and Europe face discrimination and financial difficulties. Research shows that when immigrants perceive challenges with malicious envy, it can lead to radicalization to fight the oppressors - radical organizations can use envy as a social mechanism, suggesting establishing social justice through aggressive and harmful actions. We propose a counseling approach, "de-villainizing envy," addressing the broader social and systemic factors that contribute to it through (1) normalizing and validating envy as a natural human response to perceived inequality; (2) recognizing and challenging internalized bias - exploring how systemic inequalities contribute to the client's feelings shifting focus from personal inadequacy to a broader understanding of structural inequities; (3) construct an anti-scarcity mindset promoting diversity and empowering clients to discover unique opportunities for building mastery, enhancing self-esteem, and instilling hope; (4) identify core needs and use envy as a diagnostic tool in recognizing what they need or want regardless of social conditioning and consumerism; (5) cultivate agency and reframe envy as a motivation to change and grow. The rise in migration necessitates increased research on envy in Europe and the United States.

Communication: **Hevron Hadas - Radical Acceptance Training Improves Coping During War: Evidence from Two Randomized Controlled Trials.**

Abstract: People living in war-afflicted regions face significant challenges to their emotional well-being and mental-health. With ongoing conflicts worldwide, there is an urgent need for accessible, evidence-based interventions to help individuals cope with war-related stress. This talk will share findings from two randomized controlled trials investigating Radical Acceptance, a skill from Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT), as a tool to reduce emotional distress in such contexts. Radical acceptance focuses on fully accepting painful realities without judgment or resistance. The studies, conducted amid the Israel-Hamas war, examined brief, online training

program teaching this skill. Study 1 included 149 adult women experiencing distress due to family members' deployment. Participants were randomly assigned to a radical acceptance group (N=51), a TIP skill group (N=50, a DBT skill focused on relaxation techniques), or an active control group (N=48). The intervention consisted of an online workshop and three home-training sessions over one week. While both the radical acceptance and TIP groups showed immediate improvements in emotional affect, only the radical acceptance group demonstrated significant reductions in stress, depression, and emotion regulation difficulties at the end of the training. These gains were sustained at a three-week follow-up. Study 2 involved 89 displaced adolescents. Participants were randomized into a radical acceptance group (N=43) or an active control group (N=46). The radical acceptance group participated in an online workshop and four guided home-training sessions over 10 days. Results indicated significant reductions in depression, anxiety, stress, intolerance of uncertainty, and emotion regulation difficulties in the radical acceptance group. These improvements persisted and even strengthened at follow-up. These findings highlight the potential of radical acceptance as a brief, scalable intervention to address emotional distress and improve emotion regulation during crises. Integrating such interventions into public health responses could provide accessible mental health support in war-affected regions.

Communication: **Giersiepen Maren - The weight of failure: Depressive tendency intensifies the loss of control following negative feedback**
Abstract: Feeling in control of our actions and their consequences is crucial for effective behavior regulation. Perceived control arises from both low-level processes, such as sensory feedback, and high-level processes, such as performance evaluation. Importantly, individuals vary in their belief in their ability to achieve goals. As such, learned helplessness, the reinforced belief of lacking control over one's circumstances, even when opportunities for control exist, is a hallmark of major depressive disorder. Yet, it remains unclear how task-specific factors interact with individual differences to shape perceived control during goal-directed behavior. To investigate this, 50 participants performed a challenging motor control task akin to a video game, steering a spaceship along a dynamically changing path. Sensorimotor control was manipulated by varying task difficulty across experimental blocks. After each trial, participants received negative, non-informative, or positive feedback, and subsequently rated their perceived control over the spaceship. Depressive symptoms were assessed post-task using the Revised Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale. Linear mixed model analysis showed that perceived control decreased with increasing task difficulty. Independent of difficulty, negative feedback diminished control experience, while positive feedback enhanced it, with a stronger effect for negative feedback. Crucially, participants with higher depression scores were more susceptible to the impact of negative feedback on their control experience, suggesting that generalized control beliefs shape task-specific experience. These findings highlight how negative events have a stronger impact on perceived control in individuals with elevated depressive tendencies, potentially reinforcing catastrophic thinking and learned helplessness. Further research should explore these effects in clinical populations.

Session	Parallel Session 2
Track	T3
Time	13:30 - 14:15
Type	Symposium
Title	Emotional Integration versus Emotional Avoidance: A Self-Determination Theory Approach to Adaptive Emotion Regulation - Chair: Guy Roth
Abstract	Over the past 15 years, extensive research rooted in Self-Determination Theory (SDT) has highlighted the adaptive role of emotional integration for well-being and adaptive functioning across domains that often evoke negative emotions, such as close relationships, prosocial behavior, goal pursuit, and coping with academic failures. Emotional integration involves neither actively suppressing feelings nor quickly reframing appraisals to change what is felt. Instead, individuals receptively allow emotions and actively take an interest in their emotional experiences and their meaning. This approach enables them to make informed choices about subsequent actions, which may include either voluntarily expressing emotions and seeking emotional support from others or deliberately withholding them. Thus, consistent with the core SDT distinction between controlled and autonomous behavioral regulation, emotional integration represents an autonomous form of regulation, contrasting with defensive suppression or stifling of emotional experiences. This symposium will provide deeper insights into the outcomes of emotional integration and the processes that underpin its benefits in different contexts that may elicit intense negative emotions. The first talk presents three studies examining the effects of emotional integration on social justice. The second involves three studies investigating its impact on empathy and the support of pacifying policies in the context of intractable conflict. The third discusses the use of a diary study to explore how emotion regulation motivates goal-directed behaviors. Finally, the fourth talk delves into the experiences of adults who endured child maltreatment and other childhood traumas, analyzing how different emotion regulation styles when recalling these memories are linked to well-being. Together, these talks illustrate the pivotal role of emotional integration in fostering well-being and adaptive responses across diverse and challenging contexts, highlighting its potential to enhance social justice, empathy, goal-directed behavior, and emotional resilience in the face of trauma.

Communication: **Legault Lisa - The Importance of Emotional Openness in Social Action**
Abstract: People vary in the degree to which they acknowledge and take interest in their emotions as opposed to ignoring or suppressing them. Although integrative emotion regulation has proven important for both psychological wellbeing and prosocial behavior, relatively less is known about its role in behaviors related to social justice. Because campaigning for social justice is arduous, often requiring sustained confrontation of social structures of power, it

requires highly motivated, flexible, and constructive emotional regulation. Being open to and accepting one's emotional experience is necessary for preserving and regulating emotion in constructive and assertive ways. This talk examines the critical function of emotional openness in two important domains of social action – antiracism and climate activism. Study 1 (n=440) examines the role of emotional openness in antiracism and social justice behaviors, revealing that it explains more variance in these outcomes than do other known predictors of prejudice. In study 2 (n=260), those with more active interest in their own emotions show an increase in antiracist motivation after exposure to a confrontational antiracist message, whereas those with less emotional openness show no change in motivation. Finally, study 3 (n=250) assesses the novel construct of climate anger (i.e., anger that little is being done to preserve the biosphere), by examining how integrated (i.e., open, honest) emotion regulation relates to sustained climate action through constructive responding to one's climate anger and rage. Importantly, these three studies show that proactive interest in one's emotions is what drives these effects, rather than other competing predictors like motivational orientation or trait empathy. Taken together, results highlight that agentic and authentic emotional acceptance may be essential for sustaining high effort behavior aimed at tackling injustice.

Communication: **Roth Guy - Empathize with The Enemy: Emotion Regulation, Empathy, and Support for Pacifying Policies in Intractable Conflicts**
Abstract: Negative emotions often impede the resolution of intractable intergroup conflicts, making their adaptive regulation essential for reconciliation. Integrative emotion regulation (IER), which entails actively engaging with one's negative emotions, holds promise due to its demonstrated connection to empathy and support for conciliatory policies in the context of the Middle East conflict. However, prior work did not test whether the links hold when negative emotions related to the conflict are elicited. We conducted three experiments with Jewish-Israelis to test these links, focusing on participants' reactions to adversities of Palestinians. In the first two, we compared a negative emotion condition (Study 1: fear; N=240; Study 2: anger, N=293) to a neutral control condition. Our findings replicated positive relations between IER, empathy, and support for conciliatory policies even when negative emotions were elicited. In the third experiment, we also compared a fear condition to a neutral control condition (N=471; 50.5% women; mean age: 43.67; SD=12.92), but this time we tested the association between IER, empathy, and two types of victimhood beliefs. Exclusive victimhood beliefs involve a perception that the ingroup suffers much more than the outgroup, whereas inclusive victimhood beliefs involve the perception of mutual adversity. Past research has found the latter may promote support for conciliatory policies. The third experiment's findings replicated the positive relations between IER and empathy and showed empathy mediated the association between IER and inclusive victimhood regardless of emotion elicitation. These results support the assumption that showing interest in others' adversities is, to some extent, predicted by individuals' tendency to engage with their own negative emotions (i.e., IER). The findings are discussed in relation to prior research on emotion regulation in group contexts, including applications to conflict resolution.

Communication: **Benita Moti - The Impact of Goal Self-Concordance on Emotion Regulation during Academic Goal Pursuit: A Multilevel Latent Profile Analysis Approach**

Abstract: A Multilevel Latent Profile Analysis Approach Goal pursuit begins with setting a goal and continues with striving to attain the goal. Both stages are critical for the quality of the process. Research based on the self-concordance model (Sheldon & Elliot, 1998) shows setting self-concordant goals—those aligned with one's values, interests, and ideals—facilitates goal pursuit. During goal striving, recent research suggests that emotion regulation strategies focused on engaging with emotions—either by taking an interest in them (i.e., emotional integration) or by reframing them (i.e., reappraisal)—facilitate goal pursuit, while emotional suppression impedes the process. Benita et al. (2023) have shown the quality of the goal-setting stage can significantly influence the quality of emotion regulation strategies used at goal striving. However, recent studies utilizing multilevel latent profile analysis (ML-LPA) (e.g., Grommisch et al., 2020) indicate that the quality of emotion regulation involves more than just the type of strategy. It also depends on the degree and consistency of strategy use. This study investigated how self-concordant goals influence the type, degree, and consistency of emotion regulation in goal pursuit. Using ML-LPA, we identified emotion regulation profiles and explored their role as mediators between goal self-concordance and goal pursuit outcomes. A sample of 366 undergraduates (77% female, M age = 20.04, SD = 1.49) participated in a daily diary study. Each morning, participants reported an academic goal and its self-concordance. Each evening, they reported their emotion regulation strategies for goal-related negative emotions and goal pursuit outcomes. We identified four day-level and five person-level profiles that varied in strategy type, degree, and consistency. Goal self-concordance predicted optimal outcomes by increasing the likelihood of profiles with engagement-type strategies (i.e. emotional integration and reappraisal) and high consistency while reducing profiles with low degree and inconsistency. This study advances understanding of the role of emotion regulation in motivating goal-directed behavior.

Communication: **Philippe Frederick L. - Emotion Regulation in Adults' Memories of Child Maltreatment: Implications for Mental Health**

Abstract: Implications for Mental Health Negative traumatic past events remain encoded in memories and recalling them is typically a difficult experience that requires emotion regulation strategies, even years after the event occurred. In this study, 1,000 adults (18 to 83, M = 42.3 years) recruited from the general population and who had experienced child maltreatment (physical, sexual, or emotional abuse; physical or emotional neglect; or witness of intimate partner abuse) before the age of 18 recalled a memory of one of their experiences of child maltreatment and another memory related to a traumatic or distressful event experienced as a child, but unrelated to child maltreatment (e.g., a car accident). For each of their two memories, participants indicated what type of emotion regulation strategies they still need to use when recalling those memories today—integrative regulation, amotivated regulation (dysregulation), or controlled regulation. Results of regression analyses showed that amotivated regulation in both types of memories positively and independently predicted current symptoms of depression, anxiety, posttraumatic stress disorder, and suicidal intentions. The coefficient of the child maltreatment memory was double the size of the coefficient of the traumatic memory. Conversely, integrative regulation in each type of memories was negatively and independently associated with most of these symptoms, with coefficients of the same size. These results held after controlling for the intensity of child maltreatment (as measured by the Child Trauma

Questionnaire) and general emotion regulation capacities and were not moderated by age groups (18 to 39 years old vs. 40 years and over). These results suggest that the way each single memory remains emotionally regulated matters in terms of mental health and captures variance that is independent of global capacities. Targeting specific traumatic memories may be a fruitful avenue for clinical interventions.

Session	Parallel Session 2
Track	T4
Time	11.15 - 11.15
Type	Data Workshop
Title	Identifying Correct or Incorrect Emotion Recognition from Facial Expression Time Chair: Damien Dupré

Abstract   In this workshop, I will introduce a comprehensive approach to analysing facial expression time series data using R, focusing on identifying instances of correct and incorrect recognition of an emotion supposedly expressed. With de development of machine learning algorithms, the processing facial expression recognition time series becomes more and more common. However, it requires specific precaution and preprocessing in order to be properly analyse, This session will guide participants through the exploration of facial expression data used by Dupré, Krumhuber, Küster, and McKeown (2020), leveraging R's powerful analytical and visualisation capabilities. We will demonstrate the preprocessing of time series data from facial analyses. I will also present different methods to conclude of the identification of an emotional label within time series following the demonstration of Dupré (2021). Finally, a procedure to run a generalised linear mixed model will be presented to evaluate the differences between facial expression types and calculation methods, while including the expresser as a random effect. By the end of the workshop, attendees will gain a practical understanding of how to employ R for time series analysis of facial expressions and will be equipped with the skills to apply these methods to similar datasets in their respective research projects. This workshop is designed for researchers and practitioners with a basic understanding of R and an interest in behavioural data analysis. No prior expertise in facial recognition is required, making it accessible to a broad audience.   References Dupré, D., Krumhuber, E. G., Küster, D., & McKeown, G. J. (2020). A performance comparison of eight commercially available automatic classifiers for facial affect recognition. Plos one, 15(4), e0231968. Dupré, D. (2021). Effect of Facial Expression Categories and Calculation Methods on Automatic Emotion Recognition. In 2021 IEEE International Conference on Pervasive Computing and Communications Workshops and other Affiliated Events (PerCom Workshops) (pp. 63-67). IEEE.

Session	Parallel Session 3
Track	T1
Time	16:20 - 17:05
Type	Talks
Title	Hate, Stress, Creepiness and Other Sentiments Chair: Roger Giner-Sorolla

Communication: **Martinez Cristhian - The Hated One: Human and Psychological Attributions toward Hate Targets**

Abstract: Hate targets have been typically portrayed as considered less than human. However, hate research indicates that hate targets are granted uniquely human attributes such as evil intentions, agency, or moral reasoning. Moreover, recent insights from dehumanization theory suggest that for dehumanizing a target, first human characteristics should be granted before experiencing a loss of dignity. Therefore, it is likely that hate targets are regarded as rather psychologically sophisticated and not entirely dehumanized. With this project, we aim to examine this novel hypothesis. In the first of a series of studies, we asked participants (N = 151) to report interpersonal targets of dislike, annoyance, hate, and love, and to elaborate on why they experienced each emotion towards them. Within each emotion condition, we measured a series of fifteen attributions towards the targets, including measures of agency, dehumanization, experience of secondary emotions, warmth, competence, morality, evilness, malleability, and perceptions of threat and power. Employing a within-subjects design, and General Mixed Models, we compared the attributions of these traits across emotions and the hate target scores across traits. Additionally, we conducted Latent Profile Analyses on the attributed traits within the hate sub-sample to unveil hate target profiles based on the traits, and traced back the open answers within each class for the interpretation. Overall, results suggest that compared to the other negative emotions, hate targets are seen as more dehumanized, threatening, evil, unchangeable, and able to experience negative (vs. positive) secondary emotions, but are not regarded as significantly less powerful, nor less agentic and competent than disliked targets. Across traits, hate targets are dehumanized in specific mechanistic ways, regarded as more agentic cognitively than socially, and more competent than moral and warm. The LPA yielded three specific hate target profiles that will be discussed along with the implications and follow-up studies.

Communication: **Cohen-Charash Yochi - (Re)Discovering Sentiments: A New Lens on Workplace Affect**

Abstract: While current research on affect – in general and at work in particular – focuses on short-term reactions to specific and unspecific triggers (emotions and moods, respectively), long-lasting affective dispositions to react toward specific targets remain less explored. To close this gap, we will focus on sentiments, which, based on extant literature (e.g., Frijda et al., 1991; Murray & Morgan, 1945), we define as emotional dispositions toward specific people,

objects, situations or contexts that are automatically experienced when engaging (physically or cognitively) with the target. Pride in one's organization, admiration of a mentor, fear of leading, and envy of a colleague are all examples of sentiments. Notably, sentiment labels can be identical to emotion labels. We argue that sentiments are important to study because they are enduring, target-specific and relatively resistant to change, making them particularly relevant in understanding (1) longer-term behavioral patterns in relation to a target, and (2) affective reactions with no apparent immediate trigger. For example, an envious sentiment may make one feel pain and inferiority (e.g., Cohen-Charash & Larson, 2017), even when the envied other does not possess a clear advantage in the immediate situation. Because sentiments span various types of targets and can last indefinitely, their influence might be broader than other affective phenomena and evaluative constructs (e.g., attitudes). In our presentation, we will reintroduce the concept of sentiments, differentiating them from other, closely-related phenomena such as attitudes, transient emotions, and affective/emotional traits. We will further discuss the importance of studying sentiments, focusing on the work context. Specifically, we will consider how various aspects of the work environment might activate different sentiments, and their implications for employees and organizations alike.

Communication: **Giner-Sorolla Roger - Feelings of Creepiness Encourage, Rather Than Discourage, Identifying and Acting on Sexual Harassment**
Abstract: Creepiness, a feeling that happens when a person detects an indirect or ambiguous threat, is often mentioned in lay English discourse about sexual harassment and harassers. Current theoretical perspectives differ on whether feelings and language of creepiness can help or hinder identifying and fighting workplace harassment. Some writers claim that talk of "creeps" and "creepiness" inhibits effective responses, evoking pre-feminist ways of indirectly coping with men harassing women. However, feelings of creepiness can also be taken as adaptive responses to a hostile work environment, which itself constitutes harassment in modern legislation. These studies are the first to test these opposed claims. In Studies 1 through 4 (total N = 495, mixed between-within design) we presented scenarios of inappropriate behaviour, then measured emotions, relevant action tendencies, and identification of behaviour as harassment. Across all four studies, we discovered that feelings of creepiness helped rather than hindered identification of harassment, and positively correlated with anger and confrontation. Study 5 (N = 97, mixed design) explained these findings by showing that creepiness was identified as creating a hostile work environment and thus was seen as constituting harassment in itself. Overall, we showed how and why creepiness can be triggered by instances of workplace harassment, without undermining identification of harassment and effective responses.

Communication: **Aguilera Aitana - The weight of expectations: Gender role stress and fear of negative evaluation shaping women's well-being**
Abstract: Gender roles shape behavior based on societal expectations, where, men are expected to be brave and determined, while women are expected to be nurturing and emotional (social role theory; Eagly, 1987). These social schemas influence cognition and behavior, creating gender differences in coping strategies and well-being. Cosequently, individuals may experience situations where deviation from gender norms which can result in social sanctions, a phenomenon

known as gender role stress (GRS; Eisler & Skidmore, 1987). Gender role expectations have been linked to fear of negative evaluation (Cankardaş, 2019; Davila & Kornienko, 2022) due to concerns about not meeting societal gender standards. Additionally, in women, gender role stress (GRS) is often associated with body image concerns and mental health consequences. However, these variables have not been examined together. The aim of this research is to examine the relationhisp between GRS, fear of negative evaluation (FNE), and self-esteem in women (Study 1) and its impact on their well-being (Study 2). Through two studies, a between-subjects design was used with Spanish women from general population(N = 210). Participants completed measures of feminine gender role stress (FGRS), FNE, self-esteem, anxiety, and depression. FGRS seemed to influence self-esteem through FNE (Study 1; b = -0.213, SE = 0.066, 95% CI [-0.352, -0.091]). Women experiencing higher FGRS seemed to report lower self-esteem due to high FNE. Study 2 showed that high FGRS and low self-esteem significantly lead to high anxiety and depression levels (b = 0.103, SE = 0.052, 95% CI [0.026, 0.229]). Gender socialization is deeply embedded in society, shaping cognitions, emotions and behaviors. For women, it fosters constant awareness of external evaluations, negatively impacting their well-being.

Session	Parallel Session 3
Track	T2
Time	16:20 - 17:05
Type	Talks
Title	Moral Models & Social Identity Chair: Sophie Russell

Communication: **Russell Sophie - The Dynamic Interplay of Emotions and Perspectives in Apologies**

Abstract: Apologies have been shown to have numerous positive consequences, such as impacting levels of forgiveness and experienced emotions. Prior literature suggests emotional apologies (e.g., when emotions are expressed in an apology) should be more effective than neutral apologies, but this effect has not been quantified. We first reviewed prior research (k = 124 studies) to uncover which types of emotional apologies have been studied, extracting data on demographic characteristics, the specific emotions manipulated and measured, the context of wrongdoing, and the perspective of outcomes (i.e., victims, perpetrators, and bystanders). From this wider literature search, we then conducted a meta-analysis (k = 22 studies) on the effect of emotional apologies compared to no emotion expression or neutral states on levels of forgiveness. We found that expressing emotions can generally facilitate higher levels of forgiveness. However, it was evident that it is necessary to expand and improve how emotions are measured and manipulated in future research, as well as the importance of studying multiple perspectives and contexts. Finally, this research identified that there has been a lack of research on empathy, anger, and social change in the context of apologies. As a result, we have conducted experimental studies which tested the impact of expressing empathy for victims or guilt for past actions or no emotion expression. Initial analysis has revealed that expressing empathy often triggers more forgiveness than expressing guilt or no emotion, but emotional apologies do not always impact willingness to engage in collective action. Cumulatively, this research suggests it is important to further examine this dynamic interplay between emotions and perspectives in apologies, particularly in contexts where wrongdoing is often overlooked and doesn't result in societal change.

Communication: **Basiyd Fellahi Haouria - Driving Moral Disengagement and Moral Emotions: A Qualitative Exploration**

Abstract: Moral emotions have been rarely examined in relation to road behaviour. Nevertheless, a large body of literature suggests that such emotions play major roles in the regulation of transgressive behaviour. Moral Disengagement (MD) theory (Bandura, 1990) proposes that moral emotions function as self-evaluative reactions, serving to facilitate the alignment of behaviour with moral standards by discouraging actions that contravene these standards. However, MD theory posits that individuals employ MD mechanisms to selectively inhibit moral emotions. This

process enables individuals to justify immoral behaviour while preserving a positive self-image. While recent studies have established a positive correlation between MD and road behaviour, the role of moral emotions has been overlooked. The present exploratory study aims to bridge this research gap by examining the relationship between moral emotions and MD in the context of deliberate transgressive road behaviour. To this end, from February to July 2024, semi-structured interviews were conducted with a total of 70 licensed French drivers (44.3% aged 25-39; 57% female). The elicitation interview method (Vermersch, 2000) was employed to examine drivers' experiences when committing traffic violations and the conditions surrounding these violations. Preliminary findings suggest that drivers resort to moral disengagement mechanisms when committing traffic violations. This tendency appears to be particularly associated with emotional neutralisation. The role of incidental emotions, road conditions, individual motivations, and legal or social sanctions in influencing road-specific moral disengagement will also be discussed.

Communication: **Baele Céline - Exploring Moral Distress from a Componential Emotion Perspective: Evidence for a Multidimensional Construct**

Abstract: Moral distress has been extensively studied in healthcare, where it is conceptualized as a psychological reaction to morally challenging situations. The current study aimed to investigate the construct through the componential emotion approach, starting with its core appraisal— moral constraint—and exploring its relationship with other emotion components. Key research questions were: (1) Is the appraisal of moral constraint linked to the affective experience of distress? (2) What is the dimensionality of the domain of emotion reactions that are characterized by an appraisal of moral constraint? (3) Do emotion processes mediate the relationship between moral constraint appraisals and burnout? Dutch-speaking Belgian healthcare professionals (n = 111) reported one episode from their own professional life which they appraised in terms of moral constraint. Following the GRID-paradigm (Gillioz et al., 2016) they rated questions on their appraisals, feelings, bodily reactions, expressions, and action tendencies. Moreover, they took aggregate-level measures of moral distress (MD-APPS, Baele & Fontaine, 2021) and burnout (UBOS, Schaufeli & Van Dierendonck, 2000). Emotional experiences characterized by the appraisal of moral constraint could be represented by a four-dimensional structure of distress, anger, guilt/shame, and compassion. The intensity of the appraisal of moral constraint was strongly associated with the distress and anger dimensions, moderately with the guilt/shame dimension, but unrelated with the compassion dimension. Burnout outcomes were differentially related to these emotion dimensions: distress, and guilt/shame were moderately associated with burnout, while anger showed a weaker relationship, and compassion was inversely linked to feelings of incompetence. This research underscores the relevance of the componential emotion approach in the study of moral distress and its potential to unravel explanatory mechanisms behind its relationship with burnout. Practical implications include the potential value of emotion-focused interventions aimed at developing emotional competence to mitigate moral distress and reduce burnout. References: Baele, C. A., & Fontaine, J. R. (2021). The Moral Distress⊡Appraisal Scale: Scale development and validation study. Journal of Advanced Nursing, 77(10), 4120-4130. Gillioz, C., Fontaine, J. R. J., Soriano, C., & Scherer, K. R. (2016). Mapping emotion terms into affective space: Further evidence for a four-dimensional structure. Swiss Journal of Psychology, 75(3), 141–148. https://doi.org/10.1024/1421-0185/a000180 Schaufeli, W.B. & Van Dierendonck,

D. (2000). Utrechtse Burnout Schaal (UBOS): Testhandleiding (Utrecht Burnout Scale. Test Manual). Amsterdam: Harcourt Test Services

Communication: **Panasiti Maria Serena - Reducing gastric rhythm via tVNS mitigates the effects of disgust inductions on moral emotions and behavior**

Abstract: Although maladaptive disgust is often resistant to conventional cognitive-behavioral treatments, emerging neuromodulation techniques offer promising alternatives. While previous research has demonstrated that transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) can modulate disgust and its autonomic correlates, the impact of tVNS on these processes remains unexplored. Recent studies suggest that experiencing disgust toward one's own immoral actions may affect moral behavior, making people more selfish. Here, we aimed to determine whether tVNS could normalize tachygastric rhythm—reflected by a reduction in gastric frequency—and whether this physiological change would reduce the emotional activation elicited by disgusting stimuli and its effects on moral behavior. 60 healthy participants underwent two experimental sessions, spaced two days apart in a counterbalanced order, during which they received either active or sham tVNS while listening to audio stories designed to induce a neutral state, physical disgust (PD), or moral disgust (MD). Electrogastrography (EGG) was recorded throughout the sessions to assess gastric rhythm. Active tVNS was delivered using a battery-driven device with the stimulation electrode placed on the cymba conchae—targeting the afferent auricular branch of the vagus nerve—while the sham stimulation was applied to the center of the left auricle. After each induction, we assessed participants' ratings of moral emotions (i.e., disgust, self-disgust, shame, guilt, and anger) and moral behavior using the Temptation to Lie Card Game (TLCG), a task that measures the tendency to deceive others. Our findings indicate that tVNS significantly reduced participants' gastric rhythm. This reduction was associated with diminished negative emotional ratings, and to a significant decrease in immoral behavior after PD and MD inductions. These results suggest that by reducing gastric rhythm, tVNS may attenuate the experience of disgust and facilitate honest behavior.

Session	Parallel Session 3
Track	T3
Time	16:20 - 17:05
Type	Talks
Title	Everyday Emotion Regulation Chair: Giada Lettieri

Communication: **O'Dea Muireann - Self-Transcendent Emotions and Boredom in Daily Life**
Abstract: Boredom is a pervasive experience linked to various mental health and societal issues. However, little is known about how individuals can adaptively cope with boredom in their daily lives. To gain greater insights into psychological resources that counteract boredom, we examined the protective functions of positive self-transcendent emotions. The existential-buffering hypothesis suggests that sources of meaning in life buffer against boredom. We hypothesized that these emotions induce a sense of meaning in life that, in turn, limit boredom. We conducted a preregistered 14-day diary study (N = 1,531 daily reports from 114 participants) to test these predictions at the within-person level. We analyzed the data using multilevel modelling and multilevel mediation. Confirming our expectations, on days participants experienced more awe, gratitude, compassion, and self-compassion, they reported higher daily meaning and lower daily boredom. These patterns persisted even after controlling for other relevant emotions. Further analyses confirmed that daily perceptions of meaning mediated the relationship between daily self-transcendent emotions and daily boredom. Self-transcendent emotions predict less boredom by providing feelings of meaning in daily life. By using the daily diary method, we moved beyond traditional cross-sectional paradigms to observe these variations within individuals. Our results suggest that self-transcendent emotions provide a sense of meaning, thereby helping to counter boredom in everyday life with important implications for well-being.

Communication: **Lettieri Giada - Valence similarities between intermediate and final emotional states determine the plausibility of complex emotional trajectories**
Abstract: Emotion dynamics are contingent on the temporal interdependencies between affective states (Trampe et al., 2015). For instance, the transition from anger to joy is typically unlikely, but not so if surprise occurs between them. While research on affective forecasting has focused on pairwise emotion transitions (from A to B) (Thornton & Tamir, 2017), here we explore whether people form more complex mental models of transitions (from A to B passing through C) and the impact of intermediate states. A total of 1033 participants (520F, 43.7±14.8yrs) rated the transition probability of 2940 chains of emotions (e.g., from joy to sadness passing through anger) on a scale from 0 to 100, with 50 indicating uncertainty. For each chain, the significance of the transition was tested against uncertainty. As valence might influence the transition probability between emotions (Tamir & Thornton, 2018), we estimated the pairwise distance between emotion categories based on valence scores and performed 10.000 two-step

random walks starting from each emotion. The frequency of emotion chains obtained from valence random walks was used to explain the rated probability via linear regression. Overall, intermediate states promote the transition to similarly valenced emotions, regardless of the polarity of the starting state. Additionally, the ambiguity of surprise explains why any of the states can be reached by passing through it. Boredom acts as a barrier, hindering transitions toward every emotion. Valence explains a substantial proportion of the probability ratings attributed to emotion chains ($R2 = 0.35$; pbonf

Communication: **Krajuškina Maria - Comprehensive Assessment of Appraisal Shifts in Reappraisal of Positive and Negative Vignettes**

Abstract: Reappraisal is a common emotion regulation strategy that involves adjusting how a situation is appraised. According to the reAppraisal framework (Uusberg et al., 2019), reappraisal operates through shifts along appraisal dimensions. To expand the limited evidence supporting this proposal, we investigated shifts along a broad set of 22 appraisal dimensions during reappraisal of not only negative but also positive situations. Participants in an online study (N = 506) responded to four illustrated vignettes designed to elicit positive and negative affect with high and low activation, providing appraisals of each situation both before and after applying reappraisal to reduce negative emotions and increase positive emotions. Latent change score models revealed that changes in emotional responses following reappraisal were significantly associated with shifts in conceptually related appraisal dimensions (β 0.06 to 0.55, R2 0.05 to 0.34). Specifically, changes in negative and positive affect were related to shifts in different aspects of congruence, whereas changes in affective activation were associated with shifts in different aspects of relevance and control. These patterns, along with their variation across vignettes, align with known relationships between appraisals and affect, providing support for the reAppraisal framework.

Communication: **Matthijs Marie - Investigating the validity of the Situational Test of Emotion Regulation Ability in a community sample**

Abstract: Objective. This study evaluates the psychometric properties and validity of a new instrument to assess emotion regulation ability using a maximum performance approach; the 24-item version of the Situational Test of Emotion Regulation Ability (STERA-24). It explores STERA-24's reliability, internal structure, concurrent and criterion validity as well as the nomo-logical network by examining its correlations with Situational Test of Emotional Management, classical intelligence, personality, and well-being in a community sample. Method. STERA-24 was developed based on extensive qualitative data and consists of six work-related emotion eliciting scenarios (anger, irritation, despair, anxiety, guilt, and shame) that are each rated on four possible regulation items (Huyghe, 2022). In total 524 respondents between 25 and 67 years old (48% men) completed an assessment battery consisting of the STERA-24, Situational Test of Emotional Management (STEM), HEXACO (personality), ICAR (intelligence) and Positive and Negative Affectivity Scale (PANAS) as well as life satisfaction (well-being). Results. With only 24 maximum performance items the STERA-24 had an internal consistency of .77. Exploratory factor analysis confirmed the expected bipolar emotion regulation knowledge factor, with efficient regulation strategies loading positively and inefficient strategies loading negatively. High

concurrent validity was observed with the STEM (r = .71). Only small correlations were observed with personality, intelligence, and well-being (e.g., rSTERA-Humility = .19, rSTERA-ICAR = .09. rSTERA-POSITIVE AFFECTIVITY = .17).   Discussion. Even though the STERA-24 showed strong psychometric properties, with high internal validity and concurrent validity with the STEM, the relationships in the nomological network as well as the predictive power for well-being were modest. This raises questions about the common theoretical expectation in the emotional intelligence (EI) field that EI is a principal contributor to well-being.

Session	Parallel Session 3
Track	T4
Time	16:20 - 17:20
Type	Symposium
Title	Affective processes in information-seeking - Chair: Yoann Stussi

Abstract: In our ever-increasing digitalized era, information permeates virtually every aspect of human life. This superabundance of information poses key challenges: how do we decide what we want to know and when to seek or avoid information? Whereas information-seeking typically helps foster survival, problem-solving, and learning, it can become maladaptive when information is compulsively consumed or systematically avoided despite adverse consequences. Elucidating the factors that drive information-seeking is thus a crucial research and societal endeavour. Building on the affectivism approach according to which emotions, feelings, moods, and motivations are central to understanding human cognition and behaviour, this symposium aims to bring forward recent work illustrating the fundamental role of affective processes in information-seeking. Across five presentations, the symposium explores the psychological motives underlying why people decide to engage with—and consume—positive and negative emotional content (talk 1), how affective processes such as valence and affective relevance modulate information value learning (talk 2), the brain mechanisms associated with reward and curiosity relief when information is gained (talk 3), the specific contributions of curiosity and exploration-driven information-seeking to the formation of cognitive maps (talk 4), and how emotions shape decision-making and information-seeking under threat in naturalistic environments (talk 5). Through the combination of large-scale behavioural experiments, self-reports, virtual reality, high-resolution fMRI, and computational modelling within an interdisciplinary perspective including psychology, neuroscience, and behavioural economics, this symposium offers an integrated overview of the current research on the affective determinants of information-seeking and their neurobiological underpinnings, showcasing the diversity of theoretical and methodological approaches in this blossoming field. In doing so, the symposium bids to provide insights into how affective processes influence humans' decisions to seek or avoid information, thereby also paving the way for better understanding how information-seeking behaviour contributes to well-being.

Communication: **Vivanco Carlevari Anastassia - Images and stories of suffering: Why do people choose to engage with emotionally evocative content?**
Abstract: Content in the media, online, or in the news, frequently portrays emotionally evocative situations. Presumably, learning about someone else's suffering can convey valuable knowledge, foster interpersonal connections, and hold meaning. However, facing other people's hardships

can be cognitively and emotionally taxing. Why do people decide to view and read stories of suffering? Previous work recognized epistemic, personal, social and affective value of engaging with suffering. Integrating models of information seeking, curiosity, motivated empathy, social norms and hedonic goals, we examined how various motives predict choices to engage with negative content, as compared to positive content. Using a cross-validation approach, we investigated people's decisions to engage with emotionally evocative images and stories. Through two exploratory and two preregistered confirmatory studies, participants rated the anticipated impact of viewing or reading the emotionally evocative content in terms of epistemic, personal, social and affective value. The results revealed that the most important predictor of choosing negative content compared to positive content was to reduce the uncertainty that the textual or visual cue evoked. Other robust predictors for viewing an image or reading a story were the extent to which participants expected to expand their knowledge, if it was self-relevant, and if it would evoke positive emotions or a sense of thrill. Conversely, expected negative emotions predicted decisions to avoid the content. These results are interesting to understand the deliberate exploration of human suffering as a motivated phenomenon.

