

EXPLORING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE AND PERCEIVED FACIAL EXPRESSION

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WHAT IS EMOTION RECOGNITION?

Emotion recognition is our ability to detect and accurately recognize the emotions of others through their facial expressions.



WHY DOES IT MATTER AND WHY STUDY IT?

Everyday use

- Navigate our social environment

Potential benefits

- People deficient in emotion recognition (e.g. individuals with Autism)
- Benefits everyone who interacts socially



LITERATURE REVIEW

Collecting Stimuli

Two stage process: Collection and Validation

Concerns with Current databases

- Posed Expressions of actors that sometimes researchers have to pay for (e.g. Ekman & Friesen (1976), POFA)
- Many researches argue posed expression are more dramatized and therefore less ecologically valid (e.g. Russell, 1994; North et al., 2012; Motely & Camden, 1988)



Genuine



Posed

PURPOSE

The purpose of the current research is (1) to create a database of valid facial expressions of both posed and genuine expressions across a variety of emotions from the same people for researchers to utilize in emotion recognition research, (2) to compare the identification accuracy of posed versus genuine expressions, and (3) determine the relationship between perceived emotional intensity and recognition ability.

METHODS – STIMULUS COLLECTION

Stimulus Collection

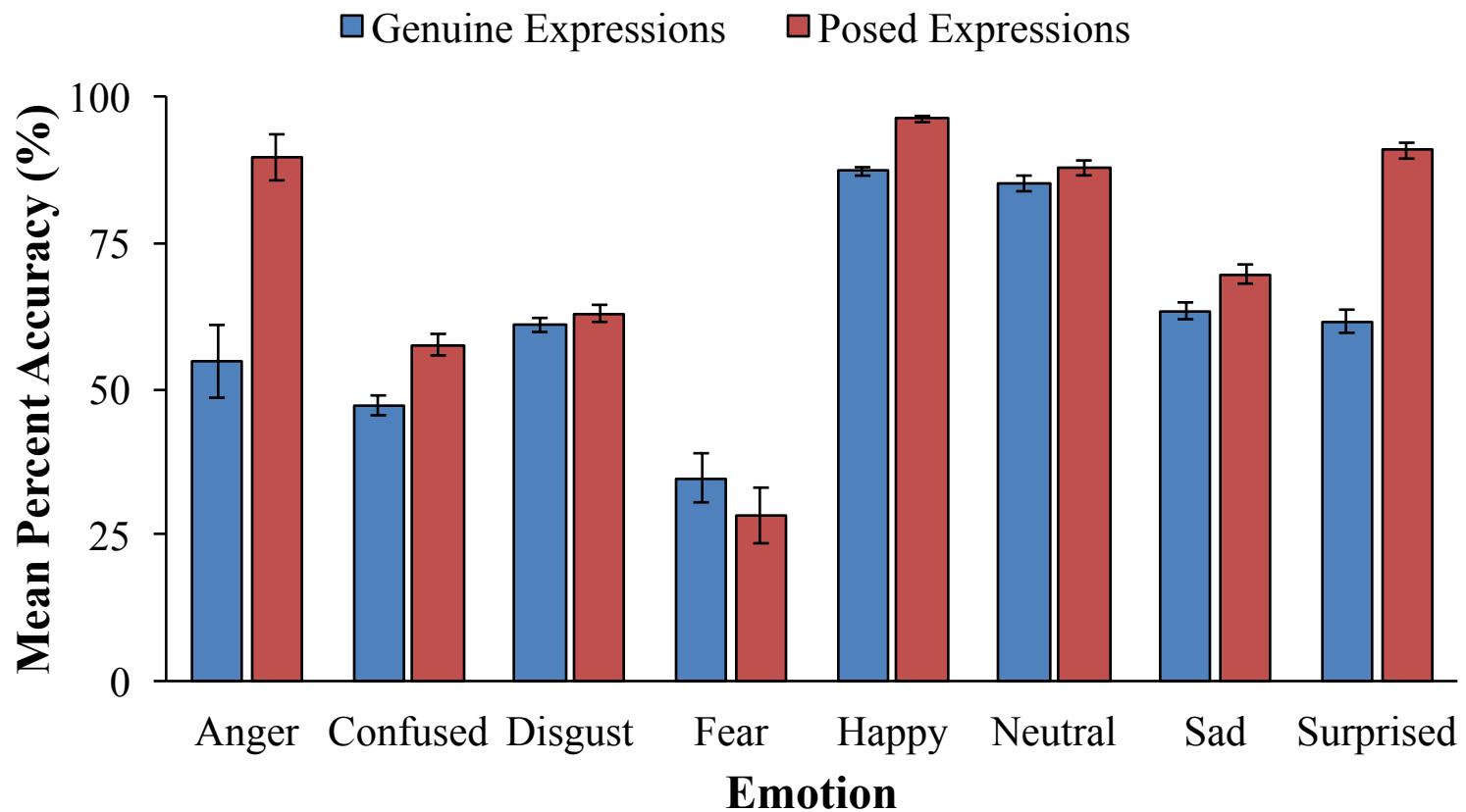
- 195 participants of varying ethnicities
- Two conditions Posed/Genuine/Survey and Genuine/Survey/Posed
- 12 video clips were used to evoke emotion
- A survey asked which emotion was felt during each clip (angry, confused, disgust, fear, happy, neutral, sad, or surprised)

