More Than Meets the Eye: One Picture, Many Judgments

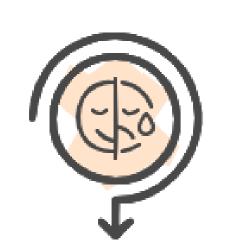
Reliability measurements of test re-test

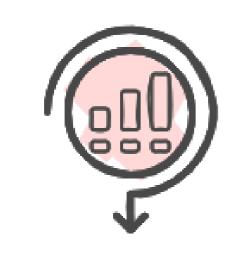
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Introduction:

Picture database- A way to evoke a specific emotion, a needed tool for research in psychology (Moyal et al., 2018).

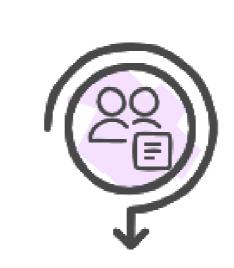








Confidence



Participant

Age range Suitable for a wide age range.

Discrete emotions

emotions.

Identifying 1 or 2 of 10 discrete

level Ranges from

Intensity

level data Ranges from Includes demographic data and questionnaires- the Trait

Why do it again? Every good research tool in psychology should be reliable and valid; (Cronbach, 1951; Terwee et al., 2007).

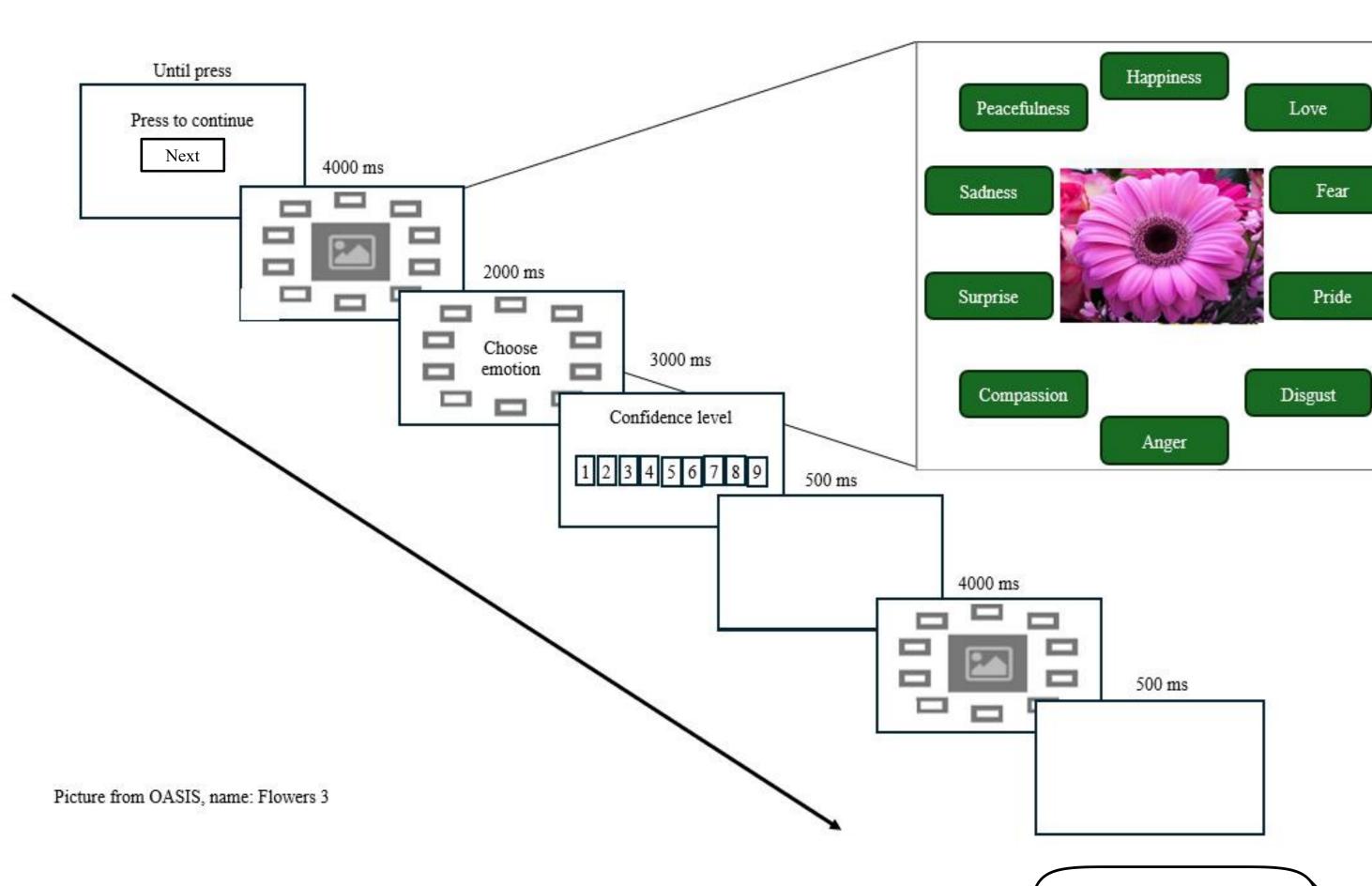
Meta- Mood Scale (TMMS; Salovey et al., 1995), the Ruminative Response Scale (RRS; Nolen- Hoeksema & Morrow, 1991), the Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20; Bagby et al., 1994) and the Emotional Intelligence Scale (EIS; Wong & Law, 2002).