Communication: **Stussi Yoann - Affective relevance and valence modulate information value learning**

Abstract: Humans have a fundamental drive for knowledge and constantly search for and consume information to navigate their environment. A core determinant of these behaviours is that information has value. Recent theoretical frameworks suggest that information value is determined by multiple psychological motives, with a key role attributed to affect. However, how information value is learned and how affective processes influence this learning remain ill-understood. Here, we tested the hypotheses that valence, affective relevance, or their combination modulate how humans learn the value of information and integrate it with reward value. Participants (N = 319) completed a non-instrumental information-seeking task during which they learned the information value of cues that provided a high or low probability of viewing advance information about uncertain rewards, punishments, or neutral outcomes. These three outcome types served as a manipulation of the effects of outcome valence (reward vs. neutral vs. punishment), affective relevance (reward and punishment vs. neutral), and their combination (reward vs. neutral and punishment). The proportion of information choice was measured as an index of information-seeking behaviour. Results showed an overall preference for information modulated by outcome valence. Participants were more likely to seek advance information about rewards than neutral outcomes and punishments, and exhibited a higher propensity to avoid information about punishments compared to neutral outcomes. Learning trajectories revealed that the preference for advance information about rewards formed quickly, whereas the difference in information-seeking for neutral outcomes and punishments only emerged later. This suggests that the combination of valence and affective relevance initially impacts how individuals learn the value of information, with valence becoming more dominant in later stages. These findings highlight how affective processes shape information value learning and advance our understanding of the mechanisms underlying information-seeking.

Communication: **Leone Giovanni - The curious brain: Dissecting the brain mechanisms of**

curiosity and reward

Abstract: Curiosity is a fundamental component of human behaviour. Researchers have distinguished two types of curiosity: instrumental curiosity (IC) refers to exploring the environment to learn its rules, while non-instrumental curiosity (NIC) refers to spontaneously seeking epistemic knowledge in absence of clear utility. It has been hypothesized that curiosity relief is intrinsically rewarding, but brain mechanisms are unknown. Here, we characterize the neural underpinnings of curiosity and their similarities with reward processing. A secondary objective is to investigate whether reward and/or curiosity boost incidental memory encoding. We developed a novel cognitive task including reward, IC and NIC, allowing us to study for the first time the shared neural networks of these conditions, in the same subjects, at the same time. We measured task-related brain activity through high-resolution 7T fMRI in 50 healthy participants. Random pictures were presented along with each outcome, without any instruction, and we measured the recognition of these pictures with a surprise Remember/Know/New task, to study incidental learning. We found that, compared to the absence of reward, both reward delivery, IC relief and NIC relief were related to increased activity of the bilateral striatum, both ventral and dorsal, and frontal-parietal networks. Moreover, pictures implicitly associated with both reward and IC were better recognized than pictures associated with no rewards. Finally, we found that striatal activity associated reward versus no reward was associated with higher performance on reward-related pictures recognition relative to no-reward related ones. Our results show that curiosity relief as a gain of information, either instrumental to the task or not (IC or NIC), engages the striatum, a key hub of reward processing, confirming its nature as an intrinsic reward, while it benefits incidental learning more specifically when useful for task goals (IC).

Communication: **O'Donoghue Ellen M. - Disentangling the influences of curiosity and active exploration on cognitive map formation**

Abstract: Curiosity has long been assumed to promote exploration, and in turn, to support cognitive map formation. However, little research has directly investigated these claims. Recently, Cen et al. (2024) demonstrated that when participants feel more curious about specific virtual environments, they (1) explore those environments more thoroughly, and (2) display better memory for environmental layouts. These data support the existence of a relationship between curiosity and cognitive map formation; however, because participants always had the opportunity to act on their curiosity (by using it to guide their exploration), the precise nature of that relationship remains uncertain. In a registered report, we ask whether curiosity directly promotes cognitive map formation, or whether its benefits depend on the ability to actively engage in curiosity-guided exploration. Through a yoked design, two groups of participants engaged in either active or passive exploration through a set of novel virtual environments. This manipulation allows us to disentangle the influences of self-reported curiosity (varying trial-by-trial across all participants) and active exploration (manipulated between groups) on cognitive map formation.

Communication: **Scholl Jacqueline - Foraging under threat**

Abstract: Our emotions fluctuate as we go through our day in response to what we encounter— for example, seeing someone cough might make us feel worried or stressed about getting ill. These emotions in turn can help us to act appropriately in the situation—for example we

might try to avoid the person or wash our hands. Here, we examined the role of emotions in shaping people's behaviour in a gamified foraging under threat task. Participants played an avatar that needed to balance its activity between rewarding ones (foraging) and those ensuring safety (checking for the presence of threats [predators] and escaping). In this naturalistic scenario, we measured how emotions (stress and excitement) were evoked by the environment and shaped behaviour. We also examined the impact of individual differences (gender, psychiatric traits) on task behaviour in two large online samples. With 7T fMRI, we examined the neural subcortical underpinnings of task relevant computational quantities.

Session	Parallel Session 3
Track	T5
Time	16:20 - 17:20
Type	Symposium
Title	Research Methods and Materials for Studying Emotions in the Face - Chair: Dennis Küster
Abstract	From psychology to affective computing and the design of virtual humans, the face is believed to provide a key window for understanding and eliciting emotions and social signals. This symposium presents new methods and materials for emotion researchers focusing on the face. By integrating explainable AI with deep learning models, the first talk reveals critical discrepancies where AI-based systems deviate from Ekman's neurocultural model. It underscores the need for hybrid models including traditional symbolic AI to help bridge the gap between data-driven and expert-informed analysis. In the second talk, electromyography-based action unit recognition is used to refine facial expression measurement, offering high accuracy while enabling privacy-preserving applications and real-time virtual human animation. The use of hyper-realistic virtual humans, in the third talk, expands research possibilities by moving beyond static images and prototypical emotions, offering dynamic and interactive stimuli to study more nuanced affective states. Complementing this, a newly developed database of dynamic emotional crying behaviours (talk 4) fills a critical gap by systematically varying not only facial expressions but also tears, vocalizations, and gestures, providing a more holistic perspective on how emotions are communicated through the face. Finally, in talk number five, a critical assessment of automatic facial landmark detection highlights biases and systematic distortions across existing emotion recognition systems, emphasizing the need for improved precision in AI-driven affect analysis. Together, these studies aim to advance our methodological toolkit for emotion research by fostering greater accuracy, interpretability, and ecological validity in the study of facial expressions, tearful displays, and facial communication.

Communication: **Gebele Jens - Do AI and Humans Look at Emotions the Same Way? A Study Using Explainable AI**
Abstract: Despite the growing capabilities of Deep Learning (DL) models in Facial Emotion Recognition (FER), their decision-making processes remain opaque, raising questions about how well they align with human expert perception. This study investigates whether AI systems and human experts focus on the same facial regions when observing facial behavior to interpret emotions. We focus on three distinct emotions - happiness, which achieves the highest recognition accuracy in DL models trained on benchmark datasets; disgust, which exhibits the lowest accuracy; and sadness, the semantic opposite of happiness. To explore how AI models interpret facial expressions, we use two explainable AI (XAI) methods - Gradient-weighted Class Activation Mapping (Grad-CAM) and Shapley Additive Explanations (SHAP). Both techniques create

heatmaps highlighting which facial areas are most relevant for the model's decision. However, they achieve this in different ways: Grad-CAM (model-specific) highlights the regions of an image that most influence the AI's decision by analyzing how the features learned by the network are activated. SHAP (model-agnostic) evaluates how changes to different image regions affect the model's prediction, assigning importance scores to each area. By applying these methods to DL models trained on three established research datasets - FER-2013, RAF-DB, and AffectNet - we visualize the facial regions identified by the models. We then analyze how these regions align with expert-defined facial Action Units (AUs) from the Facial Action Coding System (FACS). Our findings reveal discrepancies, highlighting areas where AI systems deviate from Ekman's neurocultural theory of emotion. As a step forward, we propose combining DL models with traditional symbolic AI approaches that encode expert knowledge to bridge these gaps between AI and expert-based emotion recognition. This hybrid approach could improve the interpretability and consistency of FER systems. Symposium Talk 2: EMG-based Action Unit Recognition and Animation The human ability to convey emotions and communicate with others through facial expressions is essential for everyday social interactions. This system is highly complex and responsive to social context, making us acutely aware when our expressions are observed or evaluated. Impairments, whether in virtual reality, when wearing a facial mask, or due to conditions such as Parkinson's disease, may therefore hinder communication unless compensated for. Facial electromyography (EMG) and the Facial Action Coding System (FACS) have long been gold standards for studying facial expressions. EMG excels in detecting subtle muscle activity with high temporal resolution, while FACS provides structured expert coding. Automated action unit recognition (AUR) has advanced video-based FACS analysis, yet classifying AUs using EMG remains underexplored. We present findings from four studies applying machine and deep learning models to classify AUs from facial EMG data. A pilot study demonstrated near-perfect recognition (> .95) for four peak AUs (AU1, AU2, AU4, AU9) in an expert-trained participant. A second study extended this to eight AUs (adding AU12, AU17, AU20, AU24) in a multi-user setting (N = 32), achieving 82.5% accuracy. A third study (N = 4) explored peak vs. subtle expressions across 16 classes plus neutral, showing comparable accuracies for both and suggesting smaller electrodes enhance subtle expression detection. An ongoing fourth study (N = 4) further investigates subtle expressions and user-independent models. We discuss how EMG-based AUR can contribute to privacy-preserving facial expression research across diverse applications. Finally, we present a use case demonstrating how EMG-based AUR can animate virtual humans in virtual reality environments. Symposium Talk 3: From Altered Photographs to Virtual Humans: Exploring Emotional Perception in Experimental Research In experimental emotion research, such as the social context of mimicry, crying, or empathy, standard paradigms typically use altered still images. For example, in crying research, tears are edited in or out, as dynamic materials have largely been lacking. Simple images have clear advantages: they are easier to manipulate and integrate into various experimental scenarios. Pre-recorded videos, however, may offer stronger stimuli, allowing systematic variation of multimodal and behavioural cues such as vocalizations and gestures. Likewise, dynamic materials may also be better suited for studying genuine, complex, or profound emotional displays. However, video stimuli also face several limitations - they are resource-intensive to produce, limited in scope, and harder to integrate believably across contexts. Here, hyper-realistic virtual humans (VHs) open new possibilities, especially

for real-time and interactive experimental research, combining the benefits of still images and dynamic materials to create well-controlled stimuli for virtually any context. However, previous VH designs have often relied on outdated emotion theories, focusing on prototypical emotions (Dyck et al., 2008; Joyal et al., 2014; Kätsyri & Sams, 2008) while largely ignoring more complex emotions or profound emotions. In this contribution, we will present preliminary results of the VHESPER project, which explores how VHs may portray complex emotions and how context may modulate the extent to which humans attribute profound emotions to VHs. We conclude by discussing how the design of VHs may learn from and stimulate further research on emotions. Symposium Talk 4: The Dynamic Posed Emotional Crying Behavior Database (DPECBD): A Comprehensive Resource to Study the Multifaceted Nature of Emotional Crying Emotional crying is a complex and multifaceted expression that is frequently observed in humans. Its communicative effects have been recently studied in more detail. However, many studies focus on just one specific feature of emotional crying, most often emotional tears, neglecting the fact that they most commonly occur in combination with other features, such as facial expressions, vocalizations, gestures, and varied temporal dynamics. This research gap is mostly explained by the lack of adequately controlled stimuli depicting different crying features. Here, we provide a solution to this problem by introducing the Dynamic Posed Emotional Crying Behavior Database (DPECBD), an openly available resource of 500 videos depicting 10 actors showing variations in tears intensity, facial expression intensity, vocalizations, gestures, temporal dynamics, and the combination thereof. We present two studies (N = 2729) providing evidence for the validity of the database. In addition, we developed a static supplementary resource (DPECBD-S) with 70 pictures depicting variations in tears and facial expression intensity that was successfully validated across two studies (N = 601). Overall, our findings support the validity of this new stimulus set that closes a gap in the research on the interpersonal effects of emotional crying. Symposium Talk 5: Not just points in a cloud: A marker-based comparison of biases in dynamic landmark detection performance across four automatic emotion recognition systems Automatic facial emotion recognition (AFER) algorithms are now widely implemented in both commercial and open-source software to detect human emotional expressions in images and videos without a need for costly manual annotation. Despite their growing prominence, AFER approaches nevertheless still encounter substantial challenges already at the stage of early output measures, such as accurate landmark detection. The present study (N = 18) conducted a comparative analysis of four AFER systems (Affectiva, Facereader, FACET, Openface) on videos of spontaneous facial expressions of 18 subjects using a point distribution model (PDM) to estimate facial landmark movement. We then compared these AFER-landmarks with the blenderFace method (Zinkernagel et al., 2019), a non-AI-based system for precise marker-based facial expression assessment. To control for any potential degradation of the video quality due to the markers, participants were recorded using both, a standard webcam for AI-based systems, and an ultraviolet-sensitive webcam with sunscreen-painted markers for blenderFace. In contrast to the tested AFER-systems, which use machine learning to estimate landmark coordinates,the blenderFace method directly utilizes markers painted painted by an expert on participants' faces to provide a precise ground truth measure for the landmark coordinates. Our results suggest that the use of AFER-based PDMs mayintroduce substantial artifacts in the measurement of facial landmark movement. Examples include distortionsof the entire PDM due to eye blinks and large mouth movements. Additionally,

due to interpolation, PDM-measured facial landmarks are distorted akin to a moving average, particularly on the horizontal axes. We discuss how these kinds of distortions may impede later analyses stages, such as the recognition of asymmetric expressions, action units, or discrete emotional expressions.. Overall, our findings suggest that invisible painted landmarks may be able to shed more light on limitations of popular AFER-systems, and how they might be improved to provide more explainable outputs across different levels of analyses – from landmarks to discrete emotional expressions.

Communication: **Küster Dennis - EMG-based Action Unit Recognition and Animation**

Abstract: The human ability to convey emotions and communicate with others through facial expressions is essential for everyday social interactions. This system is highly complex and responsive to social context, making us acutely aware when our expressions are observed or evaluated. Impairments, whether in virtual reality, when wearing a facial mask, or due to conditions such as Parkinson's disease, may therefore hinder communication unless compensated for. Facial electromyography (EMG) and the Facial Action Coding System (FACS) have long been gold standards for studying facial expressions. EMG excels in detecting subtle muscle activity with high temporal resolution, while FACS provides structured expert coding. Automated action unit recognition (AUR) has advanced video-based FACS analysis, yet classifying AUs using EMG remains underexplored. We present findings from four studies applying machine and deep learning models to classify AUs from facial EMG data. A pilot study demonstrated near-perfect recognition (> .95) for four peak AUs (AU1, AU2, AU4, AU9) in an expert-trained participant. A second study extended this to eight AUs (adding AU12, AU17, AU20, AU24) in a multi-user setting (N = 32), achieving 82.5% accuracy. A third study (N = 4) explored peak vs. subtle expressions across 16 classes plus neutral, showing comparable accuracies for both and suggesting smaller electrodes enhance subtle expression detection. An ongoing fourth study (N = 4) further investigates subtle expressions and user-independent models. We discuss how EMG-based AUR can contribute to privacy-preserving facial expression research across diverse applications. Finally, we present a use case demonstrating how EMG-based AUR can animate virtual humans in virtual reality environments.

Communication: **Van Apeldoorn Nick - From Altered Photographs to Virtual Humans: Exploring Emotional Perception in Experimental Research**

Abstract: In experimental emotion research, such as the social context of mimicry, crying, or empathy, standard paradigms typically use altered still images. For example, in crying research, tears are edited in or out, as dynamic materials have largely been lacking. Simple images have clear advantages: they are easier to manipulate and integrate into various experimental scenarios. Pre-recorded videos, however, may offer stronger stimuli, allowing systematic variation of multimodal and behavioural cues such as vocalizations and gestures. Likewise, dynamic materials may also be better suited for studying genuine, complex, or profound emotional displays. However, video stimuli also face several limitations - they are resource-intensive to produce, limited in scope, and harder to integrate believably across contexts. Here, hyper-realistic virtual humans (VHs) open new possibilities, especially for real-time and interactive experimental research, combining the benefits of still images and dynamic materials to create well-controlled

stimuli for virtually any context. However, previous VH designs have often relied on outdated emotion theories, focusing on prototypical emotions (Dyck et al., 2008; Joyal et al., 2014; Kätsyri & Sams, 2008) while largely ignoring more complex emotions or profound emotions. In this contribution, we will present preliminary results of the VHESPER project, which explores how VHs may portray complex emotions and how context may modulate the extent to which humans attribute profound emotions to VHs. We conclude by discussing how the design of VHs may learn from and stimulate further research on emotions.

Communication: **Wróbel Monika - The Dynamic Posed Emotional Crying Behavior Database (DPECBD): A Comprehensive Resource to Study the Multifaceted Nature of Emotional Crying**

Abstract: Emotional crying is a complex and multifaceted expression that is frequently observed in humans. Its communicative effects have been recently studied in more detail. However, many studies focus on just one specific feature of emotional crying, most often emotional tears, neglecting the fact that they most commonly occur in combination with other features, such as facial expressions, vocalizations, gestures, and varied temporal dynamics. This research gap is mostly explained by the lack of adequately controlled stimuli depicting different crying features. Here, we provide a solution to this problem by introducing the Dynamic Posed Emotional Crying Behavior Database (DPECBD), an openly available resource of 500 videos depicting 10 actors showing variations in tears intensity, facial expression intensity, vocalizations, gestures, temporal dynamics, and the combination thereof. We present two studies (N = 2729) providing evidence for the validity of the database. In addition, we developed a static supplementary resource (DPECBD-S) with 70 pictures depicting variations in tears and facial expression intensity that was successfully validated across two studies (N = 601). Overall, our findings support the validity of this new stimulus set that closes a gap in the research on the interpersonal effects of emotional crying.

Communication: **Zinkernagel Axel - Not just points in a cloud: A marker-based comparison of biases in dynamic landmark detection performance across four automatic emotion recognition systems**

Abstract: Automatic facial emotion recognition (AFER) algorithms are now widely implemented in both commercial and open-source software to detect human emotional expressions in images and videos without a need for costly manual annotation. Despite their growing prominence, AFER approaches nevertheless still encounter substantial challenges already at the stage of early output measures, such as accurate landmark detection. The present study (N = 18) conducted a comparative analysis of four AFER systems (Affectiva, Facereader, FACET, Openface) on videos of spontaneous facial expressions of 18 subjects using a point distribution model (PDM) to estimate facial landmark movement. We then compared these AFER-landmarks with the blenderFace method (Zinkernagel et al., 2019), a non-AI-based system for precise marker-based facial expression assessment. To control for any potential degradation of the video quality due to the markers, participants were recorded using both, a standard webcam for AI-based systems, and an ultraviolet-sensitive webcam with sunscreen-painted markers for blenderFace. In contrast to the tested AFER-systems, which use machine learning to estimate landmark

coordinates,the blenderFace method directly utilizes markers painted painted by an expert on participants' faces to provide a precise ground truth measure for the landmark coordinates. Our results suggest that the use of AFER-based PDMs mayintroduce substantial artifacts in the measurement of facial landmark movement. Examples include distortionsof the entire PDM due to eye blinks and large mouth movements. Additionally, due to interpolation, PDM-measured facial landmarks are distorted akin to a moving average, particularly on the horizontal axes. We discuss how these kinds of distortions may impede later analyses stages, such as the recognition of asymmetric expressions, action units, or discrete emotional expressions.. Overall, our findings suggest that invisible painted landmarks may be able to shed more light on limitations of popular AFER-systems, and how they might be improved to provide more explainable outputs across different levels of analyses – from landmarks to discrete emotional expressions.

Session	Parallel Session 4
Track	T1
Time	11:00 - 11:30
Type	Talks
Title	Emotion Across Cultures Chair: Dominik Guess

Communication: **Kamiloglu Roza - When to Laugh, When to Cry: Display Rules of Nonverbal Vocalisations Across Four Cultures**

Abstract: Nonverbal vocalisations are fundamental parts of daily social interactions: People laugh with friends, cheer to celebrate victories, and cry in moments of loss. While vocalisations are ubiquitous and may seem intuitive, social norms, or display rules, govern when and where they are considered appropriate. Through two pre-registered studies, this research investigated how people evaluate the appropriateness of 10 distinct vocalisations (crying, gagging, groaning, growling, grunting, laughing, moaning, roaring, screaming, and sighing) across different social contexts and cultures. In Study 1 (n = 250), U.S. participants rated each vocalisation's appropriateness across different settings (private vs. public) and relationship contexts (with close others vs. with distant others). Laughter emerged as the most socially acceptable vocalisation, followed by sighs, while aggressive sounds like roars and growls, and intimate sounds like moans, were considered least appropriate. Private settings with close others allowed greater expressive freedom compared to public settings with distant others, particularly for emotionally intense vocalisations like crying and screaming. Study 2 (n = 1,120) expanded these findings to four cultures: the U.S., Turkey, China, and the Netherlands. Results revealed cross-cultural consistencies: laughter, cries, and sighs emerged as the most socially acceptable vocalisations across cultures, while roars, groans, and moans were consistently rated as least appropriate. While all cultures showed more permissive display rules in private settings and with close relationships, the strength of these contextual effects varied culturally. Chinese and Turkish participants drew significantly stronger distinctions between public and private settings than U.S. and Dutch participants, and the impact of relationship closeness was particularly pronounced in China. Together, these studies reveal consistent patterns in vocal display rules across cultures, showing how social contexts shape which sounds are welcomed or constrained. This work extends our understanding of display rules beyond facial expressions to vocal communication.

Communication: **Guess C. Dominik - Positive Emotions as Foundation of Mindfulness and Creativity Across Cultures**

Abstract: Being in a positive emotional state enhances both mindfulness and creativity. Positive moods broaden attention, allow more cognitive flexibility, and therefore foster mindful novelty seeking and creative idea generation. Thus, mindfulness and creativity are expected to be highly correlated. The current study investigates the relationship between mindfulness and creativity,

both facilitators of positive emotions, in 55 countries. First, we investigated whether mindfulness and creativity can be measured reliably across cultures. Second, we identified the strength and variability of the mindfulness–creativity link across cultures. Third, we examined associations of culture-level factors flexibility, tightness, individualism, niche diversity, and GDP, with mindfulness and creativity. Fourth, we determined to what extent these cultural variables moderate the relationship between mindfulness and creativity. Participants were 26,077 respondents from 55 countries, with each country having more than 150 participants. They responded to self-report surveys assessing Langer mindfulness, creativity, and demographic variables. Findings showed that a) both constructs could be assessed reliably in 53 of the 55 countries; b) both construct subscales were highly related over all cultures and in 54 of the 55 countries (with rs > .60); c) only high monumentalism was a significant cultural predictor of mindfulness and creativity; d) Individualism, Flexibility, Niche Diversity, and GDP positively moderated the relationship between Novelty Production (one component of mindfulness) and Originality (one component of creativity); yet, GDP and Niche Diversity inhibited the relationship between Engagement and Originality. Based on these findings, both scales can be reliably used in future research across cultures. We conclude that positive emotions and emotional regulation during mindfulness lead to openness and availability in the moment and facilitate creative idea generation. Cultural variables significantly influence individual cognitive mindfulness and creativity processes.

Communication: **Cochez Anouck - How does explicit acculturation affect emotional acculturation over time?**

Abstract: Previous research has shown that the emotional fit of minority individuals to the majority emotion norm is related to the degree of their exposure to the majority culture; we have coined emotional fit to the majority culture as 'emotional acculturation'. In previous cross-sectional research, no link was found between traditional measures of acculturation which capture the person's explicit self-positioning with respect to the majority culture, on the one hand, and more "implicit" emotional acculturation on the other. The current study examines the longitudinal relationship between explicit and implicit forms of acculturation (i.e., emotional acculturation) in ethnic minority students of middle schools in Flanders, Belgium. We also explore the indirect longitudinal effect of explicit acculturation (e.g., wanting to spend time with majority members) and emotional acculturation through contact with majority culture members. Data from ethnic minority students (N for different analyses varies from 297 to 358, due to missing values) in a 3-wave longitudinal study provided partial support for (direct) longitudinal effects of explicit acculturation on emotional acculturation, and full and consistent support for the indirect longitudinal effect of explicit acculturation on minority students' emotional alignment to the majority through its effect on minority youth's contact with majority. These findings provide a deeper understanding of emotional acculturation and its interplay with explicit and interpersonal factors. However, they also highlight the need for future research to investigate whether all types of contact and contexts are conducive to emotional alignment. Understanding these nuances is crucial for identifying the conditions under which intercultural contact promotes emotional acculturation, ultimately informing interventions that foster a sense of belonging and social cohesion for all.

Session	Parallel Session 4
Track	T2
Time	11:00 - 11:45
Type	Talks
Title	Life Satisfaction and Well-Being Chair: Sarah Steffgen

Communication: **Steffgen Sarah Teresa - Emotion regulation styles and life satisfaction in families: A triadic actor-partner interdependence model**

Abstract: Emotion regulation (ER) is a core competence that enables individuals to navigate emotional experiences, influencing affective and cognitive well-being, the latter referred to as life satisfaction (LS; Diener et al., 1985). While minimizing negative emotions may seem crucial for enhancing LS, self-determination theory suggests that ER is adaptive when individuals accept rather than merely downregulate negative emotions and process them autonomously—referred to as an integrated ER style (Roth & Benita, 2023). In contrast, suppressive (i.e., controlled) and dysregulated ER styles are considered maladaptive. This study investigated the effects of ER styles on LS. ER has mostly been studied at the individual level, overlooking the interdependence within social systems, particularly families. This study addressed the need for a more comprehensive examination of interdependence within family systems, rather than focusing solely on individuals or subdyads. Hence, we investigated the effects of ER styles within mother-father-child triads, focusing on both each family member's own LS (actor effects) and that of other family members (partner effects) using the actor-partner interdependence model (APIM, Gistelinck & Loeys, 2019). 220 families completed questionnaires at three time points, each with a 6-month interval. All three family members assessed their ER styles (integrated, suppressive, and dysregulated) and LS. We adjusted the dyadic APIM for longitudinal data to the triadic context using the lavaan package in R. Findings showed that children's integrated, suppressive, and dysregulated ER were associated with their own LS in the expected direction, while for parents, dysregulated ER negatively related to their own LS. Partner effects primarily occurred within the parental dyad, where dysregulated ER related to lower LS in the co-parent. Effects were primarily time-averaged, in contrast to time-specific, indicating a stable, trait-like relationship between ER styles and LS. We discuss implications for the concepts of ER styles and family interdependence regarding ER and LS. Keywords: emotion regulation, life satisfaction, family interdependence, actor-partner interdependence model Diener, E., Emmons, R. A., Larsen, R. J., & Griffin, S. (1985). The Satisfaction With Life Scale. Journal of Personality Assessment, 49(1), 71–75. https://doi.org/10.1207/s15327752jpa4901_13 Gistelinck, F., & Loeys, T. (2019). The Actor–Partner Interdependence Model for Longitudinal Dyadic Data: An Implementation in the SEM Framework. Structural Equation Modeling: A Multidisciplinary Journal, 26(3), 329–347. https://doi.org/10.1080/10705511.2018.1527223 Roth, G., & Benita, M. (2023). Integration versus minimization of emotional experiences: Adressing adaptive emotion regulation. In R. M.

Ryan (Ed.), The Oxford Handbook of Self-Determination Theory (pp. 200–214). Oxford University Press. https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780197600047.013.10

Communication: **Mignolli Giada - Emotion Regulation Flexibility Questionnaire (ERFQ): Italian Validation, Invariance, and Additional Insights into Related Constructs**

Abstract: Moving beyond the idea of intrinsically adaptive or maladaptive strategies, recent research has considered emotion regulation flexibility (ERF) as a crucial aspect of adaptive emotional functioning. ERF allows individuals to dynamically adjust their emotional regulation in response to situational demands. According to Aldao et al. (2015), greater ERF is associated with improved well-being and reduced emotional distress. Despite its relevance, ERF measures remain limited, and further validation is needed for broader applicability. This study aims to validate the Emotion Regulation Flexibility Questionnaire (ERFQ) in the Italian context by examining its factorial structure, measurement invariance, and associations with related emotion regulation constructs. The study included 887 participants (60.4% female) aged between 17 and 86 years (Mage = 40, SD = 15.2). Data were collected from separate projects, all aimed at exploring emotion regulation flexibility using the Italian version of the ERFQ. The factorial structure of the scale was assessed through EFA and CFA. A bootstrapped CFA procedure was implemented, applying 100 resampling iterations (each using 70% of the sample) to obtain stable estimates of factor loadings and fit indices. Measurement invariance was tested across gender and age. Parallel analysis confirmed the unidimensional structure of the ERFQ, which was consistent with the original scale. The Italian version resulted in an 8-item solution. CFA demonstrated an adequate model fit ($\chi^2(20)$ = 81.76, p < .001, CFI = 0.938, TLI = 0.913, RMSEA = 0.079, 90% CI [0.062, 0.098], SRMR = 0.041), with results further supported by a bootstrapped CFA. Measurement invariance was supported across gender and age groups (≤40 vs. ≥41 years). Latent mean comparisons revealed significantly higher ERFQ scores in older adults compared to younger participants, suggesting a possible association between age and emotion regulation flexibility. Further analyses will explore correlations between perceived flexibility and related constructs.

Communication: **Liu Jinrui - Hedonism vs. Emotional Need Satisfaction: Folk Values and Their Relationship to Well-being**

Abstract: Recent wellbeing research has moved beyond the traditional hedonic focus on maximizing positive affect (PA) and minimizing negative affect (NA), recognizing that thriving does not require pleasure maximization. However, empirical studies on how this perspective aligns with folk values about affective life and its implications for wellbeing remain needed. Study 1 investigates whether people prefer a life with less happiness over one with maximized PA—and which approach aligns more closely with optimal wellbeing. In a randomized forced-choice experiment (N = 352, US-based), most participants rejected a life devoid of NA. On average, they idealized lives with 10.2% NA and 79.7% PA in the experimental scenario, and 13.4% NA, 66.8% PA, and 19.9% neutral affect in the self-report scenario. The experimental design further suggests that individuals value negative experiences beyond their instrumental functions or fear of their absence. Study 2 (N = 638) compared the relationship between optimal wellbeing outcomes and maximized hedonic experience versus alignment between experienced and desired emotional experience. Participants with perfect alignment reported the highest life satisfaction. Using

piecewise regression, we found that after controlling for experienced PA, a higher proportion of experienced pleasure was positively associated with life satisfaction. However, this effect was evident only among those experiencing less pleasure than desired (below-alignment). For those with a surplus of pleasure (above-alignment), additional positive experiences did not show positive relationship with life satisfaction. A similar, though non-significant, pattern emerged for personal growth and wisdom. Overall, our findings suggest that the link between pleasant emotions and subjective wellbeing is limited. Instead, optimal life satisfaction corresponds to alignment between experience and desire rather than maximized pleasure. Furthermore, hedonic emotions are more strongly linked to life satisfaction than to eudaimonic wellbeing indicators.

Communication: **Yeung June - Is it okay to feel bad? A cross-national investigation of actual-ought discrepancies in negative emotions and their impact on well-being**

Abstract: Emotions play a crucial role in well-being, influencing both momentary experiences and long-term life satisfaction. However, well-being is shaped not only by what people feel (actual) but also by what they want to feel (ideal) and what they believe they should feel (ought). While previous research has emphasised the benefits of congruence between actual and ideal emotions, less is known about how discrepancies between actual and ought negative emotions are associated with well-being. Drawing on Affect Valuation Theory and Self-Discrepancy Theory, this study examines how societal expectations of negative emotions interact with individuals' actual experiences in relation to well-being across cultures. Data from 14,834 participants from 48 countries were analysed using multilevel response surface analysis. The findings revealed that, contradicting the congruence effect, emotional experience simply aligning with societal expectancies does not guarantee high well-being. Instead, both the magnitude of negative emotions, the perceived societal expectations, and their combination jointly associated with well-being. Individuals who experience many negative emotions while perceiving societal disapproval have the lowest well-being, whereas those who experience fewer negative emotions and perceive societal acceptance have the highest well-being. Furthermore, a cross-level interaction effect was observed: in societies where negative emotions are more prevalent (negative societal emotional environment; Krys et al., 2022), the impact of actual-ought incongruence on well-being is weaker. Conversely, in societies where negative emotions are less prevalent, this incongruence has a stronger effect on well-being. These findings highlight the need to consider both emotional experiences and societal expectations when studying well-being. They offer a nuanced perspective on how emotional norms shape well-being across cultures and provide a foundation for future research on the social regulation of emotions. Reference Krys, K., Yeung, J. C., Capaldi, C. A., Lun, V. M. C., Torres, C., van Tilburg, W. A. P., … Vignoles, V. L. (2021). Societal emotional environments and cross-cultural differences in life satisfaction: A forty-nine country study. The Journal of Positive Psychology, 17(1), 117–130. https://doi.org/10.1080/17439760.2020.1858332

Session	Parallel Session 4
Track	T3
Time	11:00 - 11:45
Type	Symposium
Title	New Insights into the Interplay between Emotion and Motivation: Responding, Resisting, and Regulating Emotions and Affect - Chair: Julia Vogt
Abstract	NA

Communication: **Falk Johanna R. - Affective Influences, Task Choice, and Effort: Insights from Cardiovascular Responses**

Communication: **Bernecker Katharina- High Self-Control Individuals Prefer Meaning over Pleasure**

Communication: **Hu Danfei - The (In)efficacy of Effort in Emotion Regulation in Depression**

Communication: **Vogt Julia - "It could be so much worse?!": The Benefits of Perspective Broadening Depend on Emotion Regulation Abilities**

Session	Parallel Session 4
Track	T4
Time	11:00 - 12:00
Type	Symposium
Title	A Developmental Perspective on Emotion: Emotional Expression from Infancy to Adolescence - Chair: Nikolic Milica
Abstract	Emotions and affect are almost always intertwined with motivational processes. Goals and motives influence which emotions people experience (Frijda, 1986) and how they regulate them (Tamir, 2021). Conversely, emotions and affect shape the direction and success of motivational and self-regulatory processes (Carver, 2003). However, theorists have criticised existing portrayals of these interactions as underdeveloped (Inzlicht et al., 2021). To address this gap, this symposium brings together diverse perspectives on how emotions and affect interact with various motivational processes. Specifically, the talks will explore how motivation influences emotional reactions and emotion regulation, as well as how emotions shape motivation and self-regulation outcomes. Using a variety of methodological approaches, the presentations will offer a nuanced view of the motivation-emotion interface, emphasising the roles of contextual and individual differences with important clinical implications. First, talk 1 will examine how the presence of angry others affects basic motivational responses. Using virtual reality and physiological measures, their research demonstrates how perceptions of control drive goal-oriented avoidance of social threats. Next, talk 2 will highlight how task choice can shield against the detrimental effects of affect on performance and effort—both in response to incidental emotions and dispositional affective states such as dysphoria. Following this, talk 3 will explore how individuals resist hedonic temptations, revealing that the eudaimonic experience of meaning facilitates virtuous behaviour, particularly among those with high self-control. Talk 4 will then discuss the role of effort in emotion regulation, uncovering its surprising counterproductive effects in depression. Finally, talk 5 will examine how reminders of more important life goals and significant events help people put minor stressors into perspective—a process that, however, requires proficiency in emotion regulation.

Communication: **Suata Zeynep M. - Developmental changes in infant affect dynamics during an emotion-eliciting task**
Abstract: Human social behavior involves interactions with potentially threatening individuals, which elicit a spectrum of responses from automatic reactions to deliberate, goal-directed actions. The brain's selection among these possible responses depends on the perceived control over outcomes. When control is low, individuals tend to rely on simple stimulus-response associations. However, when control is perceived to be higher, more sophisticated goal-directed actions come

into play. In a series of three studies, we examined how the predictability of outcomes influences the avoidance of angry individuals within a virtual reality setting. Participants (N = 150) were asked to choose between two elevators, each containing avatars displaying either neutral or angry expressions. In conditions where outcomes were predictable, the avatar remained, while in unpredictable conditions, new avatars entered displaying either neutral or angry expressions, randomly. Findings indicated that avoidance of the angry avatar increased when outcomes were predictable, a pattern explained computationally by more efficient evidence accumulation. Additionally, cardiac deceleration before choice was more pronounced under predictable conditions and was associated with better integration of value into decision-making. These results underscore the prevalence of goal-directed avoidance behavior when outcomes are perceived to be foreseeable. These findings have implications for both theoretical frameworks of behavior and clinical practices, enhancing our understanding of social threat avoidance and its underlying mechanisms.