METHODS – STIMULUS VALIDATION

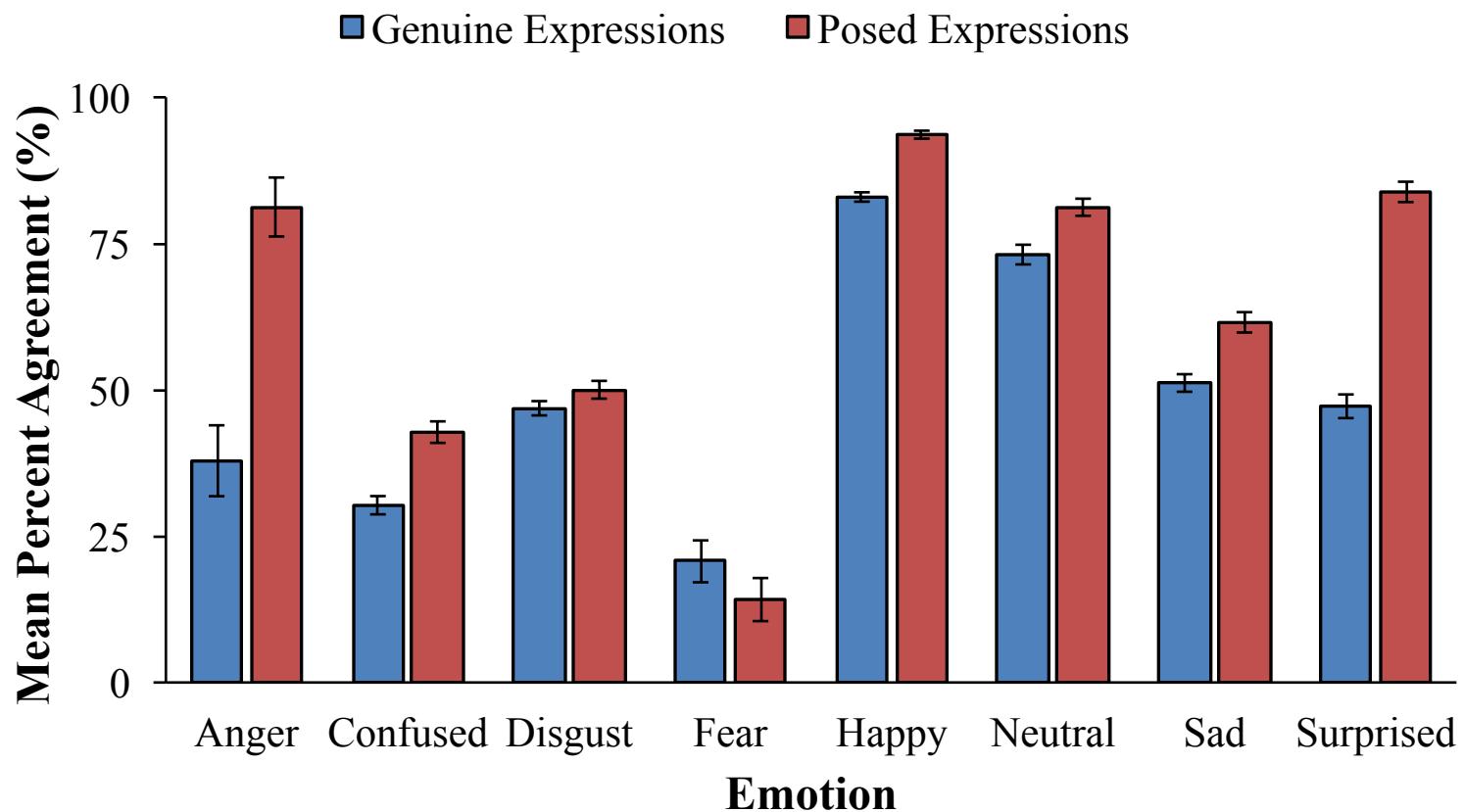
Stimulus Validation

- 248 participants of varying ethnicities and gender identified the emotional expressions
- Participants viewed only genuine expressions or only posed expressions
- Each expression was presented twice (block 1 and block 2)