Communication: **Folz Julia - Affect dynamics during social interactions in early childhood: The role of maternal stress**
Abstract: Research shows that effort intensity during task performance is strongly determined by subjective task difficulty, which in turn is influenced by the person's mood. Our recent research sheds light on an additional factor: how individuals engage in action—by personal choice or external assignment. This talk synthesizes findings from two studies demonstrating that personal choice can serve as a protective buffer against affective influences. The first study (N = 113) showed that personal choice can shield effort intensity from the effects of happy and sad background music during a "do your best" task. Participants who could personally choose task characteristics displayed high effort regardless of the affective music. In contrast, those with externally assigned task characteristics showed stronger cardiac pre-ejection period (PEP) reactivity when exposed to sad music compared to happy music, reflecting higher receptivity to incidental affective influences. The second study (N = 125) investigated the role of dispositional mood. Dysphoric individuals perceive tasks as more demanding and typically exhibit increased cardiovascular responses during easy cognitive tasks. When task characteristics were externally assigned, dysphoric participants showed significantly stronger PEP reactivity, reflecting increased effort. However, this dysphoria effect disappeared when participants were allowed to personally choose their task characteristics, illustrating again the shielding power of personal choice. Together, these findings extend our understanding of the shielding effects of personal choice, showing that it not only mitigates the influence of incidental affective stimulation but also buffers against dispositional negative mood during task performance.

Communication: **Von Wulffen Clemens - Visual production of emotions: A drawing and rating study**
Abstract: The link between self-control and success in various life domains is often explained by people avoiding hedonic pleasures, such as through inhibition, making 'the right' choices, or using adaptive strategies. We propose an additional explanation: High self-control individuals prefer spending time on meaningful activities rather than pleasurable ones, whereas the opposite is true for individuals with high trait hedonic capacity. In Studies 1b and 1b, participants either

imagined (N = 449) or actually engaged in activities (N = 263, pre-registered) during unexpected free time. They then rated their experience. In both studies, trait self-control was positively related to the eudaimonic experience (e.g., meaning) of activities and unrelated to their hedonic experience (e.g., pleasure). The opposite was true for trait hedonic capacity. Study 2 (N = 248) confirmed these findings using a repeated-choice paradigm. The preference for eudaimonic over hedonic experiences may be a key aspect of successful long-term goal pursuit.

Communication: **Nikolic Milica - Cross-cultural emotions reconsidered: the spontaneous production of emotions across age in Japan and the Netherlands**

Abstract: Depression is characterized by difficulties in successfully regulating emotions. Successful self-regulation typically requires the pursuit of adaptive goals, use of effective strategies, and investment of effort. Applying these principles to emotion regulation, research has shown that emotion regulation deficits in depression involve pursuing less adaptive emotion goals and using less effective emotion regulation strategies. However, no work to date has empirically tested the implications of effort for emotion regulation success in depression. In two 10-day experience sampling studies (Ns=120 and 184), effort in emotion regulation predicted greater emotion regulation success (i.e., decreases in unpleasant emotions and increases in pleasant emotions) in healthy controls. However, this was not the case in depressed participants, where effort was weakly related, unrelated, or negatively related to emotion regulation success. Thus, investing effort in emotion regulation is not necessarily beneficial, and might even be harmful, for depressed individuals. These findings have important implications for understanding the role of effort in emotion regulation.

Communication: **Aktar Evin - Parent□to□child transmission of stranger anxiety via verbal information**

Abstract: It is important to understand how people can successfully regulate emotions, especially negative and stressful emotional states. One potential strategy is perspective broadening—considering a stressor within "the grand scheme of things" by comparing it to more significant life events. Lay theories advocate this approach, and self-regulation research similarly suggests that reminders of higher-priority goals can reduce emotional and motivational responses to less important. To test whether this principle applies to emotion regulation, in study 1, we instructed students (N = 197), to put an upcoming stressor (e.g., an assignment) into perspective by comparing it to highly relevant real or hypothetical positive or negative events in their lives. A control condition rated the chosen stressor by itself. We assessed participants' levels of negative emotional states before and after the manipulation in a variety of ways (i.e., explicit ratings, implicit emotion measures, primary emotional appraisals), as well as their desire to regulate their emotional state and individual differences (e.g., habitual perspective taking). Perspective broadening lowered the importance of the stressor and negative emotional states in all participants in the explicit measures. In more implicit measures, only habitual perspective-takers showed reductions in negative emotions and higher motivation to cope with the stressor. In study 2 (N = 151), we used a longitudinal design during the pandemic to see if participants' emotion regulation abilities predicted successful perspective broadening six months later. Though most participants reported that the pandemic helped them to broaden their perspective such as

to identify priorities and cope better with stress, this effect was limited to people with high emotion regulation abilities. The findings suggest that perspective broadening may be a useful way of regulating emotions but its success depends on an individual's existing ability to regulate emotions.

Session	Parallel Session 5
Track	T1
Time	13:15 - 14:00
Type	Talks
Title	Reading Faces: Individual and Social Skills Chair: Karen Lander

Communication: **Lander Karen - Individual differences in face emotion recognition ability: Exploring socio-emotional functioning**

Abstract: Many studies have noted that individuals vary widely in their face emotion recognition abilities (e.g., Laukka et al., 2021), however the different causes and correlates of these individual differences are not well understood. In the outlined work, we examine the influence of socio-emotional functioning on face emotion recognition in the normal population. In Study 1, participants (N = 252) completed an online emotion recognition task (using low intensity and high intensity dynamic expressions; Wingenbach, Ashwin & Brosnan, 2016) and a face identity recognition task (Cambridge Face Memory Test; Duchaine & Nakayama, 2006). We also measured emotional understanding (Situational Test of Emotional Understanding; Allen et al., 2014), empathy (Interpersonal Reactivity Index; Davis, 1980), personality (Ten Item Personality Index; Gosling et al., 2003) and alexithymia (Toronto Alexithymia Scale-20; Bagby et al., 1994). Alexithymia is the difficulty of experiencing, identifying, describing, and differentiating one's own feelings. Results showed that face emotion recognition performance varied across emotions and across individuals. Overall, face emotion recognition ability was positively correlated with face identity recognition, emotional understanding, empathy and the 'openness to experiences' but negatively correlated with alexithymia. In addition, women had significantly higher emotion recognition rates than men. This pattern of findings provides further evidence that face emotion recognition ability varies within the normal population and is related to face identity recognition. In addition, the results suggest that broader affective processes and socio-emotional functioning influence individual face emotion recognition. Findings are presented within a wider conceptual and methodological framework, highlighting the challenges of using correlational research to explore individual differences in face emotion recognition.

Communication: **Gupta Siddhima - Activating the social processing mode during visual search: the additional singleton paradigm**

Abstract: Mostly, additional-singleton paradigms find that search times are slower when an additional singleton is present as compared to when it is not. This finding tends to reflect that perceptuali salient, but task-irrelevant stimuli capture attention. Recently, the additional-singleton paradigm has also been used with emotional faces: When participants search for a target face among a set of distractor faces based on a specific feature, and some trials contain an emotion distractor, search times tend to slow down due to the presence of the emotional

singleton. This indicates that emotional expressions capture spatial attention despite being task-irrelevant (Glickman & Lamy, 2018). We wanted to conceptually replicate the effects of a singleton-present, as opposed to a singleton-absent condition. In our experiment participants performed a face search for a uniquely tilted target, with angry faces as singleton distractors on half the trials. The task was to categorize the gender of the target, thereby emulating a "social" task. Singleton present trials were indeed significantly slower than singleton absent trials. This conceptual replication was done in anticipation of a further experiment testing the social processing mode, where attentional bias towards an emotional stimulus is dependent on the activation of a social mode (Wirth & Wentura, 2018a; 2019; 2020). Thus, changing the target-related task to be "non-social" (e.g., categorizing the side of blurredness of the target face) should decrease the additional, singleton effect. We discuss our findings in terms of replicability, as well as whether singleton effects appear when social features are task-relevant.

Communication: **Malinowski Paweł - The Categorization of Reward, Affiliative, and Dominance Smiles: The Role of Smile Conceptualization and Dynamics**

Abstract: Three experiments tested how smile conceptualization and dynamics impact the categorization of reward, affiliative, and dominance smiles. In Experiment 1 (n = 215), Polish participants read definitions of smiles formulated either in morphological or socio-emotional terms. Next, they viewed dynamic or static expressions of these smiles and rated the extent to which each of these expressions portrayed a reward, affiliative, and dominance smile. As predicted and in line with previous studies, affiliative smiles were categorized more accurately when presented in the dynamic than static form. However, contrary to what we expected, the categorization was more accurate when smiles were defined in morphological compared to socio-emotional terms. Experiments 2 and 3 tested the generalizability of our results by focusing on another population (UK-based adults; n = 213 and n = 265, respectively). The results replicated the advantage of morphological over socio-emotional conceptualizations but did not unambiguously support the role of dynamics in smile categorization. Additionally, Experiment 3 showed that reward smiles were perceived as more intense when presented by women than men, which was not the case for affiliative and dominance smiles. Together, our findings suggest that the impact of expression dynamics on smile categorization may be more complex than previously assumed and point to the role of smile conceptualization in this process.

Communication: **Mas Marine - The Role of Executive Function and Emotional Salience in Alexithymia: Insights from Inhibitory Performance**

Abstract: Alexithymia is linked to reduced cognitive flexibility in emotion regulation, potentially due to particularities in emotional salience perception and executive function. This study examined how alexithymia moderates executive performance in tasks involving neutral and emotional stimuli of varying valence and arousal. A sample of 126 non-clinical adults completed Go/no-Go tasks with neutral and emotional stimuli (emotional facial expressions of varying arousal and valence levels). Results revealed that emotional salience influenced executive performance, supporting its role in cognitive flexibility. Contrary to expectations, alexithymia was not associated with executive performance for neutral stimuli but moderated the relationship between emotional salience and performance in inhibition and updating tasks. Notably, higher

alexithymia scores were unexpectedly linked to better performance in most cases, especially for low-arousal and positive-valence stimuli. These findings suggest that alexithymia's impact on cognition may be more nuanced than deficit-based models propose. We discuss implications for understanding emotional processing in alexithymia in the context of executive function and salience perception.

Session	Parallel Session 5
Track	T2
Time	13:15 - 13:45
Type	Talks
Title	Well-Being Across Cultures & Contexts Chair: Bronagh Allison

Communication: **Güven İlke Nur - AI as a Social Agent: The Influence of ChatGPT Interactions on Psychological Well-Being**

Abstract: Chatbots are increasingly evolving beyond transactional functions, providing new forms of social interaction, including digital companionship (Grudin & Jacques, 2019; Pentina et al., 2023). Due to their accessibility, people may turn to chatbots to fulfill their socialization needs, especially in the absence of human interaction, potentially enhancing well-being such as increasing users' self-esteem (Guingrih & Giaziano, 2023). Despite growing research on chatbots, the psychological effects of ChatGPT remain underexplored (Elyoseph & Levkovich, 2023). This study examined the immediate effects of different interaction types with ChatGPT on mood and loneliness while considering individual differences in anthropomorphism. 78 participants, aged 19-35 years (M = 21.13, SD = 2.03), engaged in a 10-minute interaction with the GPT-4 version of ChatGPT in a laboratory setting. Participants were instructed to interact with ChatGPT either to seek information or to share emotions. Of the participants, 51% chose an emotion-based interaction, while the 49% selected an information-based interaction. Before and after the interaction, participants completed questionnaires, assessing their positive and negative moods, loneliness, and anthropomorphic attributions toward ChatGPT and perceived satisfaction with it. Contrary to our hypothesis, anthropomorphic attributions towards ChatGPT did not differ between information-based and emotion-based interactions, p = .31. However, users who perceived it as more human-like were more likely to report higher satisfaction with their interaction, r(68) = .41, p < .001. Negative mood and loneliness significantly decreased from the pre-test to the post-test, F(1, 68) = 26.165, p < .001; F(1, 68) = 9.812, p = .003, while interaction type (emotion vs. information-based) had no significant effect on these changes, p = .38; p = .78. Positive mood remained unchanged, p = .32. The findings indicate that interacting with ChatGPT for a short duration mitigates users' feelings of loneliness and negative mood, thereby promoting users' emotional well-being. References Elyoseph, Z., & Levkovich, I. (2023). Beyond human expertise: The promise and limitations of ChatGPT in suicide risk assessment. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 14, 141. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyt.2023.1213141. Grudin, J., & Jacques, R. (2019). Chatbots, humbots, and the quest for artificial general intelligence. In Proceedings of the 2019 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (pp. 1–11). https://doi.org/10.1145/3290605.3300439. Guingrich, R., & Graziano, M. S. A. (2023). Chatbots as social companions: How people perceive consciousness, human likeness, and social health benefits in machines. arXiv. https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2311.10599. Pentina, I., Xie,

T., Hancock, T., & Bailey, A. (2023). Consumer–machine relationships in the age of artificial intelligence: Systematic literature review and research directions. Psychology & Marketing. https://doi.org/10.1002/mar.21853.

Communication: **Yurdum Lidya - Emotional responses to music across cultures and individuals**

Abstract: Music can both express emotions and induce emotions in listeners. It appears to do so through a combination of acoustic and contextual features, which interact with our shared biology as well as individual and cultural factors. Previous work suggests some degree of universality in emotional responses to music: listeners around the world can both identify the emotions expressed in culturally unfamiliar music, and largely agree on the emotions induced by music. However, most studies focus on a small number of cultural groups and use limited types of music, with songs often selected to convey specific emotions. We collected data from 130,613 listeners from 188 countries, who reported 230 different native languages. Listeners heard 276 popular songs from the Billboard Hot 100, and 118 culturally unfamiliar songs recorded in small-scale societies around the globe. For both sets of music, listeners from different cultures largely agreed on the emotions induced by music, with individual differences and the song themselves explaining most of the remaining variation; cultural differences accounted for comparatively little variance. Globally, listeners preferred more emotional music. Our findings suggest that while the interaction between the individual listener and song explain a large portion of variance in emotional responses to music, responses are to some extend preserved across cultural borders, even (and perhaps especially so) for highly unfamiliar music.

Communication: **Allison Bronagh - Gossip face: A response to social context or inner felt states?**

Abstract: Gossip is a social device individuals may use to build and maintain relationships. Gossip is a communicative act that involves verbal and non-verbal cues. Typically, it involves hearing social information and responding to it with verbal and non-verbal cues, including facial expressions and sounds that are appropriate to the social content and context. Observations of gossip can be an opportunity to examine the interaction of social context and the use of facial expressions. A classic expressive facial response to receiving gossip would be labelled as a surprise expression using an EMFACS classification system, with the implication that it occurs because the expresser experiences the felt state of surprise. That contrasts with the behavioural ecology view of facial displays (Fridlund, 1994), which suggests that such a facial configuration does not reflect feelings of surprise from an individual's internal state. Instead, the gossip response face reflects not the receiver's internal feelings but aspects of the social dynamic between the interlocutors. We predicted that facial expressions associated with the emotion term surprise, in the BET tradition, occurring in response to gossip would be interpreted differently when presented in its concomitant social context. Moments of gossip from the dyadic conversational social interactions in the Belfast Storytelling Database were coded. Participants (N=273) were shown video clips containing gossip or a control group with non-gossip interaction (backchannelling). They were presented in two contexts: minimal and full. Minimal-context clips showed only the receiver's facial expression and no audio, while full-context clips presented

both interlocutors and audio, followed by the minimal context clip to ensure ratings were of the same material. Linear mixed-effect models were fitted in a 2 (social signal: gossip or non-gossip) x 2 (context: full or minimal) factorial design to examine differences in perceived levels of gossip and surprise. Participants perceived significantly more gossip in the full context. However, a significant difference in perception of gossip in the backchannel social signal suggested a priming effect from the instructions. The experiment was replicated to remove the word "gossip" to replicate the effect without the presence of the priming effect.

Session	Parallel Session 5
Track	T3
Time	13:15 - 14:00
Type	Talks
Title	Cognitive and Emotional Regulation Mechanisms Chair: Janice Sanchez

Communication: **MacCann Carolyn - Associations Between Affect-Worsening Extrinsic Emotion Regulation Strategies and Relationship Quality Across a Two Year Period**

Abstract: Emotion regulation in relationships has primarily been investigated in terms of how romantic partners make each other feel better, without considering how romantic partners make each other feel worse. Studying the 'dark side' of emotion regulation is important, as it may inform theory on conflict, intimate partner violence, relationship quality and personal wellbeing. In this study, three strategies that romantic partners use to make each other feel worse are identified. Evidence is reviewed from a dyadic, longitudinal cohort conducted over two years (5 timepoints) on heterosexual couples (N = 534 dyads). Analysis was conducted via longitudinal actor-partner interdependence modelling and examined how three affect-worsening extrinsic emotion regulation strategies (Pressuring, Withdrawal or Criticism) predict relationship quality markers (Conflict, Closeness, Trust and Satisfaction). Perspectives were captured from both the regulator and the target, providing insight into regulation attempts as well as perceived regulation attempts. Preliminary findings present evidence for an association between use and/or perceived use (dependent on the strategy) of affect-worsening extrinsic emotion regulation and reduced relationship quality.

Communication: **Cheah Winnie - The Role Of Fear And Worry In Predicting Climate Change Mitigation Behaviour Among Flood Victims**

Abstract: Climate change has resulted in extreme precipitation and catastrophic consequences in flood-prone areas. In the aftermath of floods, victims often experience intense emotions like fear and worry. These emotions have a significant impact on behaviour, highlighting the need to understand their influence on climate change mitigation behaviour (CCMB). While the Value-Belief Norm (VBN) model is commonly used to predict pro-environmental behaviour, it overlooks the role of emotions—a critical factor in the context of flood victims. This study examined the feasibility of incorporating fear and worry into the VBN model to predict CCMB among flood victims by exploring relationships between biospheric value (BV), altruistic value (AV), egoistic value (EV), ecological beliefs, personal norms (PN), fear, worry, and CCMB using partial least squares structural equation modelling (PLS-SEM). The cross-sectional study included 382 Malaysians (male = 145; female = 237) affected by the severe flood in Malaysia on December 21, 2021, with an average age of 39.66 (SD = 16.32). The findings showed that values influenced CCMB indirectly through beliefs and PN, while emotions also played a crucial role. Worry

mediated the relationship between values (AV and EV) and CCMB, whereas fear did not have a significant impact on CCMB. Worry was shown to be a stronger predictor of CCMB than PN, highlighting the importance of integrating emotional components into the VBN model to understand CCMB among flood victims. The expanded VBN model offers significant insights for designing interventions that target both emotional and cognitive aspects while promoting CCMB in communities affected by natural disasters. However, the cross-sectional design may not capture changes over time, making it unclear whether the observed emotional responses and behaviours reflect the flood. Future research should explore additional emotional variables and employ longitudinal designs to validate and extend these findings.

Communication: **Wyczesany Mirosław - Out of Sight, Still in Mind: The Role of Cognitive Control in Implicit Emotion Regulation**

Abstract: Emotion regulation (ER) is often thought of as an effortful, deliberate process, yet much of it happens implicitly—shaping our emotions without conscious intent. While implicit ER is pervasive in everyday social interactions and plays a crucial role in emotional well-being, its underlying mechanisms remain unclear. Traditional models suggest that implicit ER operates automatically, without drawing on cognitive control resources. However, emerging research challenges this view, proposing that implicit ER may still engage controlled processes. Across three experimental studies, we investigated whether implicit ER recruits prefrontal control systems commonly associated with explicit ER strategies (e.g., cognitive reappraisal; Study 1) and whether its effectiveness depends on cognitive control brain networks (Studies 2 and 3). Using a validated implicit self-control goal pursuit task, we measured (fMRI, EEG) and modulated (tDCS) brain activity to assess the neurocognitive mechanisms at play. Our findings reveal that, despite occurring outside of conscious awareness, implicit ER relies on some of the same prefrontal mechanisms as explicit ER and critically depends on cognitive control for its success. These results challenge the notion that implicit ER is purely automatic and instead suggest a more dynamic interplay between automatic and controlled processes. They also align with social psychological research showing that the implicit pursuit of non-regulatory goals can tax cognitive control resources. By bridging insights from neuroscience and social psychology, our work highlights the hidden cognitive costs of implicit ER.

Communication: **Sanchez Janice - Inter- and Intrapersonal Emotion Regulation of Envy and Sadness at Work**

Abstract: Previous research has found that certain intrapersonal regulation strategies are linked to the use of the same strategies at the interpersonal level (Little et al., 2012; López-Pérez et al., 2019), but there is some work showing variation (Matthews et al., 2022). There may be emotion-dependent differences as well as contextual differences with regards to emotion regulation choice (Matthews et al., 2021). In three studies using vignettes, we find self-other differences in the emotion regulation strategies for the regulation of envy and sadness at work. In Study 1 (N = 142), greater advocacy for the use of suppression to regulate envy was found for the self compared to others. Reappraisal and situation attention strategies did not differ, and beliefs about envy did not account for the difference. Study 2 (N = 269) replicated the self-other suppression effect for envy and reappraisal demonstrated a similar self-other effect

for regulating sadness. Study 3 (N = 180) replicated these results in a working from home context. The social acceptability of regulating these emotions was not found to play a role. This work highlights the different types of regulation strategies people think are useful for themselves and others, and variations depending on the emotion being regulated.

Session	Parallel Session 5
Track	T4
Time	13:15 - 14:15
Type	Symposium
Title	The Science of Awe: Nuances, Correlates, and Transformative Potential - Chair: Bihui Jin
Abstract	Over the past 20 years, there has been a burgeoning interest in the emotion of awe. Awe arises in reaction to stimuli (e.g., natural landscapes) that exceed people's expectations about beauty, morality, or other highly valued qualities (Gocłowska et al., 2023; Keltner & Haidt, 2003). Our symposium discusses the diverse consequences of awe, highlighting the nuanced differences between various types of awe (e.g., positive vs. threat-based awe; nature vs. social awe), the correlates of awe-proneness, and a range of consequences of expressing awe. Presenters will employ diverse methodologies, including cross-sectional correlational and experimental designs, a field study, and a longitudinal diary study, providing a multifaceted perspective on this profound emotion. Talk 1 will introduce the concept of subjective immeasurability and argue that experiences of awe foster a general sense of immeasurability of the outside world. Talk 2 will focus on what human values are salient when experiencing nature- vs. social-awe and how the salience of those values can have potentially transformative effects. Talk 3 will distinguish the effects of positive and threat-based awe on different aspects of self-transcendence experiences. Talk 4 will discuss the association between awe and narcissistic rivalry, addressing both trait-level and diary-level associations. Finally, talk 5 will discuss people's perceptions and reactions to awe-prone individuals. Taken together, this symposium offers deeper insights into the emotion of awe, including its correlates and its diverse intrapersonal and interpersonal effects.

Communication: **Tunc Ece - Awe Enhances the Sense of Immeasurability**

Abstract: Awe arises in reaction to features that exceed (but don't disconfirm) expectancies and increase people's need for accommodation (Gocłowska et, al., 2024; Keltner & Heidt, 2003). Psychological research has yet to explain how awe influences people's epistemological beliefs. To explore this, we introduce the concept of immeasurability, defined as the subjective perception that conventional measures, such as words or numbers, are inadequate to describe aspects of the world around us (e.g., the beauty of nature, the goodness of others). We developed an 8-item scale of subjective immeasurability. This tool can be applied to capture the immeasurability of a range of properties of the outside world (e.g., beauty, goodness). When applied to the beauty of nature, our measure demonstrated good reliability, construct validity, and predictive validity. Next, we proposed that awe experiences foster a generalised sense of immeasurability of the beauty of nature. In four studies (N = 708), manipulated awe increased the subsequent sense of immeasurability. This causal effect was explained by the extent to which the awe scene was seen

as exceeding (but not disconfirming) expectancies. Future studies will expand our focus to other emotions from the awe family, testing our effects' domain specificity and comparing the intensity of immeasurability following intense emotion experiences. These findings provide new insights into how awe affects people's epistemological beliefs about the world.

Communication: **Jin Bihui- Basic Human Values and the Transformative Effects of Awe**

Abstract: Awe is a profound emotion that increases inspiration (Dai & Jiang, 2023) and self-transcendence (Jiang & Sedikides, 2021), while motivating authentic-self pursuit (Jiang & Sedikides, 2021). Such effects could arise because experiences of awe remind people of basic human values. In their seminal paper, Keltner and Haidt (2003; p.312) conjectured that awe has the potential to "transform people and reorient their (...) values." Surprisingly, however, little research has explored the potential effects of awe on values. A few existing studies have sought to change value importance through transitory awe experiences, but subtle situational cues are unlikely to elicit more than fleeting changes in value importance. Rather than focus on the effect of awe on value importance, the present research tested whether awe impacts the extent to which people are reminded of certain values over others. Across four experiments, we tested whether experiences of awe reminded people of specific values, and whether the salience of values, in turn, predicts greater inspiration, self-transcendence, and authentic-self pursuit. Consistent with this perspective, a meta-analysis of data across the four experiments (Ntotal = 1,440) revealed that experiences of awe (vs. control) reminded people of universalism, stimulation, humility, achievement, and hedonism values, and reminded people less of conformity values. Salience of specific values, in turn, mediated the effect of awe on the inspiration to act according to these values, and on self-transcendence and authentic-self pursuit. Lastly, a meta-analysis across Experiment 3 and 4 (Ntotal = 477) demonstrated that experiences of awe from nature reminded people of somewhat different values than experiences of awe from other people did. These findings advance understanding of the mechanisms behind the transformative effects of awe by showing how awe reminds people of different values that they consider to be important, enabling these values to draw attention and inspire authentic-self pursuit.

Communication: **Zhao Chenxiao - Exploring the Dual Nature of Awe: Effects of Positive- and ThreateningAwe on Self-Transcendent Experiences**

Abstract: Awe is a profound emotion that is associated with self-transcendent experiences (STEs; Keltner & Haidt, 2003; Yaden et al., 2017). Several studies have demonstrated awe's relationship with two key components of STEs: connectedness and self-loss (Bai et al., 2017; Chen & Mongrain, 2021; Gordon et al., 2017; Hendricks, 2018; Van Mulukom et al., 2020), which often mediate the effects of awe on prosocial behavior, well-being, and other outcomes (Chen & Mongrain, 2021; Liu et al., 2023, etc.). While most studies have focused on the positive aspects of awe, negative aspects may also be possible in the context of threatening-awe regarding the impact on connectedness and self-loss. Across two experiments conducted as a registered report, we investigated the effects of positive-awe and threatening-awe on connectedness and self-loss. To provide greater nuance, we adapted two scales to distinguish between positive self-loss and negative self-loss. Awe was induced using autobiographical recall (Experiment 1; N = 363) and videos (Experiment 2; N = 354). The results showed that positive-awe elicited significantly

stronger connectedness compared to threatening-awe, while both types of awe showed no differences in their effects on positive and negative self-loss. These results align with a field study we conducted in a cinema setting, where both types of awe were found to predict connectedness and the two dimensions of self-loss. This reinforces the ecological validity of our findings. In sum, our research elucidates how different types of awe influence the key components of STEs, offering a nuanced understanding of awe's dual nature and its distinct effects on connectedness and self-loss.

Communication: **Patterson Ruairi - Associations between Tendency to Experience Awe and Narcissistic Rivalry**

Abstract: Experiencing self-transcendent emotions (STEs) engenders prosocial intentions and behaviours and reduces socially aversive proclivities such as aggression and entitlement. However, the relationship between STEs and socially aversive personality trait narcissism has been little investigated. We hypothesised negative associations between narcissistic rivalry, an antagonistic facet of narcissism, and tendency to experience STEs, with a focus on awe in particular. We tested this hypothesis in two pre-registered online studies, examining both between- and within-person associations. In cross-sectional Study 1 (N = 488), both self-reported disposition to experience, and estimated frequency of experiencing awe and fellow STE moral elevation correlated negatively with trait rivalry. Study 2 was a diary study in which participants (N = 93) completed a baseline trait survey and six diary surveys on awe experiences and narcissism across two weeks. We again found a negative association between baseline dispositional awe and trait rivalry. However, our hypotheses that incidence and intensity of diary awe would be associated with diary rivalry were not supported – though an exploratory analysis suggested that such a negative association may be found amongst participants with higher levels of baseline trait rivalry. Tendency to experience awe was significantly positively associated with narcissistic admiration in both studies, at both the between-person, trait level and (in an exploratory finding) the within-person, diary level. Our findings suggest that self-reported tendency to experience awe appears to be (negatively) associated with rivalry only on a dispositional, between-person basis. However, tendency to experience awe appears to be positively associated with admiration on both between- and within-person bases.

Communication: **Gocłowska Gosia - How do People Perceive and React to Awe-Prone Individuals?**

Abstract: Psychologists have studied the psychosocial consequences of feeling awe, methods of awe elicitation, and correlates of awe-proneness (Jiang et al., 2024). However, little is known about how people perceive and react to those who express awe, hindering our understanding of this emotion's social effects. In two pre-registered experiments (N = 552), we examined how observers infer dispositions and beliefs from displays of awe-proneness and how they react to high (vs. low) awe-prone individuals in leadership and group member selection. Awe-proneness was manipulated through textual information (Experiment 1) and prepopulated surveys (Experiment 2). Using both methods, we consistently found that high-awe-prone (vs. low-awe-prone) individuals were perceived as warmer, more agreeable, conscientious, open, and extraverted; attaching more importance to openness to experience, self-transcendence, and humility values;

attaching less importance to self-enhancement values; and more feminine (Experiment 1 – 2). In addition, participants were more willing to select a high-awe-prone individual (vs. low-awe-prone) as a member (but not leader) of their group (Experiment 2). Perceptions of and reactions to awe-prone individuals further depended on the context that elicited awe. A high-social-awe-prone (vs. high-nature-awe-prone) individual was perceived as less warm and competent, and people were less willing to select them both as a group member and as a group leader (Experiment 2). These findings suggest important social ramifications for the expressions of awe.

Session	Parallel Session 6
Track	T1
Time	16:05 - 16:50
Type	Talks
Title	Social and emotional dynamics in human interactions Chair: Birgit Koopmann-Holm

Communication: **Rychlowska Magdalena - Measuring group- and dyadic-oriented friendship styles**

Abstract: Individuals and cultures vary in whether and how often they socialize in friendship dyads versus groups. However, differences in the size of friendship groups have rarely been the focus of previous research. Here, we present the Friendship Habits Questionnaire (FHQ), a new scale designed to measure individual differences in friendship group size. Three studies (N = 853) supported the four-dimensional structure of the questionnaire, which includes extraversion, need for self-disclosure, identification with friendship groups, and negative feelings toward friendship groups. High FHQ scores, reflecting a group-oriented friendship style, were consistently associated with larger self-reported friendship group sizes and with tendencies to socialize in friendship groups rather than dyads. Two additional surveys (N = 218) revealed that group-oriented friendship styles were linked to lower levels of loneliness and higher life and friendship satisfaction. Ongoing studies (N= 2776) are investigating whether the associations between group friendships and well-being are consistent across countries and exploring cultural differences in group- versus dyadic-oriented friendship styles.

Communication: **Zitouni Abir - Bridging the Gap: SEL Implementation in U.S. and European Higher Education**

Abstract: Abstract Integrating Social and Emotional Learning programmes has positively impacted students and the staff, promoting mental health, academic performance and employability. Social and emotional learning supports these outcomes by increasing prosocial behaviours and reducing disruptive ones. SEL has also gained wide acceptance in primary and secondary education across the United States. Organizations developing frameworks and defining policies regarding its adoption, such as CASEL, are already established. Such American programmes for SEL continue to incorporate evidence-based interventions, teacher preparation, and integration into academic curricula. Although there is substantial research on SEL implementation in American schools, investigations into its application in higher education remain limited. Similarly, the European SEL initiatives focus predominantly on early years and secondary education, with less attention given to higher institutions. This study aims to investigate and compare the approaches to SEL programs in higher education across the United States and Europe through a systematic review of the different SEL projects, programs, and initiatives implemented in the educational context of both regions. Results showed that US SEL initiatives and programmes are more than

those in Europe, focusing on early childhood and secondary education. This is attributed to the CASEL framework and its systematic implementation that expanded to include families and communities, which set the pace for adapting SEL programmes to adult education. In contrast, Europe has fewer SEL initiatives in higher education, with a more fragmented approach to SEL implementation and a lack of frameworks across the region. However, some European member states have begun developing frameworks and implementing SEL programs like the ENSEL Network. Keywords Social and Emotional Learning, Frameworks, Higher education, Europe, USA

Communication: **Koopmann-Holm Birgit - Wanting to Avoid Feeling Negative: A Barrier to Becoming Anti-Racist**

Abstract: Past research suggests that the more people want to avoid feeling negative ("avoided negative affect; ANA"), the less likely they notice someone's suffering. Because acknowledging racism is one specific instance of noticing suffering, the present research investigates whether ANA also affects the degree to which people acknowledge racism. We predicted that the more people want to avoid feeling negative, the less they will acknowledge systemic racism. In Study 1, 104 undergraduates reported their ANA and rated how much racism they perceived in different situations. As predicted, the higher people's ANA, the less they acknowledged systemic racism. These findings held even after controlling for political ideology, ethnicity, moral foundations, and how people actually feel. In Study 2, we randomly assigned 116 participants to either an increase ANA, decrease ANA, or control condition. As predicted, participants in the increase ANA condition acknowledged systemic racism less than those in the other two conditions. Wanting to avoid feeling negative might be one barrier to dismantling racial inequalities. We end with a presentation of pilot data for a new manipulation to decrease ANA. We discuss the implications of these findings for anti-racism efforts in different cultural contexts, considering that cultural differences exist in how much people want to avoid feeling negative.

Communication: **Segbert Lisa-Marie - Grossly Misjudged: Are Stereotypes a Consequence of Distinctiveness Within the Behavioral Immune System?**

Abstract: The Behavioral Immune System (BIS) is an evolutionary evolved mechanism that helps humans avoid disease threats. Disgust as one of its central pathways is experienced in response to illness-related stimuli and facilitates reactive avoidance as well as proactive learning mechanisms. It has been suggested that the BIS contributes to social biases by linking outgroups with illness and disgust. This could be due to an overgeneralization of its protective mechanisms. Another explanation, however, could be that outgroup individuals as well as ill individuals are more distinctive than their respective counterparts due to their relevance as disease threats. Such paired distinctiveness of events could be the basis for illusory correlations. To investigate this, two studies have been conducted in which participants were presented with sentences describing illness- and health-related behaviors by individuals of different groups. In the first study, Caucasian participants read sentences with Asian names and illness-related behaviors more slowly than all other sentences. Across several memory measures, however, Caucasian participants unexpectedly associated illness-related behaviors more strongly with Caucasian (vs. Asian) targets. The second study sets out to test whether this effect extends to minimal groups. Preliminary data shows that the effects disappear when no prior experience with

groups or real-world base rates exist, implying that familiarity and learned associations – not disgust-driven biases – shape illness-related stereotypes. These findings suggest that while the BIS plays a role in disease avoidance, its influence on social biases may be more complex than previously assumed. Understanding the interplay between evolved disgust mechanisms and experience-based learning provides new insights into the emotional roots of stereotyping and disease-related stigma.

Session	Parallel Session 6
Track	T2
Time	16:05 - 16:50
Type	Talks
Title	Sensing Emotions Chair: Alexandra Durfee

Communication: **Adamczyk Anastazja - Does emotion modality matter? Matching colours to faces, voices, and words representing the same 17 emotions.**

Abstract: Colour-emotion correspondences have been documented across various emotion expression modalities, but whether these associations are purely conceptual or modality-dependent remains unclear. Most previous studies worked with emotion words and showed reliable correspondences, such as black linked to fear, or yellow to joy. Other studies tested colour-emotion correspondences using facial expressions, showing, for instance, that redder faces look angrier and bluer faces – more scared. To our knowledge, no studies tested colour correspondences with vocal affective expressions. Importantly, no studies compared colour-emotion correspondences across the three affective modalities (i.e., facial expressions, vocal expressions, and emotion words), using the same methodology. If colour-emotion correspondences are purely conceptual, as suggested in studies with colour-blind and totally blind participants, they should remain stable across all these different modalities of emotional expression. If, however, these correspondences vary by emotion modality, it likely means that colours are matched to other features of those modalities (e.g., smiles, voice pitch), separate from emotional information. To test these hypotheses, we are currently recruiting 150 participants (94 already tested), who first use an unrestricted colour picker to match colours to 17 emotions (dynamic faces, vocal bursts, or emotion words; between-subject), and then rate the viewed emotions on the scales of valence, arousal, and power, as well as label them. Stimuli come from the validated GEneva Multimodal Emotion Portrayals (GEMEP) database. Preliminary analyses revealed high consistencies across the emotion modalities, speaking for the stability of colour-emotion associations. There were some exceptions too (e.g., disgust, sadness), suggesting further modulation by other features. The results bring further evidence for the stable and conceptual nature of colour-emotion correspondences all the while providing insights into the possible role of modality-specific features in association process.

Communication: **Martynova Ekaterina - Positivity and Negativity Biases in Emotional Word Processing**

Abstract: This study explores the influence of stimuli valence and task characteristics on the speed and depth of processing. Negative stimuli are usually processed more slowly due to their ability to engage attention (Pratto & John, 1991). However, in tasks where word valence is a response-relevant parameter, negative stimuli can be processed faster, because there is no

need to disengage attention from their valence (response-relevance hypothesis; Estes & Verges, 2008). Positive stimuli are more similar to each other than negative stimuli, which is why they are perceived more easily and processed more quickly (Unkelbach et al., 2008). We hypothesized that negative words would be processed faster than neutral words in the emotional categorization task (ECT), but slower in the lexical decision task (LDT). At the same time, due to the deeper processing during ECT, negative words should be remembered better. Positive words should be processed faster than neutral words in both tasks. We used LDT and ECT with positive, negative, and neutral words, old/new judgments, and free recall (N = 62); memory tasks were given after LDT or ECT. Our results did not confirm the response-relevance hypothesis: in ECT, words with different valence were processed with the same speed, while in LDT, negative words were processed slower than positive words (p = .03), but not slower than neutral ones. As for positive words, they were processed faster than negative and neutral (ps < .05) in LDT. Better memory performance indicates a deeper level of processing in ECT (p < .01). During free recall, participants produced more emotional words than neutral ones (ps < .01). Similar results for positive and negative words suggestthat emotional arousal have a greater influence on processing than valence in response-relevant tasks. Keywords: emotional word processing, lexical decision, emotional categorization

Communication: **Jeanningros Alice - Quantifying altered emotion detection of joy, sadness and disgust on overweight faces: preliminary results**

Abstract: Studies suggest that people have more difficulty recognizing facial expressions in individuals with obesity, particularly joy and disgust. However, whether these differences stem from perceptual sensitivity or decision criteria remains unclear. This study examines alterations in the detection of joy, sadness, and disgust and their association with weight bias. Three two-alternative forced-choice (2AFC) psychophysical tasks were developed to measure perceptual sensitivity and decision-making processes through response analysis. Sixteen faces (eight identities: four male and four female) were presented in both overweight and non-overweight conditions. Each face was randomly presented five times with a neutral expression and five times with an emotional expression, totalling 160 trials per emotion block. Participants were asked to determine whether the face displayed an emotion. Thirty-nine participants (mean age: 30.0±9.9 years; Body Mass Index: 24.4±5.6 kg/m²; 59% women) completed the three randomized 2AFC detection tasks to assess emotion detection. Additionally, implicit and explicit weight biases, as well as appearance-based self-evaluation, were assessed through questionnaires. Preliminary results indicate altered emotion detection for faces with overweight, with significant gender-related differences in sensitivity (F(1, 37) = 11.25, p < .001, η²p = .38) and decision criteria (F(1, 37) = 17.52, p < .001, η²p = .49). Female faces with overweight were associated with higher sensitivity and lower decision criteria for joy, higher decision criteria for disgust, and higher sensitivity for sadness. Male faces with overweight were linked to lower decision criteria for joy and higher decision criteria for disgust and sadness. Regression analyses reveal that stronger implicit weight bias correlates with higher decision criteria for disgust in female faces with overweight. Likewise, higher decision criteria for sadness in male faces with overweight are associated with greater implicit weight bias and lower self-preoccupation with overweight appearance. These perceptual shifts may contribute to biased emotional judgments and potential discrimination.

Communication: **Durfee Alexandra - Comparing past and present affective aprosodia taxonomies to improve communication rehabilitation after right hemisphere stroke**

Abstract: Difficulty expressing/recognizing emotion via vocal inflection (expressive/receptive [affective] aprosodia, respectively) is common after right hemisphere (RH) stroke. These aprosodias are often investigated separately, limiting understanding of underlying theoretical-neurological associations. Classic aprosodia taxonomy lacks underlying deficit characterization proposed in modern taxonomy; including perceptual, motoric, emotional, and cognitive-linguistic skills; to help hone aprosodia rehabilitation. We investigated classic and modern aprosodia taxonomic associations after acute RH stroke. Institutional review board approval was granted and consent obtained for participation. Consecutive acute ischemic RH stroke inpatient admissions were screened for study inclusion (18+ years old, pre-stroke English proficiency, normal/corrected-to-normal vision and hearing). Exclusion comprised hemorrhagic stroke, stroke outside the RH, neurological disease/injury (excluding lacunar/asymptomatic strokes) and/or psychiatric disease history, and >mild dysarthria. Participants completed all behavioral testing initiated ≤7 days of acute stroke onset. Testing comprised prosodic and underlying perceptual, motoric, emotional, and cognitive-linguistic tasks. Expressive aprosodia presence was determined via listener judgment; underlying skill impairment and receptive aprosodia presence/absence was determined via cutoffs derived from healthy adults' task performance (impairment: ≤5th percentile [$Z \leq -1.645$]). Thirty-six participants were included (17F/19M; 13B/22W; 62±16 years old; 14.6±2.9 years education). Most participants demonstrated aprosodia (33/36; receptive-only: 6/33; expressive-only: 8/33; receptive-expressive: 19/33). Receptive-only: Poor prosodic profile recognition (e.g., sadness: slow rate, low pitch) was associated with pure affective deafness (3/6). Domain-general emotion processing difficulty aligned with transcortical sensory aprosodia (1/6). Prosodic decoding difficulty aligned with sensory aprosodia (1/6). One participant was unclassifiable. Expressive-only: One participant demonstrated motor aprosodia. The remaining participants were unclassifiable using classic taxonomy, demonstrating difficulty accessing prosodic profiles (6/8) and processing domain-general emotion (1/8). Receptive-expressive: Two participants classified as globally aprosodic demonstrated mixed emotional cognitive-linguistic performance. The remaining participants (17/19) were unclassifiable using classic taxonomy; all had difficulty accessing prosodic profiles for expression with accompanying prosodic decoding (8/17), prosodic profile recognition (4/17), and conceptuo-domain-general emotion processing (12/17).

Session	Parallel Session 6
Track	T3
Time	16:05 - 17:05
Type	Symposium
Title	Rethinking the Relationship Between Emotional Mimicry and Emotional Contagion: Revisiting Theoretical Models and Empirical Evidence - Chair: Heidi Mauersberger

Abstract: Emotional mimicry and contagion are central to social interaction, but their relationship remains debated. Hatfield et al. (1994) propose that mimicry automatically triggers contagion, while Hess and Fischer (2013, 2022) suggest that mimicry functions as a social regulator, shaped by emotion recognition and interpersonal closeness. Rather than following a strict causal sequence, mimicry and contagion may operate in parallel, influenced by overlapping cognitive and social processes. This symposium critically examines these models, integrating new empirical findings that highlight the roles of context and social appraisal in shaping emotional responses. Piotr Winkielman presents evidence that mimicry is not merely a readout of an internal emotional state, an idea also postulated by Hess and Fischer. His study shows that happy vocalizations elicit mimicry, but equally positive instrumental sounds do not increase facial positivity. Michal Olszanowski investigates the role of visual contact in mimicry and contagion, showing that happiness mimicry increases with visual contact, while anger contagion is stronger without it, indicating that mimicry and contagion are distinct processes triggered by different emotions. Konstantinos Kafetsios tests the temporal sequence of the emotional responses, finding that perception predicts contagion, which in turn influences mimicry, supporting a reversed version of the Hatfield model. Oliver Lampert explores how ambiguous facial cues interact with social context, revealing a complex interplay of factors that does not support the Hatfield model or its reversal. Finally, Heidi Mauersberger examines how normatively inappropriate emotional expressions influence mimicry and contagion, showing that knowledge of intent impacts contagion more strongly than mimicry. This aligns with Hess and Fischer's framework, supporting the idea that mimicry and contagion operate in parallel rather than in a unidirectional causal sequence. By integrating diverse perspectives, this symposium provides a comprehensive examination of the complex interplay between mimicry and contagion, challenging traditional models and suggesting new directions for research.

Communication: **Wołoszyn Kinga - Smiling more to social sounds? Sighted and blind individuals show greater zygomaticus activity to positively valenced human vocalization than to comparably valenced instrumental sounds**
Abstract: In this study (Woloszyn et al., 2024), we examined spontaneous facial reactions (mimicry) to auditory emotional stimuli. We used natural human vocalization, social sounds, such

as laughter or screams. We also used sounds less associated with voice, facial movements, and social occasions, such as happy or scary instrumental sounds. In the pretest and the main study, the stimuli were rated as comparable in valence and arousal, thus ensuring that any differences in facial reactions are not due to stimulus differences. Participants in the study were sighted individuals and also blind individuals, who have less lifetime visual experience with perceiving facial expressions and learning social expressive norms. Facial electromyography (EMG) was used to record the activity of the corrugator supercilii (frowning) and the zygomaticus major (smiling) muscles. Notably, only vocal, but not instrumental, sounds elicited robust congruent and selective facial responses. More specifically, happy vocal sounds elicited robust EMG response, but equally positively rated instrumental sounds did not. The facial responses were observed in both sighted and blind participants. However, the muscles' responses of blind participants showed less differentiation between emotion categories of human vocalizations. Furthermore, the groups differed in the shape of the time courses of the zygomatic activity to human vocalizations. Overall, the study shows that emotion-congruent facial responses occur to non-visual stimuli and are more robust to human vocalizations than instrumental sounds. Furthermore, the amount of life-time visual experience matters little for the occurrence of cross-channel facial mimicry to social sounds, but it clearly shapes response timing and differentiation.This pattern of data suggests that congruent facial responses (mimicry) are not only driven by valence of the stimuli, but also by their social nature, further emphasizing the role of relationship and communicative factors in mimicry.

Communication: **Olszanowski Michal - How do you feel me when you don't see me? The role of visual contact in emotional mimicry and contagion during online simulated interactions**
Abstract: The aim of the study was to examine how mutual eye contact between interaction partners influences mimicry and the transfer of emotions, clarifying the role of emotional mimicry in fostering affiliation and emotional understanding (Olszanowski & Wróbel, 2024). Participants took part in simulated online interactions, where they listened to various individuals (actors) briefly describing everyday casual events. These descriptions were delivered in an emotional manner, expressing either (1) non-affiliative emotions (e.g., an angry voice tone and anger expressions) or (2) affiliative emotions (e.g., a happy voice tone and happiness expressions). Emotions were presented in two formats: (1) combined facial and vocal expressions or (2) vocal expressions only (with the individual's camera turned off). Participants were also informed that either (1) their camera was on and their video signal was transmitted back to the speaker or (2) their camera was off and the individuals could not see them. Facial electromyography (fEMG) was recorded, followed by participants' ratings of their feelings after each interaction. The results showed that expressions of affiliative emotions led participants to report feeling more happiness than anger, sadness, or fear, whereas non-affiliative emotions evoked more anger than happiness, sadness, or fear, albeit with overall lower intensity. Interestingly, when participants were informed that their camera was off, their anger in response to non-affiliative emotions was more intense than when they were observed. Moreover, zygomaticus activity in response to individuals' affiliative emotions (i.e., emotional mimicry) was slightly enhanced in combined facial and vocal expressions compared to vocal expressions alone, whereas no significant changes in facial activity were observed in response to non-affiliative emotions. Taken

together, the results suggest that mutual eye contact supports mimicry and the transfer of pro-social emotions, such as happiness, while preventing the escalation of antagonistic emotions, like anger, in order to foster positive social interactions.

Communication: **Kafetsios Konstantinos - Testing the mimicry – emotion contagion relationship: Findings from a contextualized emotion perception assessment**

Abstract: Mimicry, the imitation of others' nonverbal behavior, helps foster social connection and facilitates smoother interactions. A widespread model by Hatfield and colleagues considers mimicry as prerequisite to emotion contagion. We tested this relationship with regards to mimicry to and contagion from facial emotion expressions taking also into consideration conceptually antecedent emotion decoding capabilities of those expressions. Participants (N = 108) evaluated 144 photos using the Assessment of Contextualized Emotion (ACE) showing four emotional expressions (sadness, happiness, disgust and anger) either by one person or by a central person surrounded by two others. ACE infuses context by presenting emotion expressions in a naturalistic group setting and distinguishes between accurately perceiving intended emotions (signal), and bias due to perceiving additional, secondary emotions (noise). Participants completed the emotion perception task, while facial EMG was recorded to assess mimicry. Each presentation was interrupted 12 times with a short emotion contagion questionnaire (Hess & Blairy, 2001) which was presented in an equal probability manner for every order. A multilevel model testing the effects emotion decoding accuracy and bias had on mimicry and then on contagion did not have satisfactory fit. A reverse model where emotion decoding accuracy and bias predicted emotion contagion and then mimicry had a very satisfactory fit. The results provide evidence for perception-action mechanisms in mimicry and emotion contagion.

Communication: **Lampert Oliver - Two sided emotions: How ambiguous faces and social context shape emotional mimicry and contagion**

Abstract: Emotional mimicry plays a crucial role in social interactions, enhancing social bonding and communication. This study had the aim to explore how ambiguous facial cues interact with social context to shape mimicry and contagion. Using the Assessment of Contextualized Emotion (ACE) method, three virtual actors are displayed, with a central actor surrounded by two others showing either neutral, happy, or sad expressions, thereby defining the overall social context. The central actor's expression dynamically shifts from neutral to either a full happy or sad expression or a chimera of happy and sad emotions (e.g., left side happy, right side sad, or vice versa). Facial electromyography (EMG) was used to measure emotional mimicry, while participants also reported their perceptions of the actors' emotions, their own emotional states (contagion), sympathy toward the central actor, and their perceived social connection (IOS scale). Preliminary results suggest that both happiness and sadness contagion decrease when the surrounding context contradicts the central actor's emotion (e.g., a happy central actor in a sad-looking environment). However, context effects for happy-sad or sad-happy chimeras remain inconclusive. A similar pattern is observed for sadness mimicry. Unexpectedly, happiness mimicry increases when the surrounding context does not match the emotion, suggesting a complex interplay between emotional cues and contextual appraisal. Furthermore, emotion perception appears to mediate the relationship between mimicry and contagion. By examining

how social context influences emotional mimicry and contagion, this research advances our understanding of the mechanisms underlying emotional processing in social interactions.

Communication: **Mauersberger Heidi - When smiles don't fit: How knowledge about intent shapes emotional contagion and emotional mimicry**

Abstract: In social interactions, we often mimic others' emotional expressions (emotional mimicry) and "catch" their feelings (emotional contagion). But what happens when someone displays unexpected emotions? Do we still mimic and catch these emotions—such as when someone smiles in response to their friend falling off a swing? We investigated how normatively appropriate versus inappropriate emotional expressions influence contagion and mimicry. In Study 1, 212 participants viewed child avatars expressing happiness or sadness in contexts implying—but not explicitly stating—intent (e.g., smiling after witnessing someone fall, suggesting schadenfreude). Study 2 extended this with 229 participants observing adult avatars in wedding and funeral scenarios, where intent was explicitly labeled as malicious or empathic. Across both studies, norm-violating expressions were perceived negatively—rated as less appropriate, less emotionally intense and felt less close to avatars expressing them. Malicious smiles triggered the strongest negative reactions. Contagion largely followed this pattern: Participants felt happier or sadder after appropriate expressions than inappropriate ones. However, mimicry occurred only for appropriate happy expressions. Crucially, our findings challenge the assumption that emotional expressions are automatically mimicked and that mimicry leads to contagion via feedback processes (Hatfield et al., 1994). Instead, follow-up analyses support a model in which mimicry and contagion function as separate processes, shaped by top-down mechanisms (Hess & Fischer, 2013, 2022). Individuals reinterpret deviant expressions in meaningful ways, assigning traits or motives such as malice or callousness. This sense-making process influences empathic engagement and moderates mimicry and contagion. Since these processes are critical for smooth social interactions, our findings underscore how knowledge about intent shapes emotional dynamics in social interactions and challenge traditional models of "automatic" mimicry and contagion.

Session	Parallel Session 6
Track	T4
Time	16:05 - 17:05
Type	Symposium
Title	We still need to know more about how emotions and social context interact in driving facial activity - Chair: Arvid Kappas
Abstract	In various subdisciplines of psychology, as well as in fields like affective computing, facial behavior is often still treated as a direct readout of emotions—for example, assuming that smiling people are happy. When facial expressions do not match feelings, this discrepancy is frequently attributed to regulatory processes influenced by display rules. Over 30 years ago, Fridlund challenged this view by demonstrating that implicit social context can significantly shape facial behavior—findings that were inconsistent with both the readout and display-rule models. He proposed that facial expressions are best understood as a function of social context. Building on this, in 1995, Hess, Banse, and Kappas showed that facial activity in response to humorous stimuli (e.g., funny videos) varied depending on social context: with friends, facial expressions reflected both social context and stimulus intensity, but with strangers, this pattern did not emerge. This highlighted the intricate interaction between emotions and social context. Since then, research has increasingly explored the role of social context in shaping facial behavior. However, while many studies have demonstrated the influence of specific factors, we remain far from a comprehensive theory capable of predicting which facial expressions will occur in specific situations and for particular audiences. How close are we to developing a theory robust enough to guide artificial agents, such as virtual avatars or robots, in producing facial expressions aligned with their intended pragmatic goals? This symposium will address key challenges in interpreting facial behavior, review recent advances in the field, and outline future directions for disentangling the complex interplay of affect, social motivations, social structures, and individual differences.

Communication: **Fernández-Dols José-Miguel - Are facial expressions context? Putting the baby in the water**
Abstract: There is a long tradition of studies about the interaction between expression and context, but only recently has the field progressed into using dynamic, rather than static or written, contextual inputs. As a consequence of this methodological advance, there is growing number of studies that show that people can correctly infer emotion through the dynamic visual context while facial expressions are masked. These studies typically use videos from real or acted situations. Their contribution is extremely important and opens the way to new views about the expression of emotion. The next step is to test if contextual information is still as important in identical, controlled situations recorded in the laboratory. We have tried to accomplish that goal

through a study in which we tested whether people can infer the emotional state of persons who were videorecorded in an experiment about the cooccurrence of expression and emotion. We collected six videos of people who experienced disgust, and six videos of people who did not experience any negative emotion before eating a worm. All the participants displayed the same behavioral sequence (open a can with worms, make up their mind, and eat the worm while seated in front of a table). Then, in a large sample of judges, we tested the weight of visual context in the inference of the presence or absence of disgust when the face was masked, and when it was visible. The results show that people can infer emotions from bodily movements even when these movements were limited by the physical constraints of the experimental situation. Based on these findings and the findings of other related studies we speculate about an alternative view of facial expression as one of several logic gates in a communicational circuit.

Communication: **Kappas Arvid - Let's get to down to business. Putting theories on facial behavior into motion**

Abstract: Since Darwin's The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals (1872), facial expressions have been central to emotion research. But there is still no consensus on why we show what we show on our faces. And why do we interpret others' expressions the way we do? One dominant view suggests that facial expressions are readouts of internal emotional states, modulated by cultural display rules. A contrasting, ecological view posits that facial actions serve social and communicative purposes, shaped by context and motivation. While such debates provide lively intellectual ping-pong, the arrival of robots and virtual agents drags these questions into the real world. Psychologists are now tasked with defining when artificial entities should express what—and how they should interpret human expressions. The challenge? Many artificial systems are built on outdated readout models, grounded in a narrow set of "basic emotions," with little regard for the pragmatic complexities of communication and social context. The result? Systems that equate smiling with happiness, ignoring the myriad social and pragmatic functions of a smile. Not every smiling person is happy, and not every frown signals sadness. Why, then, do artificial systems persist in these simplistic mappings? In this talk, I will dissect these shortcomings, offer case studies, and propose a pragmatic framework for encoding and decoding facial behavior in artificial systems—one that embraces the nuance and contextual richness of human emotion and interaction.

Communication: **Hess Ursula - The impact on social norms and expectations on emotional mimicry**

Abstract: Emotion communication is a social act and is heavily influenced by the social context in which it takes place. Even though this is generally recognized in psychological research, and research on the impact of context on emotion communication has blossomed in the last two decades, many open questions remain. This presentation addresses the impact of social and situational context on a specific facial reaction: Emotional mimicry. Emotional mimicry is the imitation of the emotion expressions of others and is considered a marker of affiliative intent. Specifically, I will focus on normative context, that is, the social rules and expectations that are associated with a specific event and their influence on facial mimicry reactions to the emotional behaviours of protagonists. Normative context has a strong effect on facial mimicry

such that that expressions that violate normative expectations are either not mimicked or mimicked to a much lesser extent than expressions that conform to norms. The results suggest that observers try to emotionally distance themselves from individuals who violate social rules and expectations and that not showing mimicry is a means to do so. The results also show that emotional mimicry is top-down modulated by social context.

Communication: **Nelson Nicole - Expressive behaviour varies based on who you're with, and how close you feel to them**

Abstract: Effective emotional communication is essential for navigating social interactions, with facial expressions and hand gestures serving as key channels for conveying emotional messages. While previous research has examined the impact of social context on emotional expressions, particularly in Western cultures, detailed investigations into specific facial movements and gestures influenced by audience presence, and their comparison across different valence contexts and culture, remain scarce. Addressing this gap, our study aimed to explore the effect of a social audience and valence contexts on the use of facial expressions and hand gestures among Ugandan and UK participants in response to various emotion-inducing stimuli. Overall, N= 80 UK and N = 97 Ugandan participants were video-recorded while watching amusing, fearful, or neutral video clips under both alone and social conditions. We utilized automated remote tracking to identify specific facial movements and applied manual gesture coding to detect emotional hand gestures exhibited during these conditions. Our findings revealed that in both populations, amusing and fearful stimuli elicited increased facial and gestural movements compared to neutral stimuli, confirming the role of these expressions in emotional responding. Furthermore, in both populations, the presence of an audience, represented by another familiar person, facilitated greater movements in lower facial areas and increased gesture use, highlighting the influence of the social context on emotional signalling. Critically, however, a comparison between Ugandan and UK participants indicated a stronger audience effect on positive emotional expression in Uganda compared to the UK, suggesting cultural differences especially in positive valence contexts. Overall, our study sheds light on the nuanced interplay between social/valence contexts and emotional expressions, enriching our understanding of human emotions across diverse cultural contexts and providing valuable resources for future investigations into human emotional communication.

Communication: **Heesen Raphaela - A cross-cultural investigation of the impact of social context on human emotional face and hand movements in Uganda and the UK**

Abstract: Emotion expressions are determined by much more than just emotion. For example, the presence of another person, or the quality of the relationship between people, can substantially alter expressive behavior. We examined how expressive behavior varied in the presence of different people (friends and strangers) compared to alone (Study 1) and then tested whether the social closeness of two people influenced this variation (Study 2). In Study 1, participants watched emotion eliciting videos alongside a friend, a stranger, or alone, and reported their emotional experiences while their expressions were surreptitiously filmed. These expressions were then rated by naive viewers. We found that participants who were with friends produced more recognizable, positively valenced, and higher arousal expressions than participants alone

or with a stranger. Expressive behavior was similar for participants who were alone and those who were with a stranger. In Study 2, we induced social closeness between pairs of strangers by having participants complete a self-disclosure task together before viewing the emotion eliciting videos. Participants who felt greater social closeness produced expressions that were higher in arousal, but social closeness did not influence recognizability or valence of expressions.

Session	Parallel Session 6
Track	T5
Time	16:05 - 17:05
Type	Symposium
Title	Intrapersonal and Interpersonal Emotion Regulation: Mechanisms, Cultural Perspectives, and Practical Applications - Chair: Sarah A. Walker
Abstract	NA

Communication: **Walker Sarah A. - Situational Influences on Interpersonal Emotion Regulation Strategies Among Romantic Partners**

Communication: **Polias Shayne G. - Interpersonal Emotion Regulation Across Cultures: Exploring Its Impact on Well-Being and Social Dynamics**

Communication: **Chen Yuhui - Daily-Life Benefits of Interpersonal Affect Improvement: An Ecological Momentary Assessment Study of Depression and Healthy Controls**

Communication: **Tornquist Michelle - Assessing the impact of a four-week cognitive reappraisal and integrative emotion regulation intervention on goal attainment**

Communication: **López-Pérez Belén - Interpersonal Emotion Regulation as an Intervention: Can Making Others Feel Better Improve Our Own Well-Being?**

Session	Parallel Session 7
Track	T1
Time	11:00 - 11:45
Type	Talks
Title	What New Technologies Have To Offer the Science of Emotions Chair: Jens Lange

Communication: **Lange Jens - Investigating the social functions of emotions with agent-based modeling: The case of envy**

Abstract: Emotions have social functions. They help people deal with social situations and thereby shape social structures at interpersonal, group, and cultural levels. These social structures, in turn, feed back into emotions, establishing repeated, bivariate relationships between specific emotional interactions and the resulting social structures that they shape. Still, emotions sometimes fail to result in functional effects and corresponding social structures. Given these complexities, it remains challenging, or even impossible, to predict how emotional micro processes will manifest in macro patterns over time. Investigating such complex phenomena requires methodological approaches beyond common psychological designs, because they are limited in scope and the timespan they can cover. In other social sciences, researchers instead use agent-based modeling (ABM). In ABM, researchers equip virtual agents and their environment with various characteristics as well as rules for their interaction. They can then simulate which social structures emerge in this virtual world. My goal is to show how one can use ABM to investigate the social functions of emotions. I will focus on the social function of envy. Research concludes that envy functions to level differences in social rank between people. Over time, envious interactions should, hence, manifest in a more equal society. Testing this theorizing, I incorporated established micro processes of envy in an ABM. In the ABM, agents accumulate wealth by moving around in a virtual world. They compare their current wealth to that of other agents and react with envious action tendencies. Advancing theorizing, extensive simulations show that envy sometimes decreases inequality (especially when envy motivates agents to harm others' movements) but sometimes increases it (especially when envy motivates agents to improve their effort to accumulate wealth). In sum, I argue that ABM is a vital tool to investigate the social functions of emotions such as envy.

Communication: **Hollis Anna - AI and Autism: Assessing the Accessibility and Bias in Digital Companions**

Abstract: Recently, there has been a significant rise in interest in the use of technology to alleviate loneliness through conversational agents such as chatbots. Some developers of virtual companions, driven by advances in artificial intelligence and affective computing, are increasingly claiming to offer empathic support systems as a product. These technologies could hold great promise but face questions about their theoretical foundations, even when considering neurotypical

users. The lack of consensus around appropriate emotional responses for a chatbot in a given scenario becomes even more stark when used by neurodivergent individuals. It has been argued that autistic people, who are statistically more likely to experience chronic loneliness compared to neurotypical peers, could be particularly drawn to these virtual systems. Yet current digital interventions are rarely designed with neurodiversity in mind, raising concerns about potential ingrained biases. These systems are frequently coded to respond to neurotypical facial scenarios and social cues, which may limit their effectiveness and accessibility for neurodivergent users, leading to mismatched expectations and potential exclusion. This study investigates these issues through a survey exploring how autistic individuals engage with virtual agents and emotional AI. The survey gathers quantitative and qualitative data on preferences, challenges, and experiences of autistic adults. By adapting established scales for virtual agents, this research assesses attitudes towards humanlike virtual agents, trust in empathic AI, and anxiety in interactions with virtual companions. It also captures how autistic users perceive emotional support from chatbots (both now and in the future) and whether these technologies can align with preferred communication styles. The findings will offer insights into how emotional AI can be better developed to engage with the diverse experiences of autistic individuals, while contributing to ongoing interdisciplinary research into the socio-cultural implications of affective computing and empathic AI.

Communication: **Sağlam Büşra - Exploring Digital Emotion Culture: A Walkthrough of Emotional Affordances on Social Media Platforms**
Abstract: Drawing on a social constructivist perspective, this study emphasizes the role of digital media as a cultural socialization agent that contributes to the construction of social reality, including emotions. It argues that digital media goes beyond merely conveying norms, values, and rules about emotions and actively creates what I call digital emotion culture by deconstructing and reconstructing conventional emotion codes and practices. By adapting Light et al.'s (2018) walkthrough method to examine platform affordances from an emotion-centered perspective, it aims to identify the emotional affordances of three widely used social networking platforms—Instagram, X (formerly Twitter), and TikTok—and questions how these affordances transform emotional experiences and expressions in the digital context. This study offers a detailed classification of emotion-related platform affordances, highlighting their discrete and contextual dimensions. The analysis reveals that the affordances on a social networking platform enable and constrain particular user experiences not only in practical but also in emotional terms. However, while the presence and absence of certain platform affordances can elicit a wide range of emotions in users, the ways in which emotions are expressed on these platforms can be quite standardized compared to the variety of experienced emotions. The prioritization of rapidity and visibility, driven by platform affordances that favor high and constant interactions, leads most platform users to opt for ready-made, formulaic, and borrowed emotional expressions that lack depth and true emotional engagement over genuine and sophisticated displays of emotion. Although it does not necessarily prevent authentic user interventions, this pattern fosters more of a digital emotion culture that redefines the traditional norms, values, beliefs, rules, and even vocabularies about emotions, complying with the fast-paced, performative, and visibility-driven nature of digital platforms, resulting in the reduction of emotional expression to

easily consumable, shareable, and algorithmically favored formats. Reference: Light, B., Burgess, J., & Duguay, S. (2018). The walkthrough method: An approach to the study of apps. New Media & Society, 20(3), 881-900. https://doi.org/10.1177/1461444816675438

Communication: **Kaiser Jakob - Emotional Side of Innovation: What Shapes Our Hopes and Fears About New Technologies?**

Abstract: As technological innovations continue to transform our personal and professional lives, people experience a wide range of emotional responses—ranging from excitement and hope about the potential of new technologies to anxiety and fear about their risks. These emotional reactions play a crucial role in shaping public acceptance, adoption, and resistance to new technologies. Understanding what drives these feelings is essential to ensure that technological change is not only effective but also psychologically and socially sustainable. In this study, we investigate how socioeconomic factors and personal values shape individuals' hopes and fears regarding technological change. We conducted a large-scale survey (n = 7,000) across seven culturally and economically diverse countries (USA, UK, Germany, Japan, Italy, Brazil, South Africa), using representative national samples by age and gender. Participants evaluated their expectations about the impact of technological advancements in various life domains over the coming years, indicating whether they felt hopeful or concerned. Additionally, they completed the Individual Reflexive Value questionnaire (IRV), a validated measure of general personal values. Our findings reveal significant cross-national differences in emotional responses to technology: participants from emerging economies (particularly Brazil and South Africa) expressed significantly greater hope and optimism than those from more developed nations. Across countries, younger individuals, those with higher household incomes, and those with higher educational attainment were more likely to express positive feelings about technological change. Importantly, personal values played a stronger role than socioeconomic factors in shaping technology optimism. In particular, individuals with a strong career/status orientation were the most optimistic, anticipating that technological advancements would improve both their personal and societal well-being. This research highlights the psychological and emotional dimensions of technological change, emphasizing that attitudes toward technology are not merely rational assessments of risks and benefits but are deeply intertwined with personal values, social context, and emotional expectations.

Session	Parallel Session 7
Track	T2
Time	11:00 - 11:45
Type	Talks
Title	Exploring emotional dynamics Chair: Fernando Tonini

Communication: **Tonini Fernando - Valence, Arousal, and Dominance in Obese and Post-Treatment Groups Exposed to Food Stimuli**

Abstract: This study investigated differences in the emotional dimensions of valence, arousal, and dominance elicited by exposure to food and non-food images among three participant groups: obese patients, obese patients in the maintenance phase following treatment, and non-obese controls. Using the International Affective Picture System (IAPS), we examined relationships and differences in perceived emotions across these groups in response to food and non-food stimuli. The sample included 52 obese patients (Mean Body Mass Index [BMI] = 38.07), 54 patients undergoing weight maintenance treatment (or who had successfully maintained a healthy BMI 30; Mean BMI = 24.08), and 50 non-obese controls (Mean BMI = 20.08). All groups were exposed to 60 images (30 food-related and 30 non-food), matched for emotional dimension scores (arousal, valence, dominance). Participants rated the complete set of images. Results indicated that obese patients and maintenance-phase patients exhibited higher positive valence toward stimuli overall compared to controls. Arousal scores were higher across all groups for food-related stimuli versus non-food stimuli. Regarding dominance, controls reported a significantly greater sense of control over stimuli overall than the other two groups. Maintenance-phase patients and obese patients scored similarly in perceived control over non-food stimuli; however, maintenance-phase patients assigned higher control scores than obese patients to food-related stimuli. These findings suggest that differences in emotional responses to food stimuli among the groups center on dominance—specifically, the perceived control over the activated emotional response. Thus, the key distinction between obese patients and those in the maintenance phase lies in the increased sense of perceived emotional control, which appears critical for sustained weight management post-treatment.

Communication: **Baran Hasan Deniz - Feelings of Distant Past: Emotionally Saturated Autobiographical Memories of Shame and Pride**

Abstract: The objective of this study was to examine the impact of age and cultural orientation on pride- and shame-related autobiographical memories. The data was collected from 179 participants, comprising university students and their older relatives, and was collected online in two phases. In the first phase, participants were instructed to recall and write down memories associated with either pride or shame, followed by responding to phenomenological questions about their recollections. The second phase assessed participants' cultural orientation and

self-conscious affectivity. The content of participants' memory narratives was reviewed to detect their memory characteristics. Differences in memory characteristics between age groups were analyzed for each emotion type. Analyses revealed that the emotional intensity of the older adults was higher than that of the younger adults in pride-related memories but not in shame-related ones. It was also shown that older adults used a greater number of self- and other-referential statements in both pride- and shame-related memories compared to their younger counterparts, even after accounting for self-conscious affectivity, emotional intensity, and cultural orientation. However, there was no difference in emotion-referential words between age groups in either pride- or shame-related memories. Moreover, older adults preferred to report social narratives instead of individual narratives for both their pride- and shame-related memories. Further analyses were conducted to examine memory differences between emotion types. Results showed that emotional intensity and emotion-referential statements were higher in pride-related memories for both older and younger adults. Additionally, independent of age groups, pride-related memories contained a higher frequency of self-referential statements, emotion-referential statements, and emotional intensity than shame-related memories. Overall, these findings suggest that age influences the characteristics of emotionally saturated autobiographical memories independently of cultural orientation and self-conscious affectivity.

Communication: **Basu Sweta - Reliability of measuring metacognition of emotions**
Abstract: Metacognition refers to an individual's ability to evaluate their own cognitive processes. This is typically measured using Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) analysis, which utilizes confidence ratings and correct/incorrect judgments. Unlike perceptual judgments, emotions lack clear normative benchmarks, making accuracy assessments complex. To address this, we developed a novel approach for computing Area Under the ROC Curve (AUROC) values to assess emotional metacognitive sensitivity, which refers to one's capacity to gauge their awareness of their own emotions. This study examines two slightly different measures of emotional metacognition and evaluates their test-retest reliability. Twenty-eight participants were shown 120 emotional images from the IAPS and NAPS databases over two sessions. Each session had two blocks in which participants rated differently. In the first block, participants completed a two-alternative forced-choice (2AFC) task based on a preexisting method, where correct answers were determined using database-derived values, paired with confidence ratings to calculate meta-d' and AUROC. In the second block, participants rated NAPS images on valence, arousal, familiarity, and their confidence on a 100-point scale for 60 images. They also provided ratings of how they believed others would feel for valence and arousal. Four normative measures were compared: (1) mean IAPS database ratings, (2) average ratings from all participants, (3) average ratings of others' feelings, and (4) individual ratings of others' feelings. The two sessions had a minimum two-month gap. For our method, participants showed significant correlations between sessions for all four normative measures, particularly when using participants' own averaged ratings (ρ= 0.512 and 0.505 for valence and arousal respectively), indicating promising test-retest reliability for measuring emotional metacognitive sensitivity. However, the 2AFC task showed no significant correlations across the two sessions indicating its lesser efficacy. Our method, using ratings of participants, provides a consistent and promising approach to measuring emotional metacognitive sensitivity by incorporating normative standards.

Communication: **Besson Théo - Moderation of Evaluative Conditioning by Emotional Processing Indicators**

Abstract: Evaluative conditioning (EC) is a key mechanism of affective learning, through which a neutral stimulus acquires emotional valence after repeated pairing with an emotionally charged stimulus. While this phenomenon is well documented, the underlying processes remain debated, particularly regarding the role of individual differences in emotional processing and regulation. Our study examines how several emotional processing indicators—emotional regulation, emotional reactivity, and beliefs about emotions—affect EC. According to affective processing models, these factors could modulate the intensity of evaluative learning through two main mechanisms: (1) the perception of the valence of affective stimuli and (2) the memory of contingencies between neutral and affective stimuli. Differences in emotional regulation abilities and sensitivity may thus influence the EC effect. First, participants completed several questionnaires assessing these emotional processing indicators. They then took part in an EC paradigm in which neutral stimuli were paired with positive or negative images, followed by an evaluation of their valence. Analysis using linear mixed models revealed that several of these indicators moderate the learning effect, either by amplifying or diminishing it. These findings provide new insights into the impact of individual differences on affective learning, shedding light on the mechanisms underlying EC and its implications in clinical and social psychology.