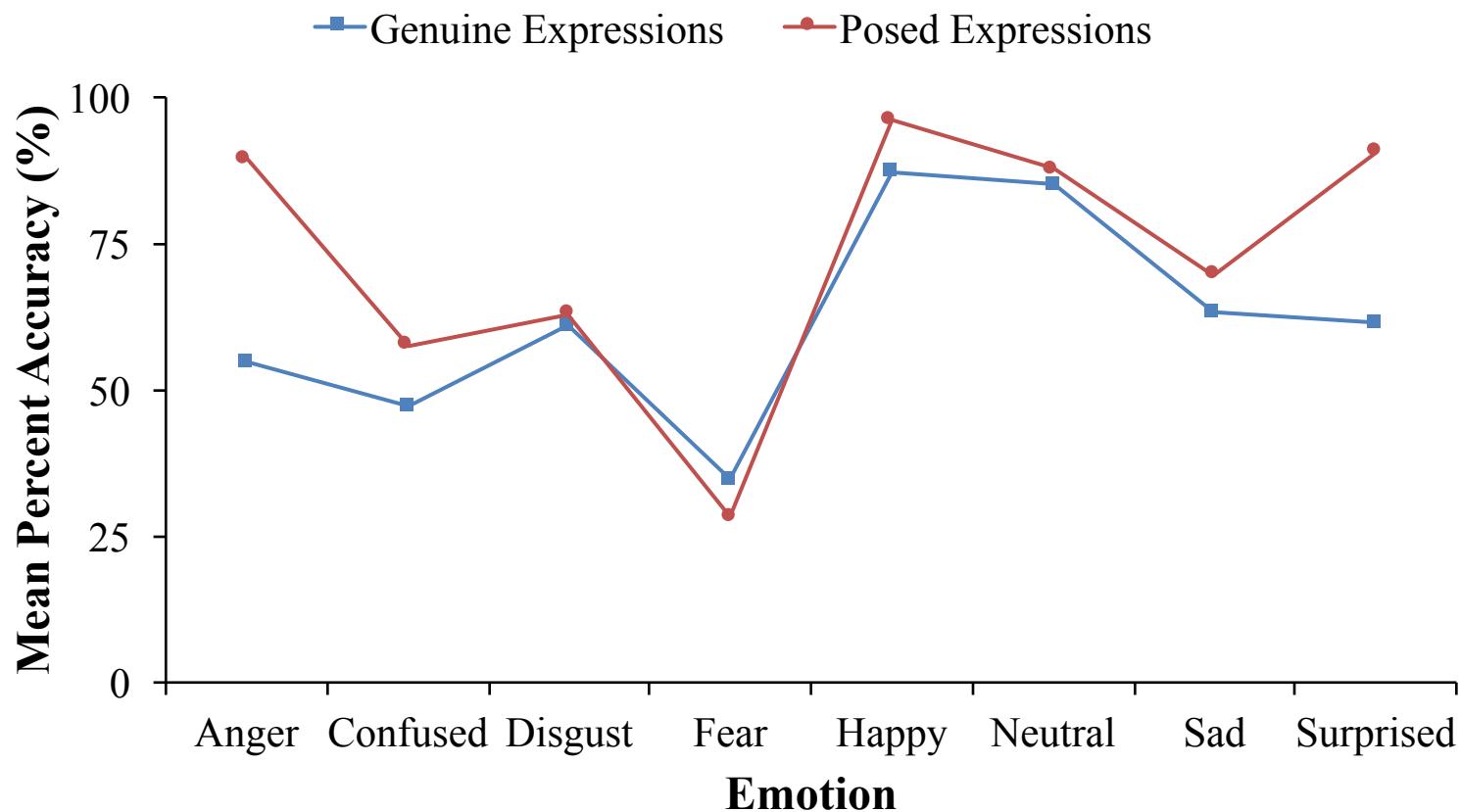
RESULTS - VALIDITY



RESULTS - RELIABILITY



RESULTS ACCURACY DIFFERENCES



EMOTIONAL INTENSITY, ACCURACY, AND RT

- Interestingly, data revealed no significant relationship between emotional intensity ratings and mean accuracy, $r(206) = .01, p > .05$, or emotional intensity ratings and average identification response time, $r(206) = .00, p > .05$

DISCUSSION

Final Product

- 393 (227 genuine, 166 posed) valid and reliable faces from the same subjects; typical people (not actors)

Benefits

- Allows researchers to have more ecologically valid expressions from ordinary people available to use without collecting them and they are FREE

Limitations

- Limited number of expression in some emotion categories

Why was there no relationship between emotional intensity and reaction time or identification accuracy?



EXAMPLES

Genuine



Posed



Angry

Confused

Disgust

Fear

EXAMPLES

Genuine



Posed



Happy

Neutral

Sad

Surprise

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