Session	Parallel Session 7
Track	T3
Time	11:00 - 11:45
Type	Symposium
Title	Make a move: What body motion can tell us about emotion – or not - Chair: Johannes Keck

Abstract: Expression of emotional states through our body has been focused on facial expressions, while the rest of our body might carry expressions of emotional states and communicate emotion to others on another level. But how much are body movements actually related to what the person with that body feels and what others, seeing that body move think it expresses? This symposium provides diverse perspectives on how emotion might be reflected in body motion. Two talks that focus on detailed aspects of emotional body motion perception are embraced by two talks that focus on the communicative aspect of emotional body motion, in performance and in conversation. Nicola Hyland will set the stage by providing an insight into the way that emotional experiences are viewed in the cultural world of Māori, integrating ways of sensing and moving for performance. From this, the session will then move into the technical aspects of body movement perception, with Liam Crowley-de Thierry describing a study that investigates the effect of form and motion cues on the perception of motion from gait based on body motion recordings shown as moving avatars. Johannes Keck will follow this up by providing a deeper view on the way that our brain processes body motion inferred from minimal information based on point-light-displays. Coming back to the communicative view on emotional body motion, the last talk by Hedwig Eisenbarth will describe a study investigating how body motion in form of physical distance and facial mimicry in combination with personality traits shapes feeling of closeness and emotional experiences. By including different cultural views and methods of investigation, this interdisciplinary session aims to open a discussion for connecting different views on emotion expression in body motion.

Communication: **Keck Johannes - The role of the Action Observation Network in perceiving affective body movements**

Abstract: Humans effortlessly infer emotions from body movements in social interactions. For instance, someone gesturing aggressively may appear angry, while another looking down might seem concerned. This ability to perceive emotional valence from body movements is well documented, yet the neural mechanisms supporting this process remain debated. In particular, the role of the action observation network (AON) and regions associated with valence processing in interpreting emotional interactions from body movements is not fully understood.This study investigates which cortical areas encode emotional valence in body movements and whether this is reflected in activation magnitude or in distinct neural patterns. Using fMRI, we examined brain

activity in 20 participants as they viewed emotional interactions presented as point-light displays. Afterward, they rated valence on an 11-point Likert scale (-5 to +5). We applied parametric modulation analysis to determine whether intensity ratings corresponded with brain activity increases and representational similarity analysis as well as multivoxel pattern analysis to explore neural representations and their relation to perceived positivity and negativity.Our results indicate that within the AON, particularly the inferior parietal lobule (IPL), neural patterns reflect a distinctive neural code underlying the observation of positive and negative scenes as well as valence impressions of observed interactions. However, regions traditionally associated with valence processing exhibit less structured similarities between corresponding brain patterns and perceived valence. Additionally, we found no significant correlation between activation magnitude in either the AON or valence-sensitive areas and perceived emotional valence.These findings highlight the IPL's critical role in decoding emotional valence from biological motion, emphasizing its function in interpreting social interactions. This research enhances our understanding of how the brain processes affective body movements and provides insight into the distinct contributions of neural structures in the AON.

Communication: **Crowley-de Thierry Liam - Differential Effect of Form and Motion Cues on the Perception of Emotion from Gait**
Abstract: Although considerable research has explored the perception of emotion from facial and vocal expressions, debates persist about the relative contributions of motion dynamics versus static form cues in conveying affect through bodily movement. This study investigated how the perception of emotion from gait is influenced by the amount of motiondynamic information available. We recorded motion capture data of a professional actor walking in six emotional styles (Neutral, Anger, Disgust, Fear, Joy, Sadness), each performed at seven embodiment levels derived from a dramaturgical and Te Ao Māori adaptation of Jacques Lecoq's "levels of tension." Using a computerrendered avatar, we created stimuli with eight different durations, ranging from a single static frame to 10-second clips. A total of 504 participants, recruited online, each viewed 20 randomly assigned clips and identified which emotion they perceived, rated its intensity, and provided confidence ratings. Analysis using a mixedeffects binomial regression revealed an overall classification accuracy of 27%, which was above chance (16.7%). Emotions differed substantially in recognizability: Anger, Fear, and Sadness were correctly identified more often than Disgust and Joy, which fell significantly below chance at most levels. Neutral was recognized at abovechance levels in shortduration conditions, although its identification decreased as more temporal information became available—suggesting a potential "neutral bias" for minimal motion displays. Critically, extending the duration of the stimuli improved recognition for Fear and Sadness, indicating a beneficial role for motion cues in disambiguating these emotions, while having no effect on Anger and Joy. Anger, Disgust, Fear, and Joy were more accurately perceived when the actor used higher embodiment levels, suggesting that more exaggerated postural and dynamic cues better influenced the perception of emotion. These results underscore the complementary roles of form and motion signals in emotion perception.

Communication: **Hyland Nicola - Making sense of what we can't see: performing emotion from a Māori lens**

Abstract: In te ao Māori (the Māori world view), human senses are understood as embodied experiences of simultaneity, synchronicity and interspersion – something more akin to the concept of synaesthesia. The term 'rongo' denotes not only the western senses of sight, smell, taste, touch and sound, but as Nathan Matamua, Te Rā Moriarty and Natasha Tassell-Matamua state, also includes "senses emanating from hinengaro (mind), puku (stomach), ngakau (heart), manawa (pulse), wairua (spirit) and whatumanawa (the inner eye)". Drawing on Dell and Smith, they speak to the concept of "the whole body listening":"where our sensors take in external information as events occurring outside the body, which we then interpret and ascribe meaning to. Such embodied sense-making extends western understandings, which are postulated as brain or mind-centred of how knowledge can be produced, to include ngakau-centred (heart-centred) understandings (Smith, 2008) that evoke the whole body to 'listen.'" (2023: 90)This expansive corpus of extrasensory embodied emotional states has been vital to the work we produced for the Wiri Project. What the data from the Wiri Project reveals is how an actor feels, as they perform, and just after they perform, specific emotions through movement. My research focuses specifically on the ways these depictions of emotion were informed by Māori storytelling as evoking relationships between sense and emotion. This seminar will discuss the creation of TE KAUPAE WHITU o WHAKATINANATANGA – the SEVEN LEVELS of EMBODIMENT as a extrasensory framework for designing performances of emotion in the Wiri Project.

Communication: **Eisenbarth Hedwig - Moving closer: How physical distance varies with feelings of closeness, facial mimicry and psychopathic personality**
Abstract: Regulating the personal space is an important feature in social interactions and seems to depend on context and individual characteristics. In addition, variations in expressing emotional states and reading them in an interaction partner might be crucial for how people high on psychopathic personality traits create feelings of closeness. But how do people regulate personal distance and facial mimicry in interpersonal interactions, depending on how well they know each other and their psychopathic personality traits? We investigated those interactions in 34 dyads of strangers and familiar individuals who were tasked to chat about two positive and two negative life events. Motion capture and facial expression recordings tracked the interactions and participants reported emotional valence and intensity, feelings of closeness before and after the task, as well as their psychopathic personality traits. Feelings of closeness increased in both types of dyads but were lower at the start of the interaction for strangers, and feelings of closeness were lower for those with higher levels of coldheartedness psychopathic traits. Facial mimicry will be extracted based on automated emotion categorization. Further analyses will use linear mixed models to test the effect of psychopathic traits, familiarity, ratings of emotional valence, emotional intensity and facial mimicry on feelings of closeness. Results will contribute to understanding how facial and body movement in social interactions contribute to social closeness feelings when individuals varying in psychopathic traits interact.

Session	Parallel Session 8
Track	T1
Time	13:15 - 14:00
Type	Talks
Title	(Re)Appraisal Dynamics and Strategies Chair: Andero Uusberg

Communication: **Mailliez Mélody - Appraisal of certainty's effect on information processing: Attempted replications of Tiedens and Linton (2011) findings.**

Abstract: An extensive body of research has examined the effects of unrelated emotions (incidental emotions) on judgments and decisions through their constituent appraisals. Tiedens and Linton (2001) pioneered research showing that incidental emotions associated with a high degree on the appraisal of certainty (e.g., joy, anger) trigger heuristic processing whereas those associated with a low degree on the appraisal of certainty (e.g., hope, fear) trigger a more deliberative processing. However, several researchers failed to show any mediation of the link between incidental emotions and decisions through the appraisal of certainty. It is then of particular relevance to deepen the role of the appraisal of certainty in such relation since there seems to be a working assumption in much of the field that the certainty appraisal modulates judgments and decisions according to the information processing that is supposed to trigger. In three preregistered studies (Nstudy 1 = 318; Nstudy 2 = 736, Nstudy 3 = 500), we attempted to replicate the seminal results of Tiedens and Linton (2001). We did not find an effect of the appraisal of certainty on judgements and decisions in any of these three studies. Further investigations are then needed to disentangle whether the repeated absence of effects is the consequence of methodological considerations or whether it is necessary to consider other appraisal dimensions as a determinant of information processing triggered by incidental emotions (e.g., appraisal of control or an interaction between certainty and control). In two preregistered studies (ongoing data collection), we are examining the role of personal need for structure as a potential moderateur of the relationship between the appraisal of ceratinty and the leading type of information triggered.

Communication: **Uusberg Andero - Don't miss the forest or the trees: A random forest exploration of appraisal shifts in reappraisal**

Abstract: Reappraisal is a bit like machine learning - it works, but it is hard to know how, as people can shift their thinking in many ways. Reappraisal can be made more interpretable by measuring appraisal shifts, or changes in the abstract motivational meaning of situations. We tested if random forest machine learning can capture the potentially non-linear, interactive, and idiosyncratic ways in which appraisal shifts can produce emotion change. 510 online participants (mean age = 38.5, 50% male) read 4 illustrated vignettes and rated their affect and 22 appraisals before and after using reappraisal. An honest random forest achieved moderate accuracy

in predicting valence change from appraisal shifts (85% training data R2 = .51; test R2 = .48). This exceeded the accuracy of predictions of post reappraisal affect by a model trained on pre-reappraisal ratings. Based on variable importance estimates, it was most helpful to increase general congruence (20,7% of splits in all decision trees), positive prediction error (13.1%), outlook congruence (9.0%), general controllability (8.4%), and fairness (6.2%) and to reduce negative prediction error appraisal (16,6%). Partial dependence estimates revealed that several appraisal shifts had non-linear relationships with valence resembling a step function (e.g. negative prediction error) or a V-shape (e.g. relevance for identity). Interactions between appraisal shifts had only a limited impact (Friedman's H2 = 6.5%). Using the leaves of a surrogate decision tree as indicators of reappraisal style, we found small relationships with existing measures of appraisal style, reappraisal style, and personality. Overall, random forests appear promising for extracting appraisal shifts from large datasets.

Communication: **Uusberg Helen - Appraisal Variability: A Window into the Workings of Reappraisal**

Abstract: The variability of appraisal profiles shapes affective experiences, yet its role in reappraisal remains unclear. We examined how reappraisal aimed at increasing positive affect influences appraisal variability across positive, neutral, and negative situations. In laboratory study S1 (N = 70) and online study S2 (N = 158), participants viewed and reappraised affective images while rating their subjective experience and appraisals along key dimensions of relevance, congruence, outlook congruence, accountability, certainty, and controllability. Prior analyses confirmed that reappraisal was effective and involved appraisal shifts. To quantify appraisal variability, we used K-means clustering to identify distinct appraisal profiles (21 in S1, 30 in S2) and computed Gini coefficients representing the distribution of these profiles within each 3-by-2 design cell for each participant. A lower Gini score indicates higher appraisal variability (i.e., a wider range of profiles is used to appraise the same set of stimuli). In both studies, neutral images showed the highest variability (S1: .797 ± .092, S2: .850 ± .074; mean Gini and SD), followed by positive (.823 ± .082, .868 ± .067) and negative (.830 ± .080, .863 ± .060) images. The effect of reappraisal depended on stimulus valence (ps < .01): reappraisal significantly reduced variability for neutral (d = -.046, -.043) and positive (-.063; -.043) but not for negative (.022; -.009ns) images. S2's larger sample allowed us to also examine how appraisal variability relates to reappraisal success. We correlated changes in Gini coefficients with changes in positive and negative affect from the view to the reappraise condition. Participants who reduced appraisal variability more during reappraisal showed greater reappraisal success for negative (r = .40, p < .001) and neutral (r = .23, p < .01) stimuli. These findings suggest that it may be beneficial for reappraisal to rely on a smaller set of dominant interpretations. They also highlight the potential of appraisal profiles to elucidate the cognitive mechanisms of reappraisal.

Communication: **Gullotta Mathew- Good liars: Emotional intelligence in the ability to lie**

Abstract: Emotion is thought to play a critical role in deception, with most deception theories proposing that effective deceivers must manage their own emotions while influencing others' emotional states. This study (N = 175) addresses this complex interaction by exploring how emotional intelligence relate to deceptive abilities on a range of deception tasks. Participants

completed: (1) a modified prisoner dilemma game involving lying for monetary gain (an innovation that studies deception under realistic, low-stakes conditions); and (2) instructed lying (versus truth telling) about personal narrative and the descriptions of images. Our analysis included measures of cognitive ability, emotional intelligence, and personality traits, applying signal detection theory to evaluate the effectiveness of lies. Pre-registered hypotheses (https://aspredicted.org/c7bk-yc6f.pdf) include that lying ability will relate greater ability emotional intelligence and trait emotional intelligence. This research expands our understanding of the liar and highlights the role of person-level factors in deceptive ability.

Session	Parallel Session 8
Track	T2
Time	13:15 - 13:45
Type	Symposium
Title	Innovative methods to study emotion dynamics in daily life - Chair: Marieke Schreuder
Abstract	NA

Communication: **Schreuder Marieke J. - Bouncing back from emotional ups and downs: Insights in emotional recovery using survival analyses of burst ESM data**

Communication: **Jacobsen Peer Ole - A Meaningful Measure for Affective Inertia in Continuous Affect Ratings**

Communication: **Versyp Otto - A meta-study of perceived versus actual partner behaviors, thoughts, and emotions in relation to mood**

Session	Parallel Session 8
Track	T3
Time	13:15 - 14:00
Type	Symposium
Title	Emotion Regulation in the Lab and in Everyday Life - Chair: Shimrit Daches

| Abstract | Emotion regulation plays a critical role in shaping human experiences, social interactions, and well-being. This symposium integrates diverse research perspectives to explore how emotion regulation manifests across contexts, cultures, and interventions, highlighting its relevance to personal relationships, mental health, and goal attainment. By linking these talks, we provide a comprehensive understanding of how individuals regulate emotions within themselves and across interpersonal settings, shedding light on both the benefits and potential drawbacks of these processes. The first talk examines how situational appraisals influence emotion regulation strategies between romantic partners. By considering both partners' perspectives, this research enhances our understanding of dyadic emotion co-regulation and its perceived effectiveness. The second talk extends this discussion cross-culturally, exploring how emotion regulation tendencies differ across the UK and the Philippines. These findings emphasise the importance of cultural context in shaping interpersonal emotion regulation strategies and their impact on social well-being. Building on this, the third talk employs an ecological momentary assessment approach to examine the daily-life benefits of interpersonal affect improvement, particularly among individuals with depression. This research provides valuable insights into the nuanced effects of IER in real-world settings, including its role in fostering social connectedness and potential emotional costs. The fourth talk shifts the focus to goal attainment and intrapersonal emotion regulation, demonstrating that cognitive reappraisal and integrative emotion regulation interventions can enhance motivation and success in achieving personal goals. Finally, the fifth talk evaluates interpersonal emotion regulation as an intentional intervention, showing that engaging in emotion regulation for others can improve one's own well-being in the short-term with the effect being mediated by increased effort and the perceived success of interactions. By linking these studies, this symposium offers an integrative perspective on the mechanisms, cross-cultural dimensions, and practical applications of intra- and interpersonal emotion regulation. |

Communication: **Daches Shimrit - Successful Mood Repair in the Laboratory Predicts Successful Mood Repair in Daily Life**

Abstract: People in romantic relationships frequently make attempts to regulate each other's emotions (known as extrinsic emotion regulation). The current study examines a) how situation appraisals influence which regulation strategies people use to regulate their partner's (target's) emotions, b) how the target's situation appraisals influence their perceived effectiveness of the

regulation attempt and c) whether the target's perception of regulation strategy moderates the relationship between their situation appraisal and the perceived effectiveness of the regulation attempt. In this study, 150 couples (300 individuals) were recruited from Prolific and reported on a recent emotional situation from the perspective of either: a) the target (whose partner tried to regulate their emotions) or b) the regulator (who tried to regulate their partner's emotions). The target's text description of a recent emotional situation was sent to the regulator to ensure that both members of the dyad were responding to the same situation. Both target and regulator rated: a) 4 situation appraisals (challenge, control-self, control-others, and uncontrollability), b) how much the regulator used 8 strategies (expressive suppression, downward comparison, distraction, direct action, humor, positive reappraisal, receptive listening, and valuing), and c) the perceived effectiveness of the regulation attempt. By examining both partners' perspectives and controlling for relationship length, this study aims to advance understanding of dyadic emotion co-regulation. Expected results and potential implications for dyadic emotion regulation within romantic relationships will be explored.

Communication: **Pruessner Luise - Emotion Regulation Flexibility: From the Laboratory to Everyday Life**

Abstract: Research on interpersonal emotion regulation—the process of influencing others' emotions—has gained traction in emotion regulation studies. This process can take two forms: affect improvement (enhancing others' positive emotions) or affect worsening (inducing or amplifying negative emotions). Despite increasing interest in this area, research on interpersonal emotion regulation (interpersonal ER) remains limited, particularly in cross-cultural studies. To address this gap, we examined the applicability of the Emotion Regulation of Others and Self (EROS) scale (Niven et al., 2011) in assessing individuals' general tendencies to improve others' emotions (affect improvement) or worsen them (affect worsening). We recruited 203 participants from the United Kingdom (UK) and 221 participants from the Philippines (PH). Measurement invariance testing demonstrated that EROS achieved configural, metric, and scalar invariance. This indicates that the scale maintains the same factor structure across countries and that participants from both cultures interpret its items similarly. To explore cross-cultural differences, we conducted an independent samples t-test comparing affect improvement (AI) and affect worsening (AW) between the two groups. Results showed that Filipino participants scored higher in both AI and AW, suggesting that cultural context influences how individuals regulate others' emotions. Given these differences, we further examined the associations between affect improvement and affect worsening with internalizing and externalizing behaviors, emotion dysregulation, disliking people, and prosociality. Findings revealed consistent relationships across both cultural groups: affect improvement was positively associated with prosociality and inversely related to interpersonal difficulties, while affect worsening was linked to externalizing behaviors and emotion dysregulation. However, only Filipino participants exhibited a positive relationship between affect worsening, internalizing behavior, and disliking people. This suggests that Filipinos' tendency toward affect worsening may stem from their own negative emotions or disapproval of others, underscoring cross-cultural variations in managing personal and interpersonal emotions.

Communication: **Tamm Gerly - Cognitive Foundations of Rumination in Everyday Life**

Abstract: While intrapersonal emotion regulation difficulties are well-documented in Major Depressive Disorder (MDD), the effects of interpersonal emotion regulation remain understudied, particularly in naturalistic settings. This study examines the benefits and potential costs of Interpersonal Affect Improvement (IAI)—actively attempting to comfort or uplift others—on well-being and social connectedness in individuals with MDD compared to healthy controls. Using ecological momentary assessment, 52 adults (26 with MDD and 26 matched controls) reported their engagement in IAI and momentary experiences of closeness and wellbeing (happiness, and life satisfaction) three times daily over 28 days. Results revealed that while individuals with MDD engaged less frequently in IAI, higher levels of IAI predicted increased momentary closeness, happiness, and life satisfaction across participants at the within-person level. Notably, the benefits to social connectedness were significantly stronger for individuals with MDD, though this group also experienced stronger negative spillover effects on (decreased levels) life satisfaction in subsequent time points. These findings, captured through real-time assessments in participants' natural environments, suggest that while individuals with MDD may face challenges in social functioning, engaging in IAI could serve as a valuable pathway for enhancing social connection, albeit with potential longer-term costs that warrant careful consideration in clinical applications.

Communication: **Cohen Noga - Training to Provide Emotional Support to Others as a Way to Enhance Resilience**

Abstract: People often fail at goal attainment, which can lead to poor mental and physical well-being outcomes. Although cross-sectional research indicates that adaptive emotion regulation strategies such as cognitive reappraisal (i.e., reinterpreting negative emotions) and integrative emotion regulation (i.e., paying attention to and understanding negative emotions) may facilitate goal attainment, no prior studies have tested whether manipulating these emotion regulation strategies promote goal attainment over time. The present study therefore tested the impact of a four-week cognitive reappraisal (CR) and integrative emotion regulation (IER) intervention on the attainment of physical exercise goals compared to an active no-regulation control condition. Participants (N = 142) stated a physical exercise goal they wanted to achieve and were randomly assigned to complete a CR, IER, or control exercise once per week for four weeks. Participants also completed measures of goal motivation, affect, individual differences in emotion regulation and self-control, goal effort, and goal attainment. Our key findings were that the CR and IER interventions enhanced goal effort and goal attainment compared to the control condition, although no differences in these outcomes were found between the CR and IER interventions. These findings were also supported by Bayes factors and remained significant after controlling for affect and individual differences in emotion regulation and self-control. This research suggests that brief interventions focused on reappraising negative emotions and paying attention to and understanding negative emotions are both effective in facilitating goal attainment.

Session	Parallel Session 9
Track	T1
Time	16:05 - 16:50
Type	Talks
Title	Interdisciplinary approaches to affective dynamics Chair: Joulia Smourtchkova

Communication: **Smortchkova Joulia - A challenge to perceptualist theories of emotion mindreading in philosophy**

Abstract: "Mindreading" refers to our ability to understand and attribute mental states to others by observing their behavior. A key debate among philosophers and psychologists concerns the mechanisms we use to comprehend others: How do we come to understand what they think simply from seeing how they behave? According to a family of views that can be called "the perceptualist approach to mindreading" (Zahavi, 2011; Krueger, 2014; Smith, 2017), we can directly perceive certain mental states from others' behavior without the need to reflect or to make inferences. To support this claim, philosophers often cite our ability to detect emotions from facial expressions and bodily posture as a clear case of perceiving mental states. In my presentation, I will critically examine some of the presuppositions underlying perceptualist theories, particularly their assumptions about the relationship between emotions and their behavioral expressions. I will focus on a crucial claim made by perceptualist theories of emotion mindreading: that emotions bear a special ontological relation to their manifestations (Smith, 2017). To employ a philosophical terminology, this means that the connection between an emotion as a mental state and its expression is constitutive rather than merely causal. If this holds, then observing a behavioral expression allows us to literally perceive the underlying emotional state, as the emotion is, in some sense, constituted by its manifestations. However, this perspective oversimplifies the complex nature of the relation between emotions and their expressions. In my presentation, I will challenge this assumption and explore a more nuanced understanding of the relationship between emotions and their expressions.

Communication: **Rogez Laurie - From Emotion to Expression: Behavioral Patterns and State-of-the-Art Consistency**

Abstract: The study of human emotions, particularly non-verbal expressions, continues to provide critical insights into how emotions manifest and are experienced. This research investigates the automatic production of Emotional Facial Expressions (EFE) during emotional induction through video clips. The primary objective is to build a database of video clips designed to elicit a wide range of emotions in adults, serving as stimuli for future projects. Additionally, the study aims to explore the complex interaction between emotional stimuli, consciously reported experiences, and spontaneous facial expressions. Participants viewed these emotion-inducing video clips and self-reported the intensity of their emotional experiences using a Likert scale.

Simultaneously, their spontaneous facial expressions were recorded, capturing the real-time interplay between self -reported emotional experiences and non-verbal responses. To further explore the impact of interindividual traits, on emotional expressions, participants completed assessments measuring empathy, emotional intelligence, and immersion tendencies. The results revealed that emotional contagion, in particular, plays a key role in influencing how participants experienced and expressed emotions. A detailed analysis of Action Units (AUs)—facial muscle movements associated with specific emotions—demonstrated notable differences across emotional categories. These findings were compared with existing literature to contribute to the refinement emotion modeling. Furthermore, a computational method was developed to analyze the temporal progression of AUs, providing valuable insights into the dynamic evolution of facial expressions during emotional episodes. These ongoing analyses aim to shed light on the temporal dynamics of emotions and their expression over time.

Communication: **Domenici Veronica - Changes in heart rate to aesthetic chills predict emotional complexity**
Abstract: Emotions are accompanied by changes in the autonomic nervous system, and the processing of these bodily sensations - also called interoception - is crucial for emotional awareness (Craig, 2002; Wiens, 2005). However, it remains unclear the extent to which changes in physiological activity and their perception relate to experiences of mixed affect (i.e., pleasantness/unpleasantness). Here, we use aesthetic chills as physiological markers of emotional peaks to explore how interoceptive processes shape conscious unipolar and mixed affective experiences. A total of 26 healthy participants (17F, Mage=28.1±3.7) watched nine validated video clips (e.g., motivational speeches) over approximately one hour, while heart rate (HR) was continuously recorded (256Hz). Participants pressed a button to indicate when they experienced chills, rating each on emotional intensity (from 1 to 10) and valence (positive/negative). ECG signal was filtered using a high pass (0.2Hz) and a notch filter (50Hz). For each video, R-peaks were detected and average HR was calculated. Two linear mixed effect models tested whether HR was higher for stimuli with chills with respect to those with no chills and whether ambivalent experiences were characterized by higher HR with respect to videos with unipolar valence. Participants reported an average of 19 chills, predominantly of positive valence (65.7%) and with a mean intensity of 6.2. HR was significantly higher during videos eliciting chills compared to those without (p-value < 0.001). Furthermore, videos inducing ambivalent experiences (i.e., both positive and negative chills) were associated with increased HR relative to unipolar states (p-value = 0.027). Our findings suggest that chills offer a unique lens into how bodily signals shape conscious emotional experiences. Chills characterized by heightened physiological arousal are a diagnostic feature of mixed affective states, suggesting that bodily reactions play a fundamental role in shaping complex emotions and may serve as physiological markers of ambivalence.

Communication: **Molina Laurence - Current progress in capturing real time emotions induced by exposome on human**
Abstract: Context: Exposome describe environmental exposures that an individual encounters throughout life, and how these exposures impact biology. Exposome have always been recognized to convey emotions leading to central/peripheral biological responses. Emotion

are short-term emotional state. Various molecular biomarkers (MBM) are associated to these emotional states and their concentrations vary rapidly after stimulation influenced by sympathetic/parasympathetic nervous system. Non-invasive objective assessment of emotions, without disturbing the participant with intrusive methodologies, represents a remarkable scientific undertaking. To date no molecular method is able of assessing and integrating the complexity of emotional human responses to a given exposome stimulation. Methodology: Saliva sampling is non-invasive and easy to collect. Further, salivary MBM show rapid turnover influenced by the central nervous system. We use saliva molecular assay and related explicite and implicite tests to perform objective evaluation of emotion. To assess emotions we analyze salivary MBM profiles before and after specific stimulation like fragrances, drinks or architectural environment exposure. All our studies are clinically compliant. Conclusions: Various exposome stimulations triggered emotional responses and variations in molecular BM concentrations in a volunteers population. Some participants seem more sensitive to given stimulations than others. Individual analysis show that some molecular BM profiles appear to be related to specific emotional responses. At population level, participants could be categorized according to their BM profiles. Our methodology is non-invasive, precise, robust and simple to implement. Thus, it could be use in many exposome induced emotional surveys.

Session	Parallel Session 9
Track	T2
Time	16:05 - 16:50
Type	Talks
Title	Embodiment and Emotional Expression Chair: Johnny Fontaine

Communication: **Amihai Liron - Facial expressions' activation and synchronization role in enjoyment and preferences during social interactions**

Abstract: Individuals' facial expressions often convey their mental and emotional states. While previous research has largely focused on testing this association in a non-social context, we focus on the social facets of these processes, as social interactions are a major part of our life. We conducted two projects aimed at testing the role of facial expressions and facial mimicry in shaping enjoyment and preference during social interactions. In the first project, participants listened to audio-clips with a friend or alone, while their facial expressions were recorded via Zoom. We found that the presence of a friend (vs. being alone) influenced enjoyment, amplified happy facial expressions intensity and synchronization, with greater synchronization correlating with increased enjoyment. The second project tested the yet unknown role of facial mimicry in preference formation. To do so, dyads of participants engaged in a task where in each trial participants had to listen and then choose between two movie synopses, while their facial muscle activity was recorded using wearable facial electromyography (EMG) electrodes. Results revealed that speaker-listener synchronization of facial muscles associated with positive emotions was linked with increased likelihood of selecting that synopsis, while synchronization in muscles associated with negative emotions predicted choosing the alternative synopsis. Second, listener's choice was better predicted by speaker-listener's facial mimicry than by individuals' facial expressions alone. By studying facial expressions in a social context, these two projects suggest a vital role for facial expressions and mimicry in enjoyment and preference formation, and in human communication in general.

Communication: **Wainio-Theberge Soren - Physical sources of emotional somatosensation measured by the bodily maps of emotion paradigm**

Abstract: Emotions evoke organism-wide changes in physiological processes, including changes in heart rate, respiration, blood pressure, and perspiration; they also ready the organism to perform complex movements and postures. Each of these processes produces somatosensory feedback, which is essential for the experience of emotions. Recently, an experimental task known as "bodily sensation maps" (BSM) has emerged as a way of measuring participants' subjective experience of emotional body sensations. However, the BSM paradigm is agnostic concerning the physical sources of the sensations participants report. Moreover, no study has yet measured the correspondence of these self-reported sensations with the actual physiological

events underlying them. We conducted a series of studies to address these questions: First, we conducted a qualitative "think-aloud" paradigm to explore the sources of sensations reported in the BSM paradigm. This revealed that reported sensations could be broadly divided into action-related proprioceptive sensations and internally-driven physiological sensations. We thus developed a version of the BSM paradigm separating these sources; preliminary findings suggest that greater relative action-related bodily experiences are associated with impulsivity and alexithymia. Finally, we assessed the correspondence of self-reported emotional body sensations with neurophysiological processes using an emotion induction paradigm while recording ECG, EMG, skin conductance, and EEG. In this study, participants read vignettes designed to evoke six emotions; they then rated how much they experienced each of the 6 emotions and completed the BSM task. Preliminary findings indicate that the reported emotional intensity was correlated with the spatial extent of colouration reported in the BSM task; changes in heart rate were also associated with rated emotional intensity and BSM colouring. Taken together, our findings provide a more detailed characterization of the relation between subjective emotional experiences and their underlying physiological processes, and validate and further refine current theories of embodied emotions and methods used in their research.

Communication: **Jain Riya - Gesture-restriction: Embodied emotion view**
Abstract: Gestures play a pragmatic, semantic, and temporal role in speech organization. They provide the speakers and listeners with a representational format in addition to speech, thus enriching communication. Emotions are embodied action-oriented representations. While gestures typically suggest action, feeling helplessness in a given situation may induce a state of "inaction" experienced during both encoding and recall- reflected in expressions such as 'My hands are tied', 'I couldn't do anything about it', 'Nothing can be done now'. This state of congruency emerged when gestures were restricted in the emotional context. This study examines the relationship between gestures and speech in an emotional context, specifically analyzing the effect of gesture restriction on speech rate and self-reported emotional intensity in two conditions: negative-valence (em)—encompassing sadness, fear, and anger, and neutral (nem)—daily routine; monologue speech. Seventy participants (age 19–23) volunteered and were divided into two groups: gesture-restricted (RG) and gesture-free (NRG). The total number of words and pause rates were calculated. Speech rate was significantly lower in the gesture-restricted group (M = 2.37, SD = 0.4) in em condition than in the gesture-free group (M=2.58, SD=0.59). Additionally, more participants in RG (N=21) rated their emotional intensity higher than in NRG (N=11). The nature of the narratives was counterbalanced. The findings suggest that gesture restriction enhances memory recall in emotional narratives associated with feelings of powerlessness, helplessness, or a freeze state, which sheds light on the role of gestures during encoding of such events. This also aligns with the literature that manipulated bodily states influence emotive behavior and associated cognitive processes. The study contributes to understanding the interplay between gestures, cognition, and emotion, offering insights into the role of gestures from the perspective of embodied emotion.

Communication: **Fontaine Johnny - Beyond bodily arousal**
Abstract: The valence-arousal model is one of the most important dimensional emotion models.

The current study investigates the underlying assumption that arousal is the most important dimension (beyond the valence dimension) that structures the experience of bodily reactions, as well as the experience of emotions during emotion episodes. Participants were asked to report on a recent emotion episode either in their work or private life where one of 10 emotions was salient (joy, pride, positive interpersonal emotions, anger, fear, sadness, negative self-conscious emotions, negative interpersonal emotions, compassion, and surprise). They then evaluated their emotional experiences on 81 emotion terms and 35 bodily reactions (as well as on indicators of appraisals, action tendencies, expressions, feelings, and regulation processes). All features were selected on the basis of extensive qualitative research. 2038 participants each reported one emotion episode (67% female, 48.2% older than 35 years). Exploratory Structural Equation modelling revealed an 11-factorial emotion structure (joy, pride, love, anger, fear, sadness, guilt, shame, hate, compassion, and startle) and an eight-factorial bodily reaction structure. These bodily reaction factors could be interpreted as heat, slowing down of heart beating and breathing, increasing of heart beating and breathing, dizziness and weakness, stomach/intestinal complaints, goosebumps and shivering, blushing, and a general bodily experience of energy combined with muscle relaxation. The general bodily experience of energy combined with muscle relaxation strongly differentiated positive from negative emotions. Each emotion was then further characterized by a specific pattern of bodily reactions. For instance, anger – but not hate – was characterized by an increase in heart beating and breathing, while hate – but not anger – was characterized by dizziness and weakness as well as stomach/intestinal complaints. There was no evidence that bodily arousal was the major dimension that differentiated emotional experiences beyond the valence dimension.

Session	Parallel Session 9
Track	T3
Time	16:05 - 17:05
Type	Symposium
Title	Emotions in Interactions: How Emotions Shape and Are Shaped by Social Dynamics - Chair: Alissa Von Großmann and Julia Freitag
Abstract	In the past decade, the gold standard for studying emotion dynamics has been to assess individuals' momentary emotions multiple times a day for several consecutive days. The resulting data illustrate how emotions fluctuate over time. Yet, momentary assessments are usually provided at random moments, at a frequency informed by feasibility rather than theory. As a consequence, this procedure does not necessarily capture meaningful emotional episodes, which compromises the signal in the data and inflates the noise. This symposium features four routes for improving the assessment of emotion dynamics by means of experience sampling methods. Firstly, Marieke Schreuder will discuss how combining classical sampling schemes with short-spaced burst assessments that are triggered whenever individuals report extreme emotions may aid our understanding of emotional recovery. Peer-Ole Jacobsen will then introduce another promising research design to study inertia, namely by means of intensity profile drawings, which reflect continuous time series. Third, Francesco Pupillo will discuss how a novel analytical framework inspired by reinforcement learning may aid our understanding of affect dynamics. Finally, Otto Versyp will challenge the common restriction to self-report data, illustrating to what extent momentary data collected from romantic partners may improve our understanding of individuals' emotion dynamics. Taken together, this symposium brings together four studies that all used innovative designs and statistical methods to improve our understanding of emotion dynamics. We hope that this inspires others to critically evaluate the conventional but imperfect approach to studying affect dynamics in daily life.

Communication: **Nöring Vanessa - Emotion, Interaction, Connection: A New Paradigm for Studying Social Dynamics**

Abstract: Bouncing back from emotional ups and downs: Insights in emotional recovery using survival analyses of burst ESM data Many experience sampling (ESM) studies suggested that high resilience is reflected by quickly recovering one's emotional baseline. However, the reliance on coarse data and the autocorrelation as a proxy for emotional recovery imposes assumptions that are unlikely to hold. Specifically, in almost all ESM studies, emotional recovery is assumed to (1) span hours or even days (rather than minutes), (2) unfold exponentially, and (3) be identical for emotional ups versus downs. This preregistered proof-of-concept study aimed to verify these assumptions by applying survival analyses to high-resolution ESM data. Adults (N=68)

participated in a three-week ESM study with eight assessments per day, complemented by short-spaced burst assessments that were triggered whenever participants reported relatively positive or negative emotions. Resilience was assessed at baseline (trait-level; TR) and daily (day-level; DR). Multilevel survival analyses showed that high DR predicted faster returns from negative emotions, but also delayed returns following positive emotions (exp(β)=1.32, p=0.006). Instead, TR did not relate to emotional recovery (exp(β)=0.85, p=0.067). These findings were generally robust across different sensitivity analyses. This illustrates how innovative ESM designs combined with time-to-event analyses may further our insight in emotional recovery and the timescale at which it unfolds.

Communication: **Grünjes Carlotta - Do Benefits of Social Interactions for Well-Being Differ Depending on Interaction Partner and Modality?**
Abstract: A Meaningful Measure for Affective Inertia in Continuous Affect Ratings Introduction: Affective inertia, or the degree to which one's current affective state is dependent on the previous one, is an important feature of affect dynamics and is considered relevant for well-being (e.g., depression). The dominant method to measure inertia involves applying autoregressive models to Experience Sampling Method (ESM) data. However, these data are often collected at discrete time points and may therefore not match affective dynamics' timescale. Recently, intensity profile drawings were proposed as a method to gather continuous affect data in ESM. How affective inertia can be computed from continuous data is, however, unknown. We aim to identify the best approach to capture affective inertia based on these data so that it captures the stable component and is able to explain depressive symptom severity.Method: 110 participants were beeped six times a day for seven days and indicated their positive and negative affect at each beep. From the second beep of each day on, participants provided an intensity profile drawing on how their affect evolved since the previous beep. Additionally, we assessed baseline depression. We consider multiple approaches to calculate affective inertia on the basis of these data. In particular, we will consider different timescales by comparing lag values from 15 to 150 minutes for the predictor variable. Further, we will consider results from all data as well as data based on subsets of drawings that showed a peak or valley to maximise predictor variable variance. We evaluate the different specifications with respect to how well the estimate generalises across time through cross-validation and its explanatory power for depression.Results: Analysis plans and code are currently being post-registered, and results will be available for the conference.Conclusion: The findings will indicate how to operationalise affective inertia from continuous affect data for future research on affect dynamics.

Communication: **Ngombe Nicola - Heart-to-Heart: Exploring Physiological Co-Regulation in Couples Across Distinct Emotional Contexts**
Abstract: A meta-study of perceived versus actual partner behaviors, thoughts, and emotions in relation to mood Emotions are central to human well-being and mental health, and are strongly shaped by social interactions. This seems above all true in the context of romantic relationships, where partners' emotions are thought to be shaped by their mutual behaviors, thoughts and feelings. Does this arise exclusively through how someone perceives their partner, or do the partner's (self-reported) behavior, thoughts, and feelings also matter to how one feels? In search

for the answer to this question we conducted a preregistered meta-study of 18 dyadic intensive longitudinal datasets (n = 3934, nobs = 110136) in which couples reported on how they feel, behave, and perceive their partner to behave in the context of daily life. Our findings reveal that when predicting how a person feels at a given moment, their partner-reported behaviors, thoughts and feelings explain additional variance over that person's perceptions of these behaviors, thoughts and feelings. These findings emphasize the fundamentally interpersonal nature of emotions and advocate for dyadic approaches that integrate both partners' perspectives to better understand the dynamics of people's and couple's emotions. In this talk, theoretical, clinical and methodological implications of these findings will be discussed.

Communication: **Von Großmann Alissa - If I Ask, Will You Tell Me? Perspective Seeking and Social Sharing of Emotion**

Communication: **Freitag Julia A. - Reading Minds or Reading Patterns: Schema Use in Younger and Older Adults' Empathic Accuracy**

Poster Abstracts

Title: **The Role of Integrative Emotion Regulation on Psychological Well-being: A Self-Determination Theory Perspective**

Authors: **Ataman Aslıhan**

Abstract: Given the well-established link between emotion regulation (ER) and mental health, adaptive ER processes are one of the fundamental areas of investigation in the clinical field. In this context, very recently, the concept of integrative emotion regulation (IER), which represents an open and accepting attitude towards emotional experiences and utilization of these experiences to guide behavior (Roth et al., 2019), has been proposed as an adaptive ER mode, grounded in Self-Determination Theory's organismic metatheory (SDT; Deci & Ryan, 2012). However, research on IER is still in its infancy and, to our knowledge, there is no such study, especially in a Turkish sample. Therefore, the aim of this research was to investigate the role of IER offered by SDT on a Turkish adult sample. Specifically, the research examined the relationship between IER and psychological well-being and the role of basic psychological needs satisfaction, namely autonomy, competence, and relatedness satisfaction, on this relationship as proposed by the SDT perspective. 250 participants completed an online survey including a demographic information form and questionnaires assessing the study variables. Pearson's correlation was used to examine correlations between variables of interest. Mediation analyses were performed using Jamovi's medmod module based on bootstrapping with 1000 bias-corrected and accelerated resamples. The findings indicated that IER use was positively correlated with psychological well-being, satisfaction of autonomy, competence and relatedness, and negatively correlated with depressive symptoms. Mediation analysis demonstrated that autonomy satisfaction fully mediated, while competence satisfaction partially mediated the association between IER and psychological well-being. Relatedness satisfaction was not found to have a mediator role. The findings support the adaptive role of IER on psychological health and the role of psychological need satisfaction as an underlying mechanism between ER processes and psychological health.

Title: **Exploring Interpersonal Emotion Regulation Strategies in Parents of Children with Neurodevelopmental Conditions: A Qualitative Analysis**

Authors: **Ahmad Sam, Cai Ru Ying, Prosetzky Ingolf, Uljarevic Mirko, Zurbriggen Carmen, Gross James, Samson Andrea**

Abstract: Emotion regulation (ER) is essential for mental health and well-being, yet individuals with neurodevelopmental conditions (NDCs) face unique challenges in this domain. Many individuals with NDCs require lifelong caregiver support for ER, emphasizing the importance of interpersonal ER strategies. Identifying effective interpersonal ER strategies is crucial for improving support systems, enhancing parent-child relationships, and fostering emotional development in children with NDCs. Further, gaining insights into the profiles of interpersonal ER strategies can inform family interventions and educational practices, providing tools to navigate the challenges of co-regulating a neurodivergent child. Unfortunately, despite its significance, little is known about the strategies caregivers use or their effectiveness, particularly across diverse NDCs. This study addresses this important gap and provide a comprehensive characterization of caregivers' interpersonal ER practices by employing a participatory framework. Guided by a parent advisory committee, the study ensures inclusivity and relevance. Parents will contribute to refining the research design, ensuring cultural and contextual alignment with

their lived experiences. Identifying effective interpersonal ER strategies is crucial for improving support systems, enhancing parent-child relationships, and fostering emotional development in children with NDCs. These findings could inform family interventions and educational practices, providing tools to navigate the challenges of co-regulating a neurodivergent child. We used a participatory qualitative approach, integrating focus groups and semi-structured individual interviews with parents of children aged 7–17 years. Focus groups will explore shared challenges and common interpersonal ER strategies, while individual interviews will provide detailed insights into the contextual factors influencing ER strategy effectiveness and frequency. All data will undergo reflexive thematic analysis using the six-phase framework of Braun and Clarke (2006). Themes will be coded into themes and subthemes to identify patterns, with additional team discussions to ensure rigor and minimize bias. The preliminary results of the focus group and a few individual interviews will be presented through visual data graphs generated with Atlas software. By exploring interpersonal ER strategies through focus groups and individual interviews, this study bridges knowledge gaps, offering evidence-based solutions to support families and improve outcomes for children with NDCs.

Title: **Emotion Regulation of Envy: The Role of Suppression and Cognitive Reappraisal**
Authors: **Prikhidko Alena, Kushnerenko Dmitry, Qiu Yuxi**
Abstract: Envy creates a confusing mixture of feelings toward people one sees as doing better in life in a way resembling internal conflict, which might lead to stress because envious people often do not realize that they experience envy. Some may suppress their emotions and show up in active or passive aggression toward the object of envy. Currently, there is scarce research on the emotion regulation of envy. Meanwhile, studies show that this emotion is tied to anxiety, resentment, depression, and anger. We surveyed 723 college students from an Urban, predominately Hispanic institution using Depression Anxiety and Stress Scales (DASS 42; Lovibond & Lovibond, 1995), The Benign and Malicious Envy Scale (BEMAS; Lange & Crusius, 2015), and Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (Gross & John, 2003) and found that cognitive reappraisal is negatively correlated to malicious envy. However, when people see displays of wealth and use cognitive reappraisal to change their thoughts, they become inspired rather than stressed. Stress, depression, and anxiety correlate with suppression of emotions, and suppression has a high correlation with malicious envy. The moderation effect of suppression on the relationship between malicious envy and depression differs between individuals with a religion and those without. Specifically, on average, the impact of suppression on the relationship between malicious envy and depression is more substantial for religious groups. Additionally, among people with the same level of suppression, those who have higher scores on benign envy tend to score less on stress and depression. Further studies are needed to understand the effect of various emotion regulation strategies on the relationship between envy and stress, anxiety, and depression.

Title: **Investigating the Relationship between Social Anxiety and Face Perception**
Authors: **Liu Shengtong, Elliott Rebecca, Lander Karen**
Abstract: Social anxiety, where people often avoid looking at faces in social situations, may be one of the reasons contributing to individual differences in face perception. Thus, the reported study

explores how social anxiety relates to both facial identity and facial expression recognition ability in the same individual. Participants (n = 144) were recruited from the University of Manchester and via Prolific. The online experiment included the Social Interaction Anxiety Scale (SIAS), State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), and face recognition tasks including the Cambridge Face Memory Test (CFMT), Glasgow Face Matching Test (GFMT) and a facial expression recognition test (dynamic faces). A significant negative correlation was observed between social anxiety and facial identity recognition (r = -0.226, n = 144, p = 0.006). However, no significant relationship was found between social anxiety and facial expression recognition (rho = -0.04, n = 144, p = 0.628). Participants were divided into into a low social anxiety group (n = 77) and a high social anxiety group (n = 67) based on the SIAS cutoff score of 36. In both groups, fear was the least accurately recognised emotion at low intensity (low social anxiety: mean = 1.39; high social anxiety: mean = 1.27) and high intensity (low social anxiety: mean = 2.56; high social anxiety: mean = 2.69) on a 4-point scale. In addition, according to categorisation biases, social anxiety levels was correlated with miscategorising surprise as sadness, anger as fear, and fear as disgust among low-intensity facial expressions. Our findings indicate that participants with higher levels of social anxiety are more likely to exhibit impairments in recognising facial identity compared to facial expressions. Additionally, they demonstrate difficulties in recognising fear specifically.

Title: **Exploring the Role of Emotion Intensity and Background on Face Emotion Recognition**
Authors: **Peng Yuanyi, Lander Karen, Kafkas Alex**

Abstract: The extent to which faces and background influence emotion recognition remains unclear. Previous studies have focused exclusively on the significance of either the face or the background but have overlooked the role of emotion intensity (how strongly the emotion is expressed). Hence, this research aims to systematically investigate the role of emotion intensity (on face and/or background) on facial emotion recognition. We hypothesised that the relative contribution of face and background on emotion recognition fluctuates depending on emotion intensity. In Experiment 1, 103 participants were recruited online to identify happy, sad, and neutral facial expressions presented within positive, negative, and neutral backgrounds. Happy and sad faces were morphed to depict both high and low-intensity levels. Participants rated face emotion from -4 (strongly sad) to 4 (strongly happy). Results showed that background influenced emotion recognition when the face was ambiguous (i.e., low intensity). However, as face intensity increased, it became the dominant factor, diminishing the background's influence. Experiment 2 employed eye-tracking to examine mechanisms involved in face emotion recognition, while intensity and type of background varied. Background stimuli were static or dynamic (movies) in a between-participants design. As in Experiment 1, participants in Experiment 2 viewed backgrounds and then faces superimposed onto the background. They were asked to rate face emotions on a scale from -4 (strongly sad) to 4 (strongly happy). Preliminary analyses from Experiment 2 showed that intensity and type of background also affected gaze scan paths within facial regions, supporting and extending the behavioural effects from Experiment 1. Overall, the findings indicate that background intensity and type play an important role in face emotional recognition. Faces with low emotional intensity rely more on background for accurate emotion recognition, a reliance that is heightened in dynamic backgrounds.

Title: **Facial Mimicry Predicts Emotion Recognition Capacity**

Authors: **Amihai Liron, Maer Shachar, Yeshurun Yaara**

Abstract: People tend to automatically mimic one another's facial expressions - a phenomenon known as facial mimicry, widely regarded as important for understanding others' emotions. Although its importance is well documented, there has been little exploration of whether individuals' capacity to mimic predicts their capacity for emotion recognition. To test this, thirty-five participants completed three emotion recognition tasks: (i) a facial expression and emotion word congruency task; (ii) a slow-motion facial expression video task in which participants paused once they recognized the emotion; and (iii) Film task - a complex emotion-matching task. Moreover, participants took part in a mimicry task in which they were instructed to mimic actors in four short videos displaying various facial expressions. Using a cutting-edge neural network-based method we developed to quantify synchronization, we found that accuracy and speed in mimicry each predict emotion recognition outcomes. There was a positive correlation with accuracy, such that participants that were more accurate in the synchronization task had a higher emotion recognition score. Interestingly, and counterintuitively, participants who were slower in their mimicry responses achieved higher emotion recognition scores. Remarkably, this relationship appears task independent, underscoring the robust connection between deliberate facial mimicry and the ability to recognize others' emotions. These results are novel as they show for the first time generalizability of synchronization capacity - that one's ability to accurately mimic other people's facial expressions in a deliberate synchronization task is associated with their ability to recognize emotions in separate emotional recognition tasks. Moreover, they suggest that in individuals who are good at recognizing other people's emotions, higher cognitive process may take place before actual mimicry (as reflected in slower mimicry response). Taken together, our results suggest that individual differences in mimicry capacity relate to individual differences in emotion recognition.

Title: **Mindfulness and Its Correlation with Youth Mental Health**

Authors: **Wasylkowska Maria, Kobylińska Dorota, Holas Paweł, Mituniewicz Julian, Robak Natalia**

Abstract: Mindfulness-based interventions for adolescents have recently become popular worldwide. Research shows they have positive effects on both mental and physical health. The present study aims to demonstrate the correlation between mindfulness and few of the most important factors of adolescent development. Mindfulness practice is considered emotionally, socially and academically beneficial for adolescents fostering lasting improvements in well-being, emotion regulation, anxiety and self-compassion. Number of interventions and research on mindfulness are rapidly increasing, therefore there is a need for more studies showing what an important role mindfulness plays in everyday life. This study examined the correlation between mindfulness and mental health symptoms, emotion regulation difficulties, anxiety, well-being and self-compassion within a sample of Polish adolescents aged 12 to 15 years (N = 122). The following tools were used in the study: Child and Adolescent Mindfulness Measure (CAMM), General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12), Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS-SF), State-Trait Anxiety Inventory for Children (STAIC), Warwick Edinburgh Mental Well Being (WEMBWS),

Self-Compassion Scale for Youth (SCS-Y SF). Overall, the results show that mindfulness negatively correlates with mental health symptoms, difficulties with emotion regulation and state anxiety, while positively correlating with well-being and self-compassion.

Title: **The Language of Emotion and Identity in Emergencies**
Authors: **Murphy Madeline**

Abstract: Research aimed to compare language used in emergencies to normal conversations, with particular interest in social identity markers and emotion use. Natural language data was gathered from footage of emergencies and analysed in terms of emotion and social identity theory. The data were split into 3 groups- 'zero' responders interacting with each other, 'zero' and first responders talking, and first responders speaking amongst themselves. Analysis using the Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC)-22 software produced percentage frequencies of the use of key words relating to emotion and social identity. These frequencies were then compared to the average frequencies of word use according to LIWC's test kitchen corpus of everyday conversations using Cohen's d analyses. Findings suggest use of emotional and social identity related words differ significantly between emergency situations and everyday language, and to differing degrees depending on the combination of 'zero' and first responders involved in the interaction. Results support existing literature regarding increased levels of social identification in emergency situations compared to everyday life. They also present insights into how emotionality is different in emergencies compared to normal life, and how this may relate to social identity.

Title: **Attentional Bias to Positive and Negative Stimuli: The Role of Intrinsic and Motivational Relevance**
Authors: **Boğa Merve, Koyuncu Mehmet**

Abstract: Many studies have shown that negative stimuli – especially for threat-related content- are prioritised in the visual field compared to neutral stimuli. More recently, research on emotional attention has increasingly focused on the effects of positive stimuli. In the present study, attentional biases for negative (threat, disgust) and positive stimuli (romantic couple/baby face, food) were examined across three experiments using three different methods: spatial cueing task (Exp 1), dot probe task (Exp 2), and eye-tracking method (Exp 3). We also aimed to investigate the effects of motivational relevance on attention by manipulating participants' hunger state, in addition to examining intrinsic relevance of stimuli. In the first two experiments, an attentional bias was found for threat-related stimuli, whereas no attentional advantage was observed for stimuli with positive content. In the final experiment, results from the eye-tracking study revealed attentional biases toward both positive and negative stimuli in both early (initial orientation) and later (disengagement) stages of attention. However, disgust stimuli had enhanced attentional advantage compared to other emotional content in the both components of attention. The effects of motivational processes on attention—specifically, attention bias to food stimuli in hungry participants—were only observed in later attentional mechanisms. Overall, the results seem to support the relevance hypothesis; however, the disgust advantage in attention needs to be discussed in detail.

Title: **How do Achievement Goals Relate to Daily Personal Goal Pursuit? Emotion Regulation's Mediating Role**

Authors: **Katz-Vago Inbar, Benita Moti**

Abstract: Background: When striving to attain their academic goals, students often experience setbacks that elicit negative emotions. Recent research reveals that the emotion regulation strategy of emotional integration (i.e., volitional exploration of emotions as they arise) predicts goal progress, while emotional suppression (i.e., efforts to hide or ignore emotions) negatively predicts these outcomes. However, little is known about the antecedents of these distinct emotion regulation strategies. Aim: This research proposes that the type of overarching goal students endorse dictates the type of emotion regulation strategies they use during goal striving. Specifically, it explores whether mastery and performance goals predict different emotion regulation strategies when navigating setbacks, ultimately affecting their goal attainment, well-being, progress, and effort. Method: Study 1 (daily diary) involved 366 American undergraduates, and Study 2 (experience sampling) included 187 Israeli undergraduates, all preparing for an exam. Both studies included baseline questionnaires on achievement goals and daily reports on goal progress, effort, well-being, and emotion regulation. Results: In Study 1, cross-level mediation analysis demonstrated that global performance goals were associated with daily emotional dysregulation, which in turn predicted reduced goal effort, decreased progress, and heightened depressed mood. Conversely, global mastery goals were linked to daily emotional integration, predicting increased goal effort, enhanced progress, and lower levels of depressed mood. Study 2, using multi-level modeling, revealed that morning performance goals predicted mid-day emotional dysregulation, which subsequently led to diminished daily progress and an elevated depressed mood. Additionally, global performance goals were found to predict mid-day emotional suppression, which was associated with increased depressed mood. In contrast, morning mastery-approach goals predicted mid-day emotional integration, which in turn predicted effort and progress toward the goal and less depressed mood. Conclusion: Mastery goals predicted emotional integration and positive goal outcomes, while performance goals predicted emotional dysregulation, suppression, and poorer outcomes, including increased depressed mood.

Title: **Is male sexual arousal an emotional state indexed by pre-attentional tendencies toward erotic pictures?**

Authors: **Silva Samuel, Rosa Pedro J., Joana Carvalho**

Abstract: Background: Early conceptualizations of sexual arousal considered it an emotional response state prompted by exposure to erotic cues. The saliency effect of erotic cues was expected to be detected at the pre-attentional level of information processing, signaling human tendencies toward reproduction. Such an effect has been tested mainly in men, but studies reveal inconsistent result patterns across samples and methodologies. Aim and Methods: This study aimed to contribute to this research frame by testing the effects of three exposure conditions: (1) erotic images (male and female nudes); (2) non-erotic images (dressed men and women); and (3) neutral/objects images through a breaking continuous flash suppression task (b-CFS), in men. The b-CFS is a task aimed at capturing pre-attentional tendencies toward stimuli, hinting on their emotional saliency. Forty-seven cis-gender, heterosexual men participated in this

study and were assigned to all exposure conditions. Results: After applying a Linear Mixed Model approach and controlling for low-level features of stimuli, findings revealed no main effects of exposure conditions on pre-attentional tendencies, i.e., reaction times toward the detection of stimuli. Additionally, Pearson's correlations showed no significant associations between reaction times toward the detection of erotic cues (nudes) and men's sexual excitation and sexual inhibition propensities. Conclusion: Contrary to theoretical expectations, men's pre-attentional responses captured by a b-CFS task did not support the emotional saliency effect often attributed to erotic cues. Findings align with empirical data challenging existing theoretical assumptions regarding automatic appraisal of sexual cues, pointing to the complexities underpinning the onset, maintenance, and function of sexual arousal in men.

Title: **Human Values Elicit Negative Feelings And Therefore Ambivalence.**
Authors: **Maslamani Aysheh, Kanfo-Noam Ariel, Maio Greg, Mayo Ruth**
Abstract: Values are abstract ideals that serve as guiding principles in one's life. As inherently positive and desirable concepts, values are seen as motivators for actions and behaviors. However, research has largely ignored the possibility that values may elicit negative feelings despite being explicitly important to us. In the current study we aim to examine this possibility. Across two studies, 800 hundred participants over 18 years(M=41.6,SD=13.7) from the UK completed a questionnaire in which they were asked to indicate their level of positive/negative feelings towards a comprehensive list of values and then report the importance of these values to them. The results support our argument by showing that people can have negative feelings towards their values and that people can feel both positive and negative emotions towards their values simultaneously, which means feeling ambivalence. By using a mixed-effect model, our results revealed that less ambivalence values predicted higher ratings for value importance. This research contributes to the field of values on multiple levels. Theoretically, it will uncover new insights about values, such as the existence of negative emotions towards them, the presence of ambivalence towards values. These findings may inspire future studies to explore the effects of ambivalence on people's well-being, behaviors, cognition, and their affect.

Title: **Cultural Differences in Beliefs about Emotions, Everyday Emotion Regulation and Affect Changes between UK and China**
Authors: **Ge Yiran**
Abstract: Emotion beliefs shape individuals' motivation to regulate emotional experience, and cultural context influences how emotions are understood. Our previous cross-sectional study found that controllability belief predicted regulation strategy use at all four stages of Gross's (1998) process model, while usefulness and acceptability beliefs were only associated with use of suppression. Some of these associations were stronger for either Chinese or UK participants. The present study attempted to replicate these results using a 15-day daily diary study, rather than cross-sectional data. British (N = 80) and Chinese (N = 88) participants provided 2453 valid responses. We assessed how emotions beliefs affected the use of six strategies (situation modification, avoidance distraction, rumination, cognitive reappraisal, suppression) and their impact on daily affect. We also tested the association between regulation flexibility and affect. Chinese participants reported stronger emotion beliefs, consistent with prior findings. However,

British participants reported more overall emotion regulation than Chinese participants. Chinese participants reported greater use of avoidance, cognitive reappraisal and suppression for positive emotions, while British participants applied these strategies more for negative emotions. Our multilevel models showed that increased daily use of avoidance, distraction, suppression and rumination was associated with heightened negative affect, controlling for previous day's affects. We found cross-lagged effects from previous day's affect and present strategy use, showing that individuals with more negative affects displayed higher level of strategy uses the next day. Results also revealed that greater controllability and acceptability beliefs about negative emotions predicted less variability in negative affect, with Chinese participants reporting stronger effect. Further, cultural differences moderated the association between between-strategy variability on negative affect, suggesting that flexibility in regulation strategy use may be beneficial, particular for Chinese participants. Our findings advance knowledge about the role of emotion beliefs as a motivational factor in emotion regulation and help to explain cultural differences.

Title: **Evidence on female sexual arousal as an emotional state unconsciously triggered by sexual stimuli**

Authors: **Joana Carvalho, Rosa Pedro, Silva Samuel**

Abstract: Background: Sexual arousal has been defined as an emotional state underpinning sexual response. Information-processing models of sexual response consider that sexual arousal develops from the unconscious appraisal of sexual stimuli and progresses toward stages of overt sexual behavior. Sexual arousal as an emotional state is expected to be indexed by the privileged allocation of pre-attentional/unconscious resources toward sexual stimuli. Yet, evidence of the unconscious appraisal of sexual stimuli in women lacks empirical evidence; the onset of female sexual arousal remains a topic of debate. Aim and Methods: The current study aimed to collect evidence on the unconscious processing of sexual stimuli (male and female nudes), as opposed to non-sexual (dressed male and female characters) and neutral (objects) stimuli, in cisgender, heterosexual women. Forty-seven women performed a breaking continuous flash suppression task (b-CFS); for each stimulus condition (sexual, non-sexual, and neutral condition), its upside-down version allowed the disentangling of the effects of low-level features. Results: Data were analyzed through a Linear Mixed Model approach. Findings revealed that the sexual stimulus condition did not affect pre-attentional responses, as indexed by women's reaction times toward the images. Furthermore, follow-up Pearson's correlations showed that women's reaction times toward sexual cues were not associated with participant's propensity to get sexually aroused or sexually inhibited. Conclusion: In all, despite theoretical assumptions that consider female sexual arousal as an emotional state emerging at the unconscious level of information processing, findings do not support such a claim. Indeed, female sexual arousal likely develops through a complex chain of psychosocial events, being shaped by a series of learning and socializing processes.

Title: **Behavioural and neurophysiological correlates of enhanced L2 emotional vocabulary through targeted instruction**

Authors: **Bermúdez Margaretto Beatriz, Pérez García Elisa, Trujillo Trujillo Cristian Camilo, Fernández Ángel, Sánchez Manzano María Jesús**

Abstract: Foreign languages are often learned in formal and restricted contexts, which can limit the emotional resonance of vocabulary in the second language (L2). This phenomenon, referred to as "disembodied L2," likely affects the integration, use and pragmatics involved in foreign language communication. The present study sought to investigate behavioural and neurophysiological evidence for this disembodied representation of L2 emotional vocabulary and to examine how specific instructional methods focusing on emotional vocabulary might modulate these responses. A group of 28 Spanish undergraduate students of the Degree of English Studies participated in two classroom-based training sessions focused on emotional English vocabulary. Training sessions consisted of various generative exercises using a set of 36 English words (12 positive, 12 negative, 12 neutral). Before and after the training, participants underwent a lexical decision task in which the 36 trained English words were randomly presented alongside an additional set of 36 non-trained English words and 72 pseudowords. Both behavioural data and electrophysiological activity (via 64-channel EEG) were recorded during the tasks. Linear mixed-effects (LME) modeling revealed a significant training x phase x valence interaction for latency data. Specifically, reaction times were faster in post-training phase compared to pre-training, being such reduction greater for trained than non-trained stimuli and particularly for emotional (positive and negative) than neutral words. Furthermore, accuracy data showed a significant training effect, with trained words exhibiting a higher accuracy rate than non-trained stimuli. Preliminary ERP data showed differential training effects across positive and negative words at early (~175ms) and late (550ms) time windows, compatible with the modulation of EPN and LPP components, related to emotional processing. These findings demonstrate the effectiveness of targeted instructional methods in enhancing the lexico-semantic representation and processing of L2 emotional vocabulary, highlighting the importance of developing well-designed training programs to promote a more efficient L2 use.

Title: **Odor-evoked affective responses: integrating fMRI, behavioral, olfactory, and psychometric data**

Authors: **Salagnon Mathilde, Delplanque Sylvain, Vuilleumier Patrik, Sander David**

Abstract: Olfaction holds a distinctive position among sensory modalities in eliciting emotions, given its close association with the limbic system and a direct connection between the primary olfactory cortex and the amygdala (Gottfried et al., 2002). Although previous imaging studies in humans have explored representations of affective valence and arousal, these dichotomous dimensions may not capture the richness of odor-evoked emotions. We aim to assess the neural representation of olfactory feelings, using a model with six specific dimensions (i.e., the Geneva Emotion and Odour Scale, GEOS). This tool was designed and validated to collect odor-related emotions, reflecting diverse adaptive functions (Chrea et al., 2009; Delplanque et al., 2012; Ferdenzi et al., 2013). We hypothesise that distinct and unique neural patterns will be associated with each GEOS dimension, providing insight into the functional characterisation of brain processing of odour-elicited feelings, beyond the hedonic dimension. To investigate this, 100 healthy adults were recruited for a functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI) study where they were exposed to 50 everyday odors (e.g., foods, products, cosmetics) with varying olfactory profiles. Participants rated each odor using GEOS during scanning, to capture the elicited feelings. Covariates related to individual differences in olfactory perception, emotional

abilities, and affective states were collected through pre-scanning subjective questionnaires, including Importance of Olfaction questionnaire (Croy et al., 2009), Clobert Adult Sensitivity Scale (Gauvrit et al., 2023), Rotterdam Emotional Intelligence Scale (Pirsoul et al., 2022), Profile Of Mood States (Fillion & Gagnon, 1999), and the Sniffin' Sticks test to objectively assess olfactory function. Data collection and analysis are ongoing. By linking brain activity to odor-elicited feelings, subjective and objective measures of olfactory perception, emotional abilities, and affective states, this study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how the brain encodes affective responses to odors and how these representations may vary across individuals.

Title: **How does thinking more positively change our brain?**
Authors: **Shi Chunyan, Wirsich Jonathan, Chen Zile, Vuilleumier Patrik**

Abstract: Reappraisal is an intentional attempt to change emotion through reconstrual or repurposing. Previous studies revealed that using reappraisal to decrease negative emotion will induce a reduction in late positive potential (LPP) amplitudes, a decrease in amygdala activity, increases in frontal theta oscillations and relative left frontal activity. However, most existing studies focus on manipulating regulation goals rather than manipulating different reappraisal tactics. In our study, we want to reveal the differences between positive reappraisal (reinterpret the cause, outcome and consequence in a more positive way) and less negative reappraisal (reinterpret in a less negative way). Seventeen university students with healthy mental states were recruited to perform an emotion regulation task, in which they need to watch or reappraise the emotion that are triggered by the pictures (40 neutral and 120 negative, from the Nencki Affective Picture System) according to the instructions. After each picture, they rated on positive emotion, negative emotion and arousal scales. At the same time, brain oscillations were measured using a 64-channel electroencephalography system and skin conductance level was measured with Biopack system. Results indicated that both positive reappraisal and less negative reappraisal reduced arousal, negative emotion and increased positive emotion. Less negative reappraisal is more effective in decreasing arousal level and negative emotion than positive reappraisal. Although positive reappraisal and less negative reappraisal seem to have a difference in early ERP components in frontal areas, and a difference in early LPP in parietal areas. There is a time lag between when the trigger was recorded and when the picture was presented the screen, therefore, we need to calibrate for each trial each participant in ERP analysis. The experiment and analysis is still ongoing, we are looking forward to the following results.

Title: **Religious-Dependent Neural Synchronization**
Authors: **Zvi Yohay, Kerem Nitai, Yeshurun Yaara**

Abstract: Emotions play a significant role in how individuals process and interpret their surroundings. When individuals share similar emotional experiences, they tend to exhibit synchronized neural responses, reflecting shared understanding. This study examines how emotional processing related to religious-sensitive content influences neural synchronization, particularly across different religious affiliations. We recruited 62 participants and divided them into three groups based on their religiosity: Religious, Secular, and Ex-Religious (ExRe). While undergoing functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI), participants watched videos containing both religiously sensitive and neutral content. Additionaly, participants filled a questionnaire reffering to the

explicit emotions elicited by each video. The results revealed higher in-group neural synchronization within the Religious group, particularly in the Default, Control, Attention, and Somatomotor networks, suggesting a deeper emotional resonance and shared understanding of the narratives. Interestingly, although the ExRe group reported similar emotional responses to the Secular, they exhibited stronger neural synchronization with the Religious group, including regions related to emotional processing. This finding suggests that early-life religious experiences continue to influence emotional processing and neural responses, even after a significant change in belief system. Overall, these findings suggest that emotional responses to religious content can foster stronger neural synchronization within groups. The study highlights the enduring impact of early socio-cultural environments on emotional and neural processes, providing insights into how shared emotional experiences can shape group identity and neural representations.

Title: **Emotional Vocal Instructions: Task Performance, Neural Processing, and Recognition Accuracy in Different Cultures**
Authors: **Zdanovica Anita, Trinite Baiba, Skilters Jurgis, Nakatani Chie**
Abstract: Affective prosody, which conveys emotions such as anger and happiness through vocal tone, plays a crucial role in communication both within and across cultures. This study examines the effects of affective prosody on response time (RT), accuracy, and neural processing during a manual joystick movement task, as well as the cross-cultural recognition of affective prosody. In a vocally guided task-performance study, forty-five participants responded to emotionally spoken instructions indicating spatial directions (up, down, left, right) delivered in angry, happy, or neutral tones. The results showed that angry prosody elicited faster RTs compared to neutral and happy instructions, though no significant differences in accuracy were observed, likely due to the task's low cognitive demands. Furthermore, the effect of angry prosody on RT persisted into subsequent neutral trials, highlighting the lasting influence of affective prosody on performance. Additionally, differences between emotional and neutral conditions in ERP components were observed across multiple electrode sites, particularly in late components (ranging from 500–1300 ms post-stimulus presentation). The cross-cultural component of this study explores how emotions expressed in the Latvian language are perceived by individuals from diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds. Vocal stimuli include words, syllables, and phonemes spoken in angry, happy, and neutral prosody. Students from multiple European countries are participating in an online emotion recognition task, where they listen to each sample and assign an emotional label (angry, happy, sad, surprised, neutral). The inclusion of additional emotional categories allows for the exploration of whether other emotional dimensions emerge and how they vary across cultures. Data collection is currently ongoing to ensure that data will be gathered and analyzed in time for presentation at the conference. These findings contribute to a deeper understanding of how emotional prosody influences behavioral and neural responses during task execution and how cultural background affects emotion recognition.

Title: **Prosodic Alignment and Individual's Speech Patterns as Predictors of Social Interaction Quality**
Authors: **Aviv Eldad, Ravreby Inbal, Yeshurun Yaara**
Abstract: Prosodic patterns—acoustic features of speech such as intonation, rhythm, and speak-

ing durations—are fundamental to social interactions, conveying emotions, intentions, and levels of engagement that often transcend the literal meaning of words. This study investigates how individual's prosodic features and dyadic prosodic alignment predict self-assessed interaction quality in first-time social encounters that progressively transitioned from casual to highly intimate discussions. A total of 120 participants, forming 60 same-gender unfamiliar dyads, engaged in the 'Fast Friends' protocol—a structured dialogue designed to foster interpersonal connection by gradually deepening the intimacy between interlocutors. Participants then rated the interaction quality using a set of questions aimed at evaluating their perceived Goodness of Interaction (GOI). Results revealed that an Elastic Net regression model that included prosodic features (e.g., pitch variability, mean pitch, speech rate, and speaking time) explained 28.5% of the variance in GOI scores, identifying individual pitch variability and alignment in pitch variability as the most predictive features. These findings suggest that greater variability in pitch reflects expressiveness and emotional engagement, while alignment in pitch variability signals synchronization and mutual attunement—both critical elements for fostering rapport and connection. In contrast, speech rate and its alignment had negligible effect on GOI scores. These findings highlight the intricate role of prosody in social interactions, demonstrating how individual expressiveness and interpersonal synchronization jointly enhance perceptions of interaction quality. By leveraging machine learning techniques and exploring diverse communicative aspects, our results point to a fundamental unique role of pitch variability and pitch variability alignment, in social bonding.

Title: **The Effect of Guilt and Shame on Construal Level and Psychological Distance**
Authors: **Marié Vincent, Alexopoulos Théodore**
Abstract: According to Construal Level Theory (CLT; Trope & Liberman, 2010), a stimulus/object can be mentally represented in a more or less abstract way depending on its psychological distance (emcompassing the temporal, spatial, social, and hypothetical dimensions). CLT posits a bidirectional link: the farther the stimulus, the more abstract its representation, and vice-versa. Previous research suggests emotions influence construal level, often distinguishing between "basic" and "self-conscious" emotions, assumed to induce low and high construal levels, respectively. However, some theories (e.g., Tracy & Robins, 2004) propose a finer distinction within these categories : taking the case of self-conscious emotions, for example, guilt is linked to the negative evaluation of a specific behavior and should induce a low construal level, while shame is associated with a negative evaluation of the global self and should induce a high construal level. Three pre-registered experiments aimed to replicate Han et al.'s (2014) findings on these emotions' effects on construal level and extend them to psychological distance. Participants recalled autobiographical episodes (shame vs. control vs. guilt), then completed the Behavior Identification Form (Vallacher & Wegner, 1989) and a psychological distance task (Fiedler et al., 2012, 2015). Study 1 found an effect of guilt, but not shame, on both measures. Studies 2 and 3 failed to replicate this effect. However, a language concreteness index in Study 3 (Brysbaert et al., 2014) suggested an opposite pattern. Complementary analyses of autobiographical recalls from Studies 1 and 2 indicated that guilt may lead to a higher, rather than lower, construal level than a control state. These findings challenge the initial hypotheses but align with CLT predictions.

Title: **Preferred and inferred empathic accuracy strategies between romantic partners**

Authors: **Goldberg Juli, Eyal Tal**

Abstract: Understanding in romantic relationships is vital for well-being, trust, and satisfaction. However, accurately perceiving a partner's feelings can be challenging. While research suggests that directly asking a partner about their feelings (perspective getting) is the most effective strategy, many believe that imagining oneself in a partner's shoes (perspective taking) will help, despite that strategy being found to be less effective for accuracy. In our study, we explored the strategies individuals prefer for understanding their partner's feelings and what they believe their partner uses. We also examined how the discrepancy between these preferences and inferences impacts perceived understanding and relationship satisfaction.Across Studies 1 and 2, we found that individuals favor both perspective-taking and perspective-getting as strategies for their partner to use. However, they often do not perceive their partner as engaging in perspective-taking. This gap was negatively correlated with relationship satisfaction. Study 3 delved into the different motivations behind the preference for each strategy, shedding light on the nuanced dynamics of empathic understanding in relationships.

Title: **Exploration of students' use and development of emotion skills in biomedical science lab learning**

Authors: **Mura Manuela**

Abstract: Implementing learning activities that equip undergraduate students with social-emotional skills is fundamental to providing a comprehensive education that prepares students to navigate the challenges of academic life and their future careers. Research into the dynamics involved in scientific discovery and the learning of scientific disciplines has largely focused on cognitive aspects. Contrastingly, emotions have been marginalised as detrimental to a logical and analytical approach, and key elements of learning and discovery rooted in the emotional sphere—including motivation, social interactions and creativity—have been overlooked. To understand how emotions are perceived and used as a source of information in a scientific learning setting, we investigated the social-emotional skills that Biomedical Science undergraduate students develop while undertaking a laboratory research module by working in small groups. A qualitative, phenomenological approach was used to explore students' self-reported awareness of emotion in lab settings and their ability to recognise and regulate emotion in themselves and others. Data were collected with a qualitative survey and interviews. Findings suggest that a learning environment that fosters creativity, initiative, agency, and learning from errors—embedded in a context with complex social interactions—promotes the experience of a broad range of emotions and is suitable for embedding social-emotional learning. While working in the lab, students reported experiencing both situated and social emotions, attempted strategies for regulation and used emotion to navigate challenging experiences. Notably, some participants were unaware of the emotional skills they were developing, suggesting that signposting social-emotional learning activities could promote awareness. Important aspects emerging from this research indicate that embedding social-emotional learning effectively in science-based curricula, requires emotional scaffolding from peers and teachers, along with opportunities for iteration and reflection to create a safe space where students can experiment with emotion and refine strategies to develop intra and interpersonal emotion regulation skills.

Title: **Subjective valuation from individual decision-making to joint action**
Authors: **Navare Uma, Belkaid Marwen**

Abstract: Individuals choose between available options based on their respective values. Valuation is thus a core affective process involved in decision-making. Crucially, this process is not purely objective but can rather depend on various factors including goals, emotions, and contexts. Recent studies in individual decision-making have captured the subjective aspect of valuation with paradigms manipulating outcome contexts and showing that action values are estimated with respect to potentially achievable outcomes. Yet, the computational mechanisms underlying subjective valuation and how they unfold in joint action contexts remain unclear. In particular, since joint action implies taking partners into account in one's action planning, differences in the partner's available rewards can be expected to affect decision-making. In this work, we will present an experiment investigating value-based decision-making in a collaborative setting. We will also examine whether existing computational models can account for subjective valuation in such joint action contexts. Thus, this study is a first step in understanding how subjective valuation operates in joint action.

Title: **Emotions in Intimate Relationships: A Cross-Cultural Perspective on Couples' Emotion Profiles and Partners' Well-being**
Authors: **Pirrone Davide, Schouten Anna, Ceulemans Eva, Mesquita Batja, & Verhofstadt Lesley**
NA NA

Title: **Exploring the heterogeneity in depression through an interpersonal lens: The role of value attached to agency and communion**
Authors: **Kalkan-Cengiz Rana B., Verhees Martine, Sels Laura, Kuppens Peter**
NA NA

Title: **Feasibility of a novel open question design to assess dyadic events in daily life: a daily diary study**
Authors: **Carlier Chiara, Kuppens Peter, Ceulemans Eva**
NA NA

Title: **Exploring Emotion Regulation through the Integration of ER Flexibility and ER Skills Models: A Network perspective**
Authors: **Rolland-Carlichi Emma, Baeyens Céline, Bortolon Catherine**

Abstract: Nardelli et al. (2023) proposed a theoretical model of emotion regulation (ER) in which specific ER skills, based on the Berking & Whitley's ACE Model (2014) support different stages of the ER flexibility model (Bonanno & Burton, 2013). However, this remains untested empirically. Thus, for this study, we aim to apply network analysis to identify which ER skills are most strongly associated with and central within the dimensions of ER flexibility (Borsboom, 2017; Fried et al., 2017). Our first objective is to use network analyses to test specific model-based hypotheses. We hypothesize positive associations between context sensitivity and feedback components with

the skills of awareness, clarity, and understanding, and between the repertoire component and the skills of modification, acceptance, self-support, and confrontation. We also hypothesize that the feedback dimension will correlate with the modification skill. We also use network analyses to additional, unanticipated findings. Participants recruitment and data collection are in progress. We will conducted Gaussian Graphical Model (GGM; Epskamp et al., 2018) network analyses in R (version 4.4.2) and results will be presented.This approach highlights the importance of integrating ER flexibility and ER skills to deepen our understanding of emotion regulation flexibility and guiding future research and therapeutic interventions combining both ER flexibility and ER skills.

Title: **Is it easier to reduce your sadness or disgust? On the effectiveness of emotion regulation as an effect of strategy used, emotion and HRV**
Authors: **Kobylińska Dorota, Mituniewicz Julian**

Abstract: We investigated how emotion regulation (ER) effectiveness - operationalized via self-report subjective evaluation and electrodermal activity (EDA) - is influenced by the kind of emotion induced (sadness vs. disgust), emotion regulation strategy used (reappraisal vs. distraction vs. acceptance vs. no regulation control condition) and individual dispositions (resting state heart rate variability). In the laboratory experiment, after a training phase, 100 participants were instructed to regulate their emotions before watching negative NAPS photographs. Four blocks of sad photos and four blocks of disgusting photos were chosen on the basis of former studies. Before each block, the instruction to implement one of the ER strategies was exposed. EDA and HRV were measured. Participants also filled in several questionnaires for assessing their ER abilities, ER flexibility and positive and negative mental health. The results partially confirmed our predictions giving support to a novel ER flexibility framework. Effectiveness of ER differed based on strategy used, regulated emotion and baseline HRV. Sad photographs elicited lower negative emotions than disgusting photographs. The effects of ER strategy used were stronger for regulating disgust. Distraction and reappraisal were more effective than acceptance and no strategy for regulating both sadness and disgust.

Title: **Bridging Cognitive Control and Emotion Regulation: New Findings from Meta-Analyses**
Authors: **Schulze Katrin, Mueller Ilka, Holt Daniel V., Putz Sam, Barnow Sven, Pruessner Luise**

Abstract: Emotion regulation is a fundamental aspect of human adaptive functioning, and its connection to cognitive processes has long been of interest. However, the precise nature of the relationship between emotion regulation and cognitive control remains elusive, with a scarcity of systematic reviews and meta-analyses addressing this link. This study fills this research gap by conducting meta-analyses to systematically examine the relationship between individual differences in cognitive control – including the components of inhibition, memory updating, and set-shifting – and four emotion regulation strategies. Data were analysed from 52 studies on reappraisal, 63 on rumination, 30 on suppression, and 21 on worry. Preliminary results revealed a small positive association between reappraisal and cognitive control ($r = 0.13$, 95% CI [0.09, 0.18]) and a small negative correlation between rumination and cognitive control ($r = -0.11$,

95% CI [−0.15, −0.06]). No significant associations were found for suppression (r = 0.02, 95% CI [−0.05, 0.08]) or worry (r = −0.07, 95% CI [−0.15, 0.01]). Detailed results for specific cognitive control components will be presented. The small observed effects linking cognitive control with reappraisal and rumination suggest a modest relationship. In contrast, the lack of associations with suppression and worry challenges not only the notion of a strong but also a universal connection between emotion regulation and cognitive control—particularly when assessed using abstract tasks measuring inhibition, working memory, and shifting. Our meta-analytic findings offer new insights into the cognitive underpinnings of emotion regulation, highlighting the complexity of this relationship. Future research should investigate the flexibility of emotion regulation across contexts and how cognitive control influences this adaptability.

Title: **FEEL the Difference: Concurrent and Prospective Validity of Emotion-Specific Regulation Strategies**
Authors: **Van Bockstaele Bram, Soenens Bart, Prinzie Peter**
Abstract: Emotion regulation plays a crucial role in psychological well-being. The FEEL-E questionnaire differentiates between putatively adaptive and maladaptive emotion regulation strategies across three negative emotions: Anger, fear, and sadness. However, little is known about whether and how these emotion regulation strategies for each emotion differentially predict psychological problems such as aggression, anxiety, and depression. Our study examines the psychometric properties of the FEEL-E, aiming to (1) determine whether individuals use different emotion regulation strategies depending on the emotion being regulated, and (2) investigate how these strategies uniquely and differentially predict psychological problems. We analysed the correlations between emotion regulation strategies and psychological problems, the factor structure of the FEEL-E, and how factor scores predict concurrent and prospective relationships between emotion regulation strategies and psychological problems. Participants completed the FEEL-E and the Adult Self Report (assessing aggression, anxiety, and depression) in two waves of the Flemish Study on Parenting, Personality, and Development. In wave 1 (N = 350), we found strong positive correlations between emotion regulation strategies for the three emotions, indicating that people do not differentiate between emotions when regulating them. Adaptive strategies were negatively related to all psychological problems, while maladaptive strategies were positively related to all psychological problems. However, emotion-specific regulation strategies were not differentially correlated with aggression, anxiety, or depression. Our analysis of the factor structure and longitudinal data collection (wave 2, current N = 304) is ongoing and will provide further insights into prospective relationships between emotion regulation strategies and psychological problems. While our initial results suggest that maladaptive strategies are broadly associated with increased psychopathology and adaptive strategies with decreased psychopathology, regardless of the emotion being regulated, further analyses will clarify whether emotion-specific strategies offer additional concurrent and prospective value for the prediction of psychological problems.

Title: **Emotion recognition in Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI): The role of face processing and emotional intelligence.**
Authors: **Mahadevan Rachana, Giesers Naomi, Liman Thomas, Witt Karsten, Hilde-**

brandt Andrea, Roheger Mandy

Abstract: Abstract: Introduction: Emotion recognition ability is essential for social cognition, enabling humans to interpret and respond to emotion-related cues effectively. However, so far it is not known how underlying cognitive deficits, including face processing, affect emotion recognition, particularly in patients with Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI). Methods: Sixty participants (patients with MCI = 30, healthy controls (HC) = 30), aged 50-86 years (M= 66.8, SD= 8.66) completed the emotion composite task (ECT), facial composite task (FCT), and emotion stroop task to measure emotion recognition (ER), face processing, and emotional arousal, respectively. Additional cognitive tests and an emotional intelligence (EI) questionnaire were included. Results: Overall, patients with MCI performed about half of a standard deviation worse on ECT as compared with HC (β=-0.47), however, this effect was not significant. Emotion-specific analysis showed that anger recognition of the patients with MCI was particularly impaired (β=-0.86). FCT showed a small positive effect on anger recognition (β=0.28), indicating that participants with better facial processing skills recognized anger better. Self-control (β= 0.63), emotionality (β=0.71), and sociability (β=0.46) predicted ECT, indicating that participants with higher EI performed better in the ER task. Both FCT (β=0.17) and EI (β =0.98) contributed to the ER performance similarly in HC and MCI. Discussion: While our results did not show significant overall ER performance deficits in patients with MCI, they showed specific impairments in anger recognition. Face processing ability contributed to anger recognition, suggesting that interventions, for example using ambulatory assessment, could train patients with MCI to maintain their face processing skills, especially for emotions that require more detailed processing, such as anger. Furthermore, emotion regulation training would help patients with MCI focus on real-world emotional cues, thereby improving their emotion recognition abilities.

Title: **Emerging Trends in Anxiety Sensitive Artificial Intelligence**

Authors: **Vanhée Loïs**

Abstract: Anxiety, defined as the primary emotional response to uncertainty, is fascinating in its ambivalence, being both a catalyst and an inhibitor of intellectual faculties towards addressing potential, imagined threats. Widely recognized as a significant source of individual suffering –especially in the context of mental well-being issues like depression and self-harm; anxiety also imposes substantial societal costs. These costs, which include ill health and lost productivity, scale to trillions of euros annually. Furthermore, anxiety is deeply political, being both a side effect and an enabler of power imbalances, disproportionately affecting already disadvantaged groups. Despite anxiety's pervasive influence on individual decision-making and its profound societal impact, research on systematically accounting for anxiety in operational contexts (e.g., within workplace settings) remains limited. Similarly, there is little focus on explicitly organizing efforts to address anxiety, such as sensing, anticipating, avoiding, mitigating, or responding to its triggers. This contribution explores how computational methods can address these gaps and expand the research landscape on anxiety. Specifically, we examine emerging trends in Anxiety-Sensitive Artificial Intelligence (AnxSAI), which focuses on AI systems equipped with models of anxiety. AnxSAI systems may be human-centric, adapting to anxiety-related factors (e.g., identifying anxiety-inducing elements in an environment, predicting how a system's actions might affect the anxiety levels of individuals), or simulating human-like deliberative processes

and behaviors influenced by anxiety (e.g., artificial companions, agents in social simulations). Key findings on practical development and interdisciplinary relevance of AnxSAI will be introduced, such autonomous agents, active inference models, and large language models (LLMs) for research on human empathy, futures studies, and digital humanities.

Title: **Too Real to Feel? Examining Avatar Realism in Digital Emotion Regulation Training**
Authors: **Naumann Eva**

Abstract: Background: Digital mental health interventions increasingly incorporate embodied conversational agents, such as avatars, to enhance user engagement and support emotion regulation—a key transdiagnostic factor in psychiatric disorders. However, the effects of avatar realism on intervention efficacy remain insufficiently explored, particularly in the context of digital emotion regulation training. This study examines the impact of avatar realism on training outcomes, user perception, and self-disclosure. Methods: A total of 203 participants completed a 30-minute digital emotion regulation training session facilitated by a conversational avatar. Participants were randomly assigned to one of four conditions: (1) ultra-realistic human avatar, (2) abstract toon-style human avatar, (3) robot avatar, or (4) control (audio waveform animation). Training effectiveness, user perception of the avatar, and self-disclosure were assessed using self-report measures, including the Client Satisfaction Questionnaire (CSQ), emotion ratings, and items from the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT). Results: ANOVA analyses revealed a significant main effect of condition on training satisfaction, with the ultra-realistic human avatar receiving lower ratings than all other conditions. Furthermore, interactions with the ultra-realistic avatar were rated as significantly more anxiety-inducing and less pleasant than those with other avatars. Positive emotions increased across all conditions except in the ultra-realistic avatar group during a gratitude exercise. Additionally, participants in the ultra-realistic avatar condition reported significantly lower levels of self-disclosure compared to all other conditions. Conclusion: The findings suggest that ultra-realistic human avatars may induce discomfort, thereby reducing engagement and intervention effectiveness, aligning with the uncanny valley hypothesis. These results have important implications for optimizing avatar design in digital mental health applications to maximize user acceptance and therapeutic efficacy.

Title: **A Gamepad-based Interface for Continuous Real-Time Emotion Tracing**
Authors: **Pathak Divya, Srinivasan Narayanan**

Abstract: Emotional states fluctuate dynamically in response to stimuli, requiring precise real-time measurement. Existing methods, such as slider-based and joystick-based systems, often lack intuitive responsiveness and introduce delays. We designed an interface that offers enhanced response ergonomics, allowing real-time visual feedback by continuously mapping emotional states (valence and arousal). Our gamepad-based interface overlays directly on stimuli and enables two-dimensional (x-axis: valence; y-axis-arousal) tracking of emotional states in real time. Participants get visual feedback through a red dot in the two-dimensional space as they continuously map their emotional state, concluding with a final arousal and valence response via the trigger button.We implemented a staircase training protocol to mitigate response biases arising from device unfamiliarity while systematically acclimating participants to the interface. The protocol begins with basic motor skill training involving gamepad handling and

control, followed by iterative practice using a perceptual random dot motion task. Performance metrics are assessed at each stage to ensure proficiency before advancing to the main task. Experiment1 validated the interface against traditional slider methods using 61 images from the NAPS database in a two-block (order counterbalanced) design. In Block1, participants rated the images using traditional slider responses. Block2 used our overlay interface. The ratings from both methods showed high consistency for valence ($r = 0.721$) and arousal ($r = 0.77$).Additionally, Bland-Altman analysis revealed minimal systematic bias, confirming measurement equivalence between our novel protocol and established slider-based rating methods. Experiment2 extends this validation to dynamic video stimuli to track fluctuations in valence and arousal values with participant-specific calibrations, minimizing center-drift biases inherent in gamepad-based responses. We applied a low-pass filter to reduce high-frequency noise in motor movement data, preserving critical signal features.This interface advances emotion dynamics research by providing a robust and precise tool for continuous emotion annotation and has application in fields requiring real-time high temporal resolution data.

Title: **Transformative Learning and Artificial Intelligence: Emotions as Catalysts for Learning Processes**

Authors: **Heidelmann Marc-André**

Abstract: Transformative learning, as described by Koller (2012), is not the mere accumulation of knowledge but a deep process of changing interpretative patterns. Learners face situations that challenge their previous perspectives, requiring them to develop new ways of understanding (Kokemohr 2007). Emotions are central to this process, acting as catalysts for change by triggering cognitive dissonance and prompting reflection. For transformative learning to occur, the unknown must be perceived as incomprehensible (Waldenfels 1997). The emotional response to unfamiliarity—such as irritation, uncertainty, or discomfort—often initiates transformation. When an experience cannot be integrated into one's existing worldview and self-concept, emotional pressure emerges, compelling individuals to question established patterns of interpretation (Marotzki 1999). This emotional tension fuels reflection and the development of new perspectives, making education an emotionally shaped encounter with the unknown (Koller 2012). As Artificial Intelligence (AI) becomes increasingly integrated into education, a key question arises: how does it impact emotional learning experiences (Wunder 2021)? AI systems can support transformative learning by adapting to learners' emotions through personalized feedback, emotion-recognition algorithms, and adaptive learning techniques. For instance, intelligent tutoring systems can create cognitive conflicts by exposing learners to unfamiliar perspectives (Zawacki-Richter et al. 2020). AI-enhanced learning environments can also regulate emotions by mitigating uncertainty or fostering motivation (Kasneci et al. 2023). However, to what extent can AI truly understand and respond to emotional reactions? How do algorithmic decisions influence emotional engagement in learning? This poster presentation examines the intersection of transformative learning, emotions, and AI from an interdisciplinary perspective. It highlights AI's potential to foster emotional learning while critically evaluating its impact on transformative education and the ethical implications of digitalization.

Title: **Comparing Theoretical Models of Co-Occurring Emotions Using Multi-Modal Time**

Series Data

Authors: **Küppers Sebastian, Lange Jens**

Abstract: Many situations evoke multiple emotions at the same time. Lange and Zickfeld's (2023) work showed that from four parsimonious, formal emotion theories, the network theory of emotions explains these co-occurrences best. According to this theory, emotions co-occur because their respective networks of interacting emotion components overlap. Of note, Lange and Zickfeld's research is preliminary as participants provided only self-ratings of their emotional experiences (i.e., feelings, cognitions, motivations, physiological changes, expressions) once after watching arousing videos, neglecting the dynamic and person-specific nature of emotions. We aimed to replicate and extend their findings by (1) incorporating multi-modal emotion measures, (2) testing implications of a multidimensional approach to co-occurring emotions, and (3) comparing emotion theories separately for each participant. Participants watched four videos eliciting awe and fear simultaneously. We continuously assessed appraisals, heart rate, respiration rate, skin conductance level, facial expressions, and piloerection, complementing the single-timepoint self-ratings that were already part of Lange and Zickfeld's study. We expect to finish data collection early in February. Ultimately, this study contributes to developing a formal theory of co-occurring emotions.

Title: **The Role of Awareness in Unconscious Emotional Processing: Evidence from CFS and SCR Responses**

Authors: **Gonul Turkmen Selen, Booth Robert**

Abstract: Research suggests that unconscious emotional stimuli can elicit physiological and evaluative responses, yet the role of awareness in moderating these effects remains unclear. This study examined how emotions rendered unconscious through continuous flash suppression (CFS) influence skin conductance responses (SCR) and evaluations of novel faces. Forty-two undergraduate students (M = 21.98, SD = 4.21) participated in the study, and a two-alternative forced choice (2AFC) task was used to assess CFS efficacy, categorizing participants into aware (performers >50%) and unaware (guessers ≤50%) groups. Participants were exposed to disgust, fear, anger, and neutral expressions, while their SCR and post-trial face ratings were recorded. A 4 (emotion: disgust, fear, anger, neutral) × 2 (awareness: aware, unaware) mixed factorial ANOVA revealed that while emotion and awareness did not independently affect SCR, their interaction approached significance (p = .057, η² = .098), suggesting that emotional expressions may elicit stronger physiological responses in unaware participants. Descriptive statistics suggested that unaware participants showed numerically longer latencies across emotional conditions, with the largest difference occurring for neutral expressions, but this effect did not reach significance. In contrast, novel face ratings did not differ significantly across emotions or awareness levels (all p > .3). The overall mean face rating was 4.60 (SD = 0.96), with unaware participants ratings slightly higher (M = 4.90, SD = 1.19) than aware participants (M = 4.50, SD = 0.87), though this difference was not significant. These findings contribute to ongoing discussions on the dissociation between physiological responses and conscious affective evaluations, suggesting that while awareness may play a role in autonomic reactivity, its influence was not robustly significant. The results indicate that unconscious emotional processing may elicit physiological changes in some cases, but this does not necessarily translate into explicit affective judgments.

Title: **Can Optical Heart Rate Measurement Track Emotional Processes in Children? Evaluating the Link Between Photoplethysmography and Emotional Processes in Preschool Children**

Authors: **Lorusso Sonja, Nischak Pablo, Diebold Tatiana, Burkhardt Bossi Carine, Harel Ori, Pruessner Jens, Perren Sonja**

Abstract: Preschool age is a crucial period for developing emotional competence, with deficits linked to long-term negative outcomes. However, studying emotions in young children is challenging, as their emerging regulation skills make emotions less observable, and their limited awareness and vocabulary hinder self-reports. Heart rate is a common physiological marker of emotional intensity and regulation, traditionally measured using electrocardiography (ECG) with chest electrodes. In contrast, wrist-worn sports watches offer a less invasive, more familiar alternative, increasing acceptance by children. These devices rely on photoplethysmography (PPG), which measures pulse rate by detecting blood volume changes in tissue via light sensors. While heart rate is well established in emotion research, the benefit of PPG-derived pulse rate as an indicator of emotion-related arousal remains unclear. To investigate this, 94 children from 16 German-speaking Swiss playgroups (Mage = 3.75 years, 58.62% female) participated in three standardized emotion-eliciting tasks designed to induce frustration, anticipation, and dynamic emotional shifts and one tablet-based emotion knowledge test serving as a physiological baseline. Each session was video-recorded, with children wearing Polar Vantage V2 watches for continuous physiological monitoring. Trained raters assessed emotional expression based on the recordings using the Emotion Regulation Scoring System. Linear mixed models will examine (1) whether pulse rate is associated with observed emotional expression, and (2) whether pulse rate differs between the emotion-eliciting tasks. If pulse rate reliably reflects emotion-related arousal, we expect higher pulse rates to correspond with more intense emotional expression during the emotion-inducing tasks. Additionally, we expect pulse rates to be highest during the frustration task, lower during anticipation, even lower during dynamic emotional shifts, and lowest in the baseline condition. If we can demonstrate that pulse rates reliably capture emotional processes in children, they could enhance field research and expand studies on institutional factors, such as peer influence and group dynamics. Keywords: Photoplethysmography (PPG), preschool children, emotional arousal, emotion expression

Title: **I React to Bodies but not Faces, Replication and Extension of Aviezer et al., 2012**

Authors: **Pillaud Nicolas, Chassaing-Monjou Clément, Cottin Adèle**

Abstract: How do we truly assess the emotions of others? While numerous theories have highlighted the central role of facial expressions in evaluating emotions, some studies have challenged the ability to gauge others' feelings based solely on their faces (Aviezer et al., 2012). These studies suggest that we preferentially use bodies rather than faces to assess others' affective states. The aim of the present work is to replicate and extend these findings. A first preregistered experiment replicated the results obtained by Aviezer et al. (2012, Exp. 1). That is, the results (NExp1 = 194 - https://osf.io/h9pkn/?view_only=3716295e91614fbbb4d5706b3668923a) show that participants identified the expressed emotion only when bodies are presented on the picture. We conduct four other experiments to extend these results to other tasks (i.e., affective priming, affective mis-

attribution procedure, feeling, and action tendencies). The results of the four preregistered experiments (NExp2 = 134 - https://osf.io/k6w2r/?view_only=5038a177e3944a53ad550ee1e8ae7965, NExp3 = 209 - https://osf.io/q4sut/?view_only=56fd0d79eb8e448a80539dbd3a0dedb3, NExp4 = 304 - https://osf.io/6zhdx/?view_only=3f33925fa59640afb68aec4b89b9eaed, NExp5 = 194 - https://osf.io/3n8m7/?view_only=505d186662614112a6b0813a2ea5cc41) show that stimuli presenting only bodies, rather than faces, consistently produce these classic effects found in the literature. Overall, these findings highlight that faces do not seem to be discriminative in detecting emotions, nor do they elicit affective reactions when affective stimuli are extreme. These results thus support the idea that context is predominant in the detection of emotions.

Title: **Mood modulations of affective word processing: a predictive perspective of encephalographic data**
Authors: **Kopaeva Ekaterina, Blomberg Johan, Roll Mikael**
Abstract: An individual's emotional state, or mood, has been shown to influence perception, attention, decision-making and other cognitive processes. Its effects extend to language processing, where it is seen as part of the pragmatic context. If a linguistic expression is non-neutral in itself, mood might augment or attenuate its perceived valence. Motivated by a lack of clarity regarding the nature and temporal dynamics of mood-valence interaction, we conducted an exploratory EEG study to find whether an individual's mood might change the temporal profile of emotional word processing. We looked at the interaction of mood and valence in a control and two mood-induced conditions over three consecutive time windows in a semantic categorisation task focusing on early processing, where data is inconsistent. In the three mood conditions, twenty-two healthy participants performed valence ratings of neutral, positive and negative words. Non-parametric cluster-based permutation tests were performed for the selected time windows and components to determine an unbiased scalp distribution. Results revealed an interaction in a happy but not sad mood. High valence words elicited greater N1 amplitudes (130-190 ms) in the control condition, but none in happy. In the subsequent time window (200-300 ms), congruence effects persisted: low valence words were attended to in a happy mood, as seen in increased P2 amplitudes, and high valence words were facilitated, as less negative EPN slopes show. In predictive-coding frameworks, mood is seen as a hyperprior that affects both the model and incoming signal. Happy moods make the model more precise and the input controllable. In this view, the results are interpreted as indicators of prediction error marked by the N1 and subsequent model update in the P2 time-window, with reduced amplitudes signalling a better-fitted model. A lack of a reverse pattern in a sad mood speaks in favour of asymmetrical mood effects on cognition.

Title: **The Human Affectome**
Authors: **Yu Alessandra N. C.**
Abstract: Theoretical perspectives in the interdisciplinary field of the affective sciences have proliferated rather than converged due to differing assumptions about what human affective phenomena are and how they work. These metaphysical and mechanistic assumptions—shaped by academic context and values—have dictated the field's affective constructs and operationalizations. However, a foundational premise concerning the purpose of affective phenomena

can guide us to a common set of metaphysical and mechanistic assumptions. In the capstone paper for the special issue "Towards an Integrated Understanding of the Human Affectome", a collaboration among 173 affective researchers from 23 countries, we converge on a nested teleological principle for human affective phenomena: from the broadest purpose of an organism (to ensure viability), to complex organisms (to execute operations), then mechanisms of meaning (to enact relevance), and finally their human-specific projectivity (to entertain abstraction). Based on this principle, human affective phenomena can collectively be considered as algorithms that either adjust based on the comfort zone (affective concerns) or monitor those adaptive processes (affective features). Those for affective concerns indicate the adaptive relevance of the environment. These can be organized hierarchically according to distance from metabolic impact (immediate to distal), including physiological and operational concerns, and can also act as global summaries of concerns across time, such as trajectory and optimization. Those for affective features monitor how the adaptive process is going on a momentary basis, include valence (how well or not) and arousal (the extent to which various systems are mobilized), and can inform global concerns. This teleologically-grounded framework offers a principled agenda for organizing existing perspectives as well as generating new ones. Ultimately, we hope the Human Affectome brings us a step closer to not only an integrated understanding of human affective phenomena—but an integrated field for affective research through a forum for discussion.

Title: **Perceived Threat as a Driver of Hate: Lessons from the 2024 U.S. Election in a Global Context**
Authors: **Aumer Katherine**

Abstract: Hate in social science is often linked to perceived threats to identity, values, or safety. Allport (1954) associated prejudice and dehumanization with group-based threats, while Sternberg's "Duplex Theory of Hate" (2003) emphasized fear and anger as amplifiers. The 2024 U.S. election served as a catalyst for hate, with political opponents framed as existential or moral threats. Research by Fischer et al. (2018) and Halperin (2011) suggests that moral violations and political contexts magnify threat perceptions, while Aumer and Bahn (2016) argue that hate functions as a self-protective response. This study tested whether hate correlates more strongly with perceived threat than with prejudice or dehumanization. A total of 645 participants were recruited via Amazon Turk, with a final sample of 499 after data cleaning. Participants were divided into four groups—Democrats Pre-Election, Democrats Post-Election, Republicans Pre-Election, and Republicans Post-Election. Of these, 301 completed the survey before the election, and 198 after. The sample leaned Democratic (n = 366) over Republican (n = 133). Participants rated political figures and parties on measures of hate, perceived threat, and dehumanization, with the latter assessed through beliefs about targets' "evolved" status. Across groups, hate correlated with perceived threat (r = .53 to .62) significantly more than with prejudice (r = .0 to .23) or dehumanization (r = -.2 to .0). Fisher's Z-tests confirmed these differences (p < .01). Findings underscore perceived threat as the primary driver of hate, aligning with theoretical models from Allport to contemporary research. Hate arises when individuals perceive existential or moral threats, reinforcing political hostility. Addressing threat-based narratives may be key to reducing polarization and fostering societal understanding.

Title: **The Hidden Cost of Psychological Threat: How Economic Stress Fuels Emotional Suppression and Undermines Well-being**

Authors: **Valor Segura Inmaculada, Alonso Ferres María, Guzmán María Teresa**

Abstract: Objectives. When individuals feel psychologically threatened—whether due to financial instability or health concerns—their well-being often suffers. However, the underlying mechanisms driving this relationship remain unclear. This study investigates emotional suppression as a key pathway through which psychological threats may erode well-being. We propose that suppressing emotions in response to economic or health-related stressors can be counterproductive, draining self-regulatory resources and impairing problem-solving and social support. Specifically, we examine whether emotional suppression mediates the link between psychological threat, and overall well-being and health. Methods. A nationally representative sample of Spanish adults (N = 969) participated in the study. The average participant was 52 years old (range: 18–89), with a gender distribution of 55% male and 45% female. Household income averaged €2,469 per month, and all participants were in a romantic relationship at the time of the study. Results. Our findings reveal a striking pattern: individuals facing greater economic (but not health-related) psychological threat were significantly more likely to engage in emotional suppression. In turn, this suppression was strongly associated with diminished life satisfaction, lower happiness and positive affect, poorer physical health, and heightened levels of depression and anxiety. Crucially, these effects persisted even after accounting for gender, age, and socio-economic status. Conclusions. These findings highlight the hidden emotional cost of financial stress and the pivotal role of emotion regulation in shaping mental and physical health outcomes. When individuals suppress their emotions in response to economic hardship, they may inadvertently amplify their distress rather than alleviate it. Interventions that encourage healthier emotion regulation strategies could offer a powerful buffer against the negative effects of economic insecurity, ultimately promoting resilience and well-being in the face of psychological threat.

Title: **Climate change and hope ratings modulate valence and arousal ratings of emotional images**

Authors: **Plonski Paul, Durgin Frank**

Abstract: Theories of emotion and emotion regulation posit temporally recursive cycles between components of emotional episodes, including appraisals and subjective feelings (McRae & Gross, 2020; Scherer, 2022). Changing appraisals can modulate emotion, such as thinking about a situation as less relevant to oneself (Opitz et al., 2015). Despite substantial research on appraisal, less is known about the effect of relevance contexts other than one's own goals and well-being on emotion processes. We hypothesized that rating how much an emotional stimulus represents climate change or hope would affect valence and arousal ratings. United States adults (N = 298) from Prolific viewed 90 images, equally split between negative images of climate change, positive images of nature, and neutral images. After four seconds, response scales appeared, sequentially, below the image. Participants randomly assigned to the control condition rated only valence and arousal. In two experimental conditions, participants rated how much the image represented either climate change or hope, then rated valence and

arousal. We tested effects with two linear mixed-effects models with random intercepts for participant and image, and a random slope for image type by participant. Fixed effects were condition (treatment coded), image type (sum-to-zero coded), and the interactions. Rating climate change increased negativity and negative emotion, whereas rating hope increased negativity but upregulated positive arousal and downregulated negative arousal. Results suggest that thinking about relevance to contexts beyond the self can affect emotion. These evaluations may involve processes similar to affect labelling, which, like hope ratings, can downregulate negative (Lieberman et al., 2011) and upregulate positive emotion (Vlasenko et al., 2021). More research would be necessary to compare relevance contexts to appraisals of relevance to one's own goals (Lazarus, 1991; Moors, 2017; Scherer, 2009). Lazarus, R. S. (1991). Cognition and motivation in emotion. American Psychologist, 46(4), 352–367. http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.46.4.352 Lieberman, M. D., Inagaki, T. K., Tabibnia, G., & Crockett, M. J. (2011). Subjective responses to emotional stimuli during labeling, reappraisal, and distraction. Emotion, 11(3), 468–480. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0023503 McRae, K., & Gross, J. J. (2020). Emotion regulation. Emotion, 20(1), 1. https://doi.org/10.1037/emo0000703 Moors, A. (2017). Appraisal Theory of Emotion. In V. Zeigler-Hill & T. K. Shackelford (Eds.), Encyclopedia of Personality and Individual Differences (pp. 1–9). Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-28099-8_493-1 Opitz, P. C., Cavanagh, S. R., & Urry, H. L. (2015). Uninstructed emotion regulation choice in four studies of cognitive reappraisal,. Personality and Individual Differences, 86, 455–464. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2015.06.048 Scherer, K. R. (2009). The dynamic architecture of emotion: Evidence for the component process model. Cognition & Emotion, 23(7), 1307–1351. https://doi.org/10.1080/02699930902928969 Scherer, K. R. (2022). Theory convergence in emotion science is timely and realistic. Cognition and Emotion, 36(2), 154–170. https://doi.org/10.1080/02699931.2021.1973378 Vlasenko, V. V., Rogers, E. G., & Waugh, C. E. (2021). Affect labelling increases the intensity of positive emotions. Cognition and Emotion, 35(7), 1350–1364. https://doi.org/10.1080/02699931.2021.1959302

Title: **The Role of Emotion in Updating Expectations for the Distant Future**
Authors: **Orphal Lara, Pinquart Martin**

Abstract: People update their expectations when presented with new information, but emotions may systematically influence how much they revise their beliefs. Positive emotions have been linked to greater openness to new information, while negative emotions have been associated with skepticism. However, it remains unclear whether such effects extend to expectations about an uncertain future. This study investigates whether emotions (positive, negative, neutral) influence the degree to which people update their expectations about future world events after receiving probabilistic expert feedback. Participants are randomly assigned to one of three emotional conditions (positive, negative, neutral) and complete an emotion induction task, selecting which of two emotional images (from the OASIS database) better fits an emotional quote. They then estimate the probability (0-100%) that a given statement about the world in 50-100 years will come true (e.g., "As automation takes over most professions, many countries will introduce a universal basic income."). Next, they receive expert expectations about the event's likelihood, described as 75% reliable, and subsequently update their probability estimates. This sequence—emotional induction, prior expectation, expert feedback, updated expectation—is

repeated for 15 statements. Finally, participants complete a PANAS questionnaire and a cognitive conflict detection task. To ensure statements were neutral in valence and moderately realistic, a pretest (N = 47) assessed 120 statements on perceived likelihood and desirability. The pretest confirmed that desirability significantly predicted likelihood ratings, and the main study includes 15 statements rated as neither desirable nor undesirable, with average likelihood ratings. Expectation updating will be modeled using linear mixed-effects models, testing whether (1) emotional states influence the magnitude and direction of updating (toward or away from expert feedback), and (2) emotions lead to systematic deviations from Bayesian updating. Exploratory analyses will examine (3) whether cognitive conflict detection moderates expectation updating, (4) whether the magnitude of expectation violation (the absolute difference between prior beliefs and expert feedback) modulates the effect of emotion and (5) whether emotional states influence trust in expert feedback, measured by calculating the weight of the expert's feedback in the participant's update. This study integrates emotional states and Bayesian updating to examine how emotions shape expectation revision about uncertain, real-world questions. Data collection will begin in February 2025, and results will be available at the time of the conference.

Title: **To synchronise or not to synchronise? Investigating physiological synchrony in emotional performances**
Authors: **Goldsack Roydon, Hyland Nicola & Eisenbarth Hedwig**
NA NA

Title: **Task switching during nonverbal interactions promotes cardiac synchrony, while social anxiety reduces it. Considering the role of reciprocal attention in physiological synchrony**
Authors: **Boukarras Sarah, Placidi Valerio, Rossano Federico, Era Vanessa, Aglioti Salvatore Maria & Candidi Matteo**
NA NA

Title: **Partner stress decreases cardiac synchronization in romantic couples**
Authors: **Denk Bernadette F., Meier Maria, Ocklenburg Sebastian, Packheiser Julian, Wienhold Stella, Volkmer Nina, Gaertner Raphaela J., Klink Elea S.C., Dimitroff Stephanie J., Benz Annika B.E. & Pruessner Jens C.**
NA NA

Title: **Harmful to Relationships, Helpful in Adversity: The Nuanced Role of Psychopathic Traits in Partner Support, Stress and Physiological Synchronisation**
Authors: **Hissey Aaron, Hammond Matt & Eisenbarth Hedwig**
NA NA

Title: **Comparing the effectiveness of putatively adaptive and maladaptive emotion regulation strategies: An experience sampling study**
Authors: **Rasskazova Mariia, Lyusin Dmitry**
Abstract: Emotion regulation (ER) refers to the ability to regulate the intensity, frequency, and

duration of emotions. One of the key questions is the relation between ER strategies adaptive-ness, i.e. to which extent a strategy is related to long-term outcomes, and effectiveness, i.e. to which extent a strategy changes emotion at the moment. This study examined the effectiveness of putatively adaptive (cognitive reappraisal, problem solving, and acceptance) and maladaptive (suppression, rumination, and avoidance) ER strategies using experience sampling.　Method. For ten days, participants (N = 112, aged 18–52, M = 27.30, SD = 8.74; 99 females, 13 males) reported to which extent they experienced seven negative emotions (anxiety, irritation, loneli-ness, guilt, depression, apathy) and used the aforementioned ER strategies since the previous report. Six-point Likert scales were used for responses. Two indices of the use of ER strategies were analyzed, frequency (how often a strategy is used) and intensity (how intensely a strategy was employed at the moments when it was used). The direct measure of strategy effectiveness was the correlation between the intensity of its use and a decrease in negative affect calculated across all measurement points within a participant.　The differences between the effectiveness of adaptive and maladaptive ER strategies were not statistically significant. Noteworthy, adaptive strategies correlated positively with a decrease in negative affect, whereas negative correlations were obtained for maladaptive strategies. The use of strategies was also associated with higher average negative affect, with this effect being larger for frequency compared to intensity. These associations were weaker for adaptive strategies which can be interpreted as their more flexible use and may indirectly indicate their higher effectiveness. To better understand the comparative effectiveness of these strategies, in future it would be useful to include other relevant variables in the analysis, such as emotion differentiation and emotional reactivity.　Key words: emotion regulation, negative affect, experience sampling

Title: **Validation of Affect Labeling as an implicit emotion regulation task in a Greek-speaking sample**
Authors: **Constantinou Elena, Koursarou Sofia**

Abstract: Objectives: Previous studies have shown that merely labeling an emotion can have emo-tion regulatory effects, from modulating brain activity to dampening the subjective experience of emotion. The aim of this study was to validate a modified Affect Labeling task (Constantinou et al., 2014) in Greek by examining its effect on subjective emotion experiences and its association with self-reported emotion regulation difficulties. Methods: Sixty-six (so far) Greek-speaking young adults completed six picture viewing trials (3 pleasant, 3 unpleasant), under three within-subject conditions: merely viewing the pictures, labeling the depicted emotion or labeling the content depicted on each picture. After each trial participants rated their experienced pleasantness (valence) and arousal. Accuracy and response time during the labeling tasks were recorded, while participants also completed the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS), as a construct validity measure. Results: Preliminary results showed that both content and affect labeling resulted in dampened negative emotion (increased valence and reduced arousal), but only content labeling dampened pleasant emotion. Correlation analyses showed that content and affect labeling effects were highly correlated with each other, but were both unrelated to the accuracy or speed of labeling. Furthermore, affect labeling effects were unrelated to participants' self-reported difficulty in emotion regulation. Discussion: Current findings replicate previous studies confirming that affect labeling can dampen both the valence and arousal components of

emotions, particularly negative ones. The fact that affect labeling produces emotion regulatory effects comparable to those of content labeling, and unrelated to participants' performance, may indicate that affect labeling effects rely on a symbolic conversion mechanism inherent in the process of labeling (regardless of what is labeled). The lack of correlations with self-reported difficulties in emotion regulation, further confirms the implicit nature of the labeling effects and supports the usefulness of the task among individuals with emotion regulation deficits.

Title: **Neuroticism and the neural basis of implicit cognitive reappraisal: an fMRI study**
Authors: **Várkonyi Gergő, Rendes Réka, Deák Anita**
Abstract: Cognitive reappraisal is a form of emotion regulation that entails the systematic reframing of an emotion-eliciting stimulus (e.g. changing one's construal of an emotional event). It is a skill with notable individual differences and trait neuroticism is one of the primary sources of this variability. Therefore, in our study, we aimed to explore the neural basis of cognitive reappraisal while also investigating how neuroticism modulates the observed associations. 40 young adults filled in the neuroticism subscale of the Big Five Inventory, and we registered their brain activation in an implicit reappraisal task comprising 15 pairs of social-emotional images with negative and non-negative captions. Outside the scanner, participants were presented with the same images and instructed to rate their emotional experiences on valence and arousal dimensions. Whole-brain analysis revealed that both negatively and non-negatively labeled images recruited prefrontal control cortices (e.g. vlPFC), suggesting that stimulus captions inherently evoked regulatory operations. ROI analysis showed that arousal (but not valence) ratings correlated significantly with reappraisal-related activation in the vlPFC, dlPFC, dmPFC and caudate, indicating that our paradigm was more effective in capturing arousal (versus valence) modulation. Finally, our analyses implicated that neuroticism played a moderator role between regulatory brain activation and reappraisal success of arousal in that successful reappraisal required more neural and cognitive resources in high (compared to low) trait scorers. Taken together, our results corroborate the notion that many forms of emotion regulation rely on large-scale brain networks, however, it also demonstrates that the functioning of the network might depend on trait-level individual differences, which needs to be further addressed in future research.

Title: **Emotion Regulation Flexibility Through the Lens of Resting-State Functional Connectivity**
Authors: **Ohad Tal, Madar Asaf, Tavor Ido, Sheppes Gal, Yeshurun Yaara**
Abstract: Emotion regulation flexibility (ERF) is the ability to adjust regulatory strategies to differing circumstances. Although ERF was shown to be linked with individuals' well-being, the neural mechanisms underlying it are currently unknown. In this study, we set out to explore the neural correlates of ERF, and specifically test the hypothesis that more flexible connectivity between brain networks will be associated with more flexible emotion regulation. To test this, 40 participants underwent behavioral evaluation of ERF ability and resting-state fMRI scanning, as resting-state fMRI has been shown to represent trait-like aspects of network functional connectivity. The behavioral task included aversive words of high and low intensity, and participants were required to choose between two strategies to regulate their emotions: distraction or reappraisal.

Behavioral results revealed large variability in ERF scores (M=20.13±15.83), which enabled the examination of individual differences in neural functional connectivity. Preliminary neuroimaging results revealed that ERF scores were negatively correlated with functional connectivity between the Control Network and Attention Networks, and the Default Mode Network (DMN), such that the stronger the connectivity between these networks, the lower the emotion regulation flexibility score. These findings suggest that lower connectivity between neural networks involved in control, attention, and theory of mind processes, may allow for more effective switching between emotion regulation strategies, which characterize individuals with high emotion flexibility capacity.

Title: **Dissociative reactions - on the transient inability to feel emotions**
Authors: **Daniels Judith**

Abstract: It has long been recognized that dissociative processing is common in the general population and constitutes a transdiagnostic factor in mental health disorders. One of its core features is the transient inability to feel emotions, a phenomenon often referred to as emotional numbing. In the past, most studies investigating emotional numbing induced a dissociative state in their participants by reactivating a previous dissociative reaction the person exhibited during a traumatic event. Therefore, most experimental studies employed a script-driven imagery paradigm during which the participant is asked to re-imagine the worst moment during the traumatic event. We will present three studies that employed dissociative induction techniques unrelated to traumatic experiences, which are less aversive in nature and circumvent potential confounders such as initial upregulation of physiological arousal. In total, N = 688 first year university students underwent a dissociation induction and recorded their acute dissociative reactions via self-report. Two different dissociation inductions were used: an interpersonal eye gazing task during reduced illumination (n = 404) and a prolonged, passive scrolling task using digital material (n = 284). Both were conceptualized to induce a form of trance characterized by depersonalization, derealization and emotional numbing. The extent of this reaction will be analyzed regarding several potential predictors including childhood trauma, trait tendencies to dissociate, emotional reactivity, and attachment patterns. Results will be presented at the conference.

Title: **Boredom and Arousal: A Multilevel Meta-Analysis**
Authors: **Stempfer Lisa, Stoll Sarah E. M., Fries Jonathan, Pekrun Reinhard, Goetz Thomas**

Abstract: Boredom is often described as a negative emotion characterized by low physiological arousal. However, empirical studies on the level of arousal associated with boredom remain contradictory. Narrative reviews have discussed these findings, but the available evidence has not yet been analyzed quantitatively. Therefore, we conducted a multilevel meta-analysis on the boredom-arousal relation in correlational and experimental studies. A comprehensive literature search was performed in November 2023. Overall, 214 effect sizes from 75 unique samples fulfilled the inclusion criteria (total participant sample size N = 6,570; 47.45% female). The analysis yielded a significantly negative average effect size (d = -0.36; 95% CI [-0.49, -0.22]). The correlational evidence suggested that more intensely experienced boredom was related to reduced arousal, r = -.13, 95% CI [-.22, -.05]. The aggregated experimental evidence showed that

the state of boredom was associated with significantly lower arousal as compared to various control conditions; d = -0.40, 95% CI [-0.59, -0.22]. However, moderator analyses suggested that arousal was not significantly lower in boredom as compared to neutral conditions. All types of physiological indicators showed significant negative relations to boredom, except for heart rate variability. There was no indication of a publication bias. In sum, we present the first meta-analytic study on the relation between boredom and arousal which suggests that boredom is best characterized as a low-arousal emotion. Implications for emotion theory and practice are discussed.

Title: **Do we exhibit differential immune responses to different types of disgust?**
Authors: **Mungur Ramandeep, Harris Lasana, Purcell Daniel, Ogbe Orezi**
Abstract: Background: Disgust is hypothesised to have evolved to detect pathogens, later being coopted into the social domain. Chapman and colleagues' (2009) argued that moral and physical disgust were the same emotion, owing to both evoking the same facial expression. Conversely, Tybur and colleagues (2009) argued that disgust can be split into three distinct domains: Pathogen, Sexual, and Moral. Previous studies have shown that the perception of disgusting images can lead to a preparatory immune response (e.g. Stevenson et al., 2012). It is unclear, however, if any specific type of disgust drives this effect. For instance, seeing human excrement may be associated with a pathogen/disease threat, hence a preparatory immune response is logical. Conversely, witnessing someone commit fraud should not be associated with a disease threat, yet may still be both appraised and described as disgusting (though anger may also be a significant emotion in moral disgust (Giner-Sorolla et al., 2018)). To better understand if all disgust is the same, we test if all types of disgust produce the same immune response. Methods: In this between-subjects study, participants are placed in one of four groups with 34 participants per group (n = 136). Each group is shown scenarios (captioned images) that were designed to evoke one of pathogen, sexual, or moral disgust, with the control group being non-moral anger. We measure the salivary immune responses for the following pro-inflammatory cytokines: TNF-alpha, IL-6, and IL-1 beta. Predicted results: There will be a significant difference in condition, with Pathogen Disgust eliciting a significantly higher immune response compared to both the Moral Disgust and Control conditions. The Moral Disgust condition will elicit a significantly higher immune response compared to the Control condition. No predictions are made regarding Sexual Disgust owing to the scant research in this area. Please note that data analysis is ongoing.

Title: **How Honour Amplifies the Perceived Threat of Jealousy, and Controlling Behaviour**
Authors: **Shaban Azad Hadi, Giner-Sorolla Roger, Pina Afroditi, Grigoropoulos Iraklis**
Abstract: In many Middle Eastern cultures, "gheirat" is an honour-based protective emotional reaction to relational boundary violations which usually elicit jealousy in other cultures. The present study explored and compared the experience of gheirat in Greece and UK as honour and non-honour cultures. 236 British and 262 Greek psychology students took part in an online survey and were asked to describe an experience where a 3rd person or/and a loved one were getting too close to the other. Participants rated their affective states during the experience, and completed questionnaires on dispositional jealousy, honour orientation, and attitude towards intimate partner violence. Greek participants appraised the experience of relational boundary

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violation as more threatening to their loved one compared to British participants. Furthermore, they reported higher levels of feeling "worried", "vigilant", "controlling", and "outraged" during the experience. Greek participants also scored higher on preventive jealousy (but not reactive and anxious jealousy), acceptance of sexual violence, and psychological violence. This heightening of preventive jealousy with honour was also observed within both cultures. Greek participants scored higher on all subscales of honour orientation. These results suggest that jealousy-eliciting situations are experienced as more threatening to the loved one in honour cultures. This may lead to preventive jealousy tendencies, and higher acceptance of controlling behaviour (a form of psychological violence), which is a response to higher acceptance of sexual violence by society.

Title: **Musical Emotion Transfer in Expert Listeners**
Authors: **Varga Peter, Parkinson Brian**
Abstract: Music listeners have been the subject of numerous studies to understand their behaviours and preferences in response to composers' creative output. No previous research, however, has directly compared composers' intentions and techniques with listener evaluations. This is partly the result of a majority of previous empirical studies into music listening relying on college student and general population samples, which might not have the consistent expertise necessary to reliably evaluate the technical mechanics of original compositions as well as other psychological effects (Berlyne, 1974; Simonton, 2010). Responding to this gap in the literature, the present study compared the predictive effects of 47 composers' affective intentions and felt emotions on a panel of expert listeners' evaluations of the specific emotional impact of their original compositions. Composers were asked to rate their feelings and intentions using the adjective format of Yik and colleagues' (2011) 12-Point Affect Circumplex (12-PAC) as well as an aesthetic emotion item. Experts rated their responses using the same adjective items. We found that both composer intentions and composer felt emotions were significantly correlated with expert ratings for all affect items. There were stronger standard effects (β) for intended than felt emotions, suggesting that expert listener responses are primarily driven by the affective content composers intend to convey, but that, to a lesser but still significant extent, composers' ambient felt emotions also play a role in determining how listeners respond to their music. This study demonstrates the importance of examining both composer and listener effects and paves the way for future research that should examine the locus of emotion in both composers and listeners with greater precision.

Title: **Dimensional and Categorical Emotional Ratings of Russian Nouns: The Database ENRuN-2**
Authors: **Sysoeva Tatiana, Lyusin Dmitry**
Abstract: Databases with emotional ratings of words are used in a wide array of emotion and cognitive research including the processing of emotional information, mood induction, and sentiment analysis. There are two main approaches to emotional ratings used in the development of such databases: dimensional, where words are rated along the major affective dimensions such as valence and arousal, and categorical, where associations with discrete emotion categories such as happiness or anger are rated. These databases exist in many languages but until now, there has only been a small Russian database containing 378 nouns.

We present its expanded and advanced version ENRuN-2 that contains approximately 6,000 Russian nouns of different frequency and length. ENRuN-2 includes both dimensional (valence and arousal) and categorical (happiness, sadness, anger, fear, and disgust) ratings for each word, as well as information on word frequency and length. Each word was rated by at least 10 male and 10 female native Russian speakers aged between 18 and 77 years old (M = 24.54, SD = 9.84). Psychometric analysis showed high reliability and validity of the obtained ratings for all scales. Intra-rater consistency ranged from 0.744 for sadness to 0.935 for happiness, and inter-rater consistency varied from 0.873 for arousal to 0.961 for valence. Validity was estimated by the correlations between the ENRuN-2 and previous ratings, which were no smaller than 0.854 across different scales. Relationships between the scales replicate typical patterns found in the similar databases, including a U-shaped relationship between valence and arousal, and moderate negative associations between ratings for negative emotion categories. ENRuN-2 is a free access database and allows for the addition of new words and emotional rating scales.

Title: **Four-dimensional neural space for moral emotions**
Authors: **Chen Jinglu, Santavirta Severi, Putkinen Vesa, Boggio Paulo Sérgio, Nummenmaa Lauri**

Abstract: Moral reasoning is an intuitive process guided by abstract moral principles and life experiences that individuals use to evaluate moral dilemmas and make decisions regarding right and wrong. Moral foundations theory proposes a framework of intuitive moral reasoning across populations, yet the brain basis of processing different moral dimensions remains unclear. Here we mapped brain networks involved in moral reasoning during naturalistic movie viewing. A total of 104 participants watched a Finnish film Käsky during functional MR imaging. The movie depicts an emotional and morally complex story about the Finnish civil war. Dynamic ratings of 20 emotions and moral dimensions, derived from the moral foundations theory, were collected from 43 viewers. Dimensionality reduction was employed to identify the dependencies among the moral dimensions, while general linear model, cumulative analysis and intersubject correlation (ISC) analysis identified associations between high-order moral dimensions and brain activity. Our analysis revealed four primary moral dimensions: virtue (positive morality), hierarchy (collective respect), rebellion (self-interest), and vice (moral transgressions). These dimensions reflect two key aspects of moral perception: (1) the evaluation of behaviors as morally right or wrong, and (2) the assessment of whether these behaviors are directed towards individuals or groups. Each of these clusters exhibited distinct neural activation patterns. The vice cluster demonstrated the most extensive positive activation, while the hierarchy cluster was associated with significant negative activation. Both the anterior cingulate cortex and the middle cingulate cortex showed positive activation exclusively in response to the vice cluster, suggesting that this may represent a neural signature for vice-related moral reasoning. ISC analysis and cumulative mapping highlighted widespread brain activation during moral scenes, encompassing extensive cortical areas, cingulate cortex, and striatum. Collectively, our results support a four-dimensional neural and psychological space for moral reasoning, which engages extensive brain regions and distinct patterns across moral foundations.

Title: **Comparing your "happy" to my "happy": How to assess the affective space of an**

individuum

Authors: **Horn Francisca, Kreuzpointner Ludwig, Wüst Stefan, Schwarzbach Jens V., Kudielka Brigitte M.**

Abstract: Emotions are of utmost relevance for our everyday life as well as in the development and maintenance of psychological disorders. Regarding theories underlying these constructs, research mainly focusses on a generalizing perspective for all humans, neglecting the inherent individual component. By developing an instrument that measures the individual affective space of a person, we endeavor to apply the personalized medicine approach to emotions and transfer the results to psychiatry and psychotherapy for better diagnostics, treatments, and prevention interventions. Therefore, we compared three methods to assess individual mental representation of emotions: 1) A Multi-Arrangement Task (MAT), 2) Pairwise Comparisons (PC), and 3) Self-Assessment Manikin (SAM) rating scales. Using a within-subjects design with N = 100, emotionally loaded adjectives of the Affective Norms for English words (ANEW) were arranged or rated according to the respective method on a computer monitor with subsequent calculation of a dissimilarity matrix (DSM). Analyzing these DSMs showed good test-retest reliabilities for each method while clear differences emerged in the exploratory analyses. Dimensionality analyses using multidimensional scaling showed two or three dimensions yielding an ideal solution to represent the data in the SAM with some participants using up to five dimensions in the MAT. Plotting the affective spaces into polygons revealed the highest correlation of the surface areas in the MAT, indicating that the MAT might be the better instrument when the focus is on assessing emotion differentiation. Trying to identify underlying group structures with Ward-clustering was not successful in any of the three methods.

Title: **Exploring Emotional Granularity through Freely Generated Mental and Bodily Labels: A Network Analytic Approach**

Authors: **Telazzi Ilaria, Biassoni Federica, Ninivaggi Elisa, Viaggi Eleonora, Balzarotti Stefania**

Abstract: Emotional granularity (EG) refers to the ability to make fine-grained distinctions among emotional states, reflecting individual differences in the use of emotion concepts to construct emotional experiences. Traditional approaches to EG have primarily focused on mental state terms. However, it has recently been suggested that incorporating bodily terms alongside mental descriptors provides a more comprehensive representation of emotional experiences. According to this perspective, we employed a network analytic approach to explore EG across different levels of analysis. Eighty-five women suffering from chronic pelvic pain participated in a one-month diary study. For each pain episode, participants freely generated and rated affective labels describing their current affective experience and subsequently evaluated their emotional state using a set of 14 negative emotional adjectives. Preliminary results indicate that participants used a broad range of affective labels, encompassing both mental and bodily terms. Notably, differences emerged in the network structure between individuals with high and low EG. Women with lower EG reported a greater number of affective labels, primarily mental in nature; conversely, those with higher EG exhibited a greater number of distinct emotion communities and a more coherent pattern of connections. Overall, our findings emphasize the value of assessing EG beyond standardized lists of mental state terms. Incorporating both mental and

bodily descriptors may offer a more accurate definition and operationalization of the construct. A conceptual framework that is less strictly mentalistic could provide a more comprehensive representation of the complexity of emotional experiences.

Title: **The Role of Categorization in Emotion Differentiation**
Authors: **Suchkpva Ekaterina, Lyusin Dmitry**

Abstract: Emotion differentiation (ED) refers to an individual's ability to distinguish between their emotions. This capacity is a significant predictor of effective emotion regulation and psychological well-being. The present study aimed to explore the cognitive underpinnings of ED by examining its relationship with categorization. Participants (N = 74, aged 18–53, M = 24.23, SD = 7.86; 52 females, 22 males) completed two versions of a card sorting task (emotional and neutral) and underwent a 10-day experience sampling protocol. ED was measured using the inverse ICC (3, k) with Fisher's z-transformation. Categorization was assessed as the average number of categories created across four subtests for each task version. Results revealed a significant positive correlation between number of categories in the emotional and neutral versions of the sorting task (r(74) = .57, p < .001). Additionally, positive and negative ED measures were positively correlated (r(74) = .24, p = .041). However, no significant correlation was found between number of categories and ED. These findings suggest that while categorization is consistent across emotional and neutral contexts, it does not serve as a cognitive basis for ED. This raises intriguing questions about the nature of ED, as it may operate in a distinct psychological space, potentially independent of traditional cognitive processes. Further research is needed to uncover the mechanisms underlying ED and its unique role in emotional functioning. Key words: emotion differentiation, categorization, experience sampling

Title: **The Dimensionality of Positive Valence**
Authors: **Brandolini Gabriel, Carter Olivia, Koval Peter**

Abstract: Positive valence is the intrinsic positivity or pleasantness of an emotion, feeling, or mood. Emotion researchers disagree on whether positive valence is unidimensional - a single spectrum ranging from minimally positive to maximally positive - or multidimensional - a complex construct that accommodates multiple distinct ways an emotion can be experienced as positive. To test whether positive valence is unidimensional or multidimensional, we provided participants (N=292, Female=61%, Age: M=19.96, SD=5.66) choices between video stimuli from different emotion categories (Admiration, Amusement, Awe, Romantic-Love, and Surprise) while utilising a film+instructions mood induction procedure. Participants selected the response option which resembled their more ideal emotional state, and also rated the videos on valence, emotional-intensity and novelty (adapted from Affect Rating Dial). Results showed participants reliably chose the option with higher valence, regardless of emotional category (Predictions=2113/2308, Accuracy=91.55%, WAIC=1.258). This provides evidence that valence functions as a 'common currency' across these different positive emotions, pointing towards the unidimensionality of valence by suggesting a shared form of positivity. We also generated stimuli with response options combining videos from multiple emotional categories to explore how valence was oper-ationalised in the decision-making process. Rather than using a lexicographic, winner-takes-all, or loser-takes-all strategy, results showed participants usually summed the valence of individual

videos to determine decision outcomes (Predictions=2121/2906, Accuracy=73%, WAIC=1.635). This suggests individuals tend to aggregate the valence of complex stimuli in an additive process when determining their ideal emotional state.Finally, participants made judgements about their experience of 11 positive emotions in terms of 15 candidate valence dimensions (e.g., pleasure, goal-congruence, action-tendency, morality, object-appraisal, inner-reinforcer). We utilised factor analysis to discern whether valence emerged as a single unified factor (unidimensional) or whether distinct elements of valence emerged as multiple factors (multidimensional). Parallel analysis, a reliable method for determining how many factors to retain, indicated that only one of these factors was statistically significant beyond random chance. This finding lends further support in favour of the unidimensional view of positive valence.

Title: **A scoping review on positive emotions in autism**
Authors: **Moreno Laura, Manfredi Mirella, Di Poi Giona, Gruber June, Mcpartland James C., Samson Andrea**
Abstract: Difficulties with positive emotion have been described across a variety of clinical conditions. Yet few studies have systematically reviewed the role of positive emotions in autism spectrum conditions. A scoping review on positive emotions in autism can potentially detect pre-served or even enhanced positive emotions in this population and shed light on the similarities and differences between individuals with and without autism.

Title: **Attachment dimensions predict how and why people regulate their partner's emotions: A daily diary dyadic study**
Authors: **Maccann Carolyn, Wu Bernice**
Abstract: Attachment anxiety and attachment avoidance underlie many patterns of interaction in adult relationships. The current study examines whether these attachment dimensions predict the emotion regulation goals and strategies people use to regulate their partner's emotions. In our study, 195 opposite-sex couples recruited from Prolific completed a short attachment assessment and 6 end-of-day surveys over 3 consecutive weekends. Actor Partner Interdependence Models were used to model the effect of attachment on regulation goals and regulation strategies. For instrumental regulation goals, several actor effects were significant for both men and women: 1) attachment anxiety predicted greater pro-social goals (increase closeness/reduce conflict) and impression management goals; 2) attachment avoidance predicted greater 'gain power' goals. Actor effects on hedonic goals (make self feel better, make partner feel better, make partner feel worse) and partner effects on all goals differed for men versus women. For all three affect worsening strategies (criticizing, withdrawing, pressuring), attachment avoidance showed significant actor and partner effects for both men and women, with stronger goal formation and greater use of strategies in all cases. Of the five affect-improving strategies, only one actor effect (and no partner effects) was significant for both men and women: Avoidant attachment predicted lower valuing. This study demonstrates that adult attachment—and particularly attachment avoidance— is an important driver of why people attempt to regulate their partner's emotions (regulation goals) and also how they do it (regulation strategies).

Title: **From Appraisals to Action: The Influence of Compassion and Distress on Prosocial**

Behavior

Authors: **Garrido-Macías Marta, Valor Segura Inmaculada, María Teresa Guzmán**

Abstract: Every day, we encounter situations where others need our help. The literature indicates that the perception (appraisals) of those in need influences the level of compassion experienced and, consequently, the willingness to help. However, it remains unclear how distress affects helping behavior. Studies suggest, first, that there are two types of distress and, furthermore, that self-focused and other-oriented distress have distinct impacts on helping behavior, highlighting the importance of distinguishing between the two forms. Thus, the main aim of this research is to explore the role of appraisals, as well as emotions of distress and compassion, in shaping helping behavior. To carry out the study, a sample of 1,542 participants from the general population was used (Mean age = 50.99, SD = 18.42; 50.7% women and 49.7% men), who were recruited through a survey company (NETQUEST) in June 2023. The measures included in the analysis were a suffering scenario, the observer's assessments (identification with the person in need, attribution of responsibility, and perceived self-efficacy), emotions of compassion and distress, and helping behavior (specific and general). Results revealed that both compassion and other-oriented distress mediated the relationship between appraisals and helping behavior. Specifically, greater similarity to the person in need, lower attribution of responsibility, and higher perceived efficacy were linked to increased levels of compassion and distress, which, in turn, were associated with a stronger desire to provide both specific and general help. This study broadens our understanding of how compassion and distress can improve helping tendencies in stressful situations.

Title: **Investigating the interplay of self- and other-oriented benefits in motivational and experiential component of prosocial behavior**

Authors: **Monnor Teerawat, Preuschoff Kerstin, Ugazio Giuseppe**

Abstract: Prosocial behavior is fundamental to social cohesion, encompassing diverse interactions where individuals exert effort to benefit others, ranging from helping to collaboration. While prosociality manifests in various forms, its multifaceted nature is often unexamined and instead observed as a unitary construct. Although this approach provides valuable insights and facilitates systematic assessment, it may overlook nuances of this behavior. To contribute to addressing this gab, this project adopted a componential approach to emotion to investigate key components of prosocial behavior—effort mobilization and affective experience following task completion—in different combinations of self- and other-oriented benefits. A redesigned version of an effort-based slider task was employed, where different dimensions of the effort and affective experiences were assessed using self-report, heart rate variability (HRV) analysis and performance-based measures obtained during task performance. Participants (N = 51; 16 males, 28.38 ± 6.58 years; 35 females, 24.11 ± 4.03 years) took part in a multi-agent session (with 3–5 participants per session). Preliminary analyses indicate that participants show greater motivation and experience more positive affect when tasks provide direct benefits to themselves. Data analysis is ongoing, and final results will be presented at the conference.

Title: **DiffuseFace: a database of AI-generated face portraits to enrich diversity in emotion research.**

Authors: **Firmani Alessia**

Abstract: We present DiffuseFace, a database of AI-generated face portraits designed to address the limitations of traditional databases and enhance diversity in emotion studies. Traditional databases, such as CEED (Benda & Scherf, 2020) and FACES (Ebner et al., 2010), typically include photographs of real actors captured in controlled environments. While these stimuli have proven invaluable, their creation demands substantial time and financial resources and raises privacy concerns related to material sharing. These constraints may contribute to the limited representation of ethnicities and facial expressions in such databases, ultimately reducing diversity and potentially hampering the generalizability of findings (Barrett et al., 2019). Recently, psychological research has highlighted the potential of generative AI (Demszky et al., 2023) in advancing research methodologies. We extend this approach to emotion research by leveraging generative AI to create a large, diverse face database with reduced costs and fewer constraints compared to traditional methods. DiffuseFace comprises 600 portraits of women and men from 20 nationalities, displaying 14 distinct emotional expressions (e.g., amusement, shame) and a neutral pose, generated using the open-source Stable Diffusion model. Building on prior research (Holland et al., 2019), we will collect data on attitudes toward generative AI, perceived realism, and emotion recognition ratings from 500 U.S. participants. We will also evaluate whether AI-generated stimuli are comparable to real-actor portraits in characteristics critical to emotion research. Preliminary data collected from 260 individuals indicate that these AI-generated faces are perceived as highly realistic and that their emotional expressions are generally well-recognized. These findings underscore the potential of generative AI to produce diverse, high-quality stimuli efficiently, improving the generalizability of psychological and emotion research.

Title: **Moral Emotions vs. Bildung: Navigating Professional Formation in Academic Teaching and Learning**

Authors: **Musaeus Peter**

Abstract: University education involves discipline-specific ways of knowing and is an affective, evaluative process where moral emotions shape experiences for both students and teachers. Emotions such as shame, guilt, pride, and elevation influence moral development and professional identity formation, particularly in ethically significant disciplines. While research has explored emotions in motivation and achievement (Pekrun, 2006; Eynde & Turner, 2006), moral emotions remain understudied in academic life. Drawing on moral psychology (Haidt, 2003; Gray & Wegner, 2011) and empirical studies on moral emotions (Tangney et al., 2007), this paper examines how teachers regulate moral norms, embody values, and navigate ethical dilemmas in pedagogy. We also analyze how students experience moral emotions in response to feedback, assessment, and peer interactions. Klafki's concept of Bildung emphasizes autonomy and long-term moral growth, while moral emotions serve as immediate, socially embedded responses reinforcing norms. We explore whether Bildung fosters self-reflection beyond immediate emotional reactions. Using a narrative and microphenomenological case study, preliminary findings suggest moral emotions play a dual role: shame may hinder engagement, while guilt can foster ethical responsibility. Likewise, emotions like elevation and admiration—elicited by witnessing acts of virtue, including scientific excellence—enhance motivation. These findings highlight the need for pedagogical frameworks that integrate moral emotions into a spiral curriculum

centered on Bildung and professional identity development. Rather than offering stand-alone ethics or well-being courses, universities should embed discussions of moral emotions across disciplines. By mapping their role in learning, this research contributes to understanding how academic environments shape moral sensibilities and professional identities.

Title: **CambiaColore: a movement-based technology for socio-emotional learning in the classroom**

Authors: **Ceccaldi Eleonora**

Abstract: This work presents CambiaColore, a movement-based technology for emotional expression in children. Co-designed with teachers and educators, it provides teachers with an engaging tool for socio-emotional learning. Recognizing, regulating, and expressing emotions are key skills that foster self-regulation, well-being, and social integration. Many classroom curricula address these abilities, yet research shows teachers often lack confidence in implementing them. Technology can help by offering engaging ways to support socio-emotional learning by helping students better grasp the complexity behind these abilities. Following these premises, we co-designed CambiaColore, to foster emotional reflection and expression in the classroom in primary school children. The system consists of: a computer, a glass table, a retroreflective paint roller, a camera, and a projector. Users interact by rolling the paint roller over specific areas on the table, each corresponding to an emotion-associated color, and by moving the roller to create digital paintings that visually represent their feelings. Designed for group settings, it generates a final collective canvas displaying the class's emotions. Saved drawings can be used for further discussion on emotional antecedents and how group emotions shape the overall picture (i.e. the emotional atmosphere of the classroom). CambiaColore aims to help children name, express, and accept all emotions, including negative ones, reinforcing self-awareness and emotional regulation. It also encourages movement-based emotional expression, highlighting the link between emotions and bodily states, and helps students understand the interplay between their emotions and those of their peers. Moreover, CambiaColore will be used to collect a dataset of children's drawings, associated emotions (as verbally expressed by the children), and movement data. This dataset will enable studies on the relationship between color choices, drawing characteristics, and emotional states (both at the individual and group level), potentially enhancing the system with feedback features to help teachers better understand and support students' emotions.

Title: **Prosodic Emotion Recognition is Associated with Musical Abilities in Children**

Authors: **Fasano Maria Celeste, Nuti Gianni, Monaci Mariagrazia, Filippa Manuela**

Abstract: Emotional prosody recognition — the ability to interpret emotions conveyed through pitch, rhythm, and dynamic intonation profiles — is crucial for children's social and emotional development. This study examined emotional prosody recognition in 7-8-year-old children, focusing on the influence of musical skills, gender differences, and affective-motivational traits. A total of 649 children (280 girls) were exposed to linguistically meaningless stimuli expressing four emotions (anger, fear, happiness, sadness) and neutral expressions. Participants rated the type and intensity of perceived emotions on continuous scales, and their musical abilities were assessed. Additional data on affective, motivational, and musical characteristics were collected

via questionnaires. Findings reveal a clear hierarchy in emotion recognition accuracy in childhood, with anger (M = 3.28, p < .001) and joy (M = 2.28, p < .001) as the most recognizable emotions. A significant gender effect was observed, with girls outperforming boys in overall emotion recognition (p = .045), particularly for negative emotions such as fear (p = .045) and sadness (p = .045). Emotional prosody recognition was significantly correlated with both melodic (.18) and rhythmic abilities (.20), with stronger associations observed for anger and sadness, for the latter only with rhythmic ability sadness. Additionally, musical reward sensitivity, empathy, attention, and extrinsic motivation were positively associated with emotion recognition. Gender differences emerged in these relationships, with girls showing stronger correlations with motivation-related variables (.19) and boys demonstrating stronger links with empathy-related traits (.15). This study is the first to investigate in detail the factors influencing emotional prosody recognition in a large sample of 7-8-year-old children, highlighting the critical role of musical abilities and sensitivity. The findings suggest early musical training as a promising tool to support emotional development in young children.