The Current Study:

What do we get from running the picture database twice? 1. precent dominant 2. frequency of emotion

Method:





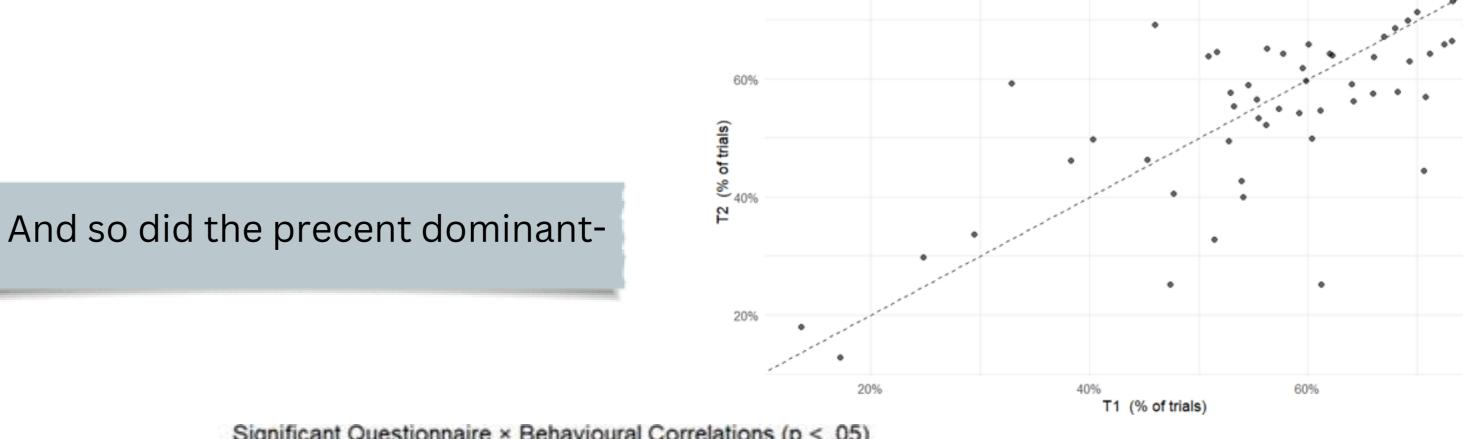
~ One week later

2nd part: rating intensity from 1 (low intensity) to 9 (high intensity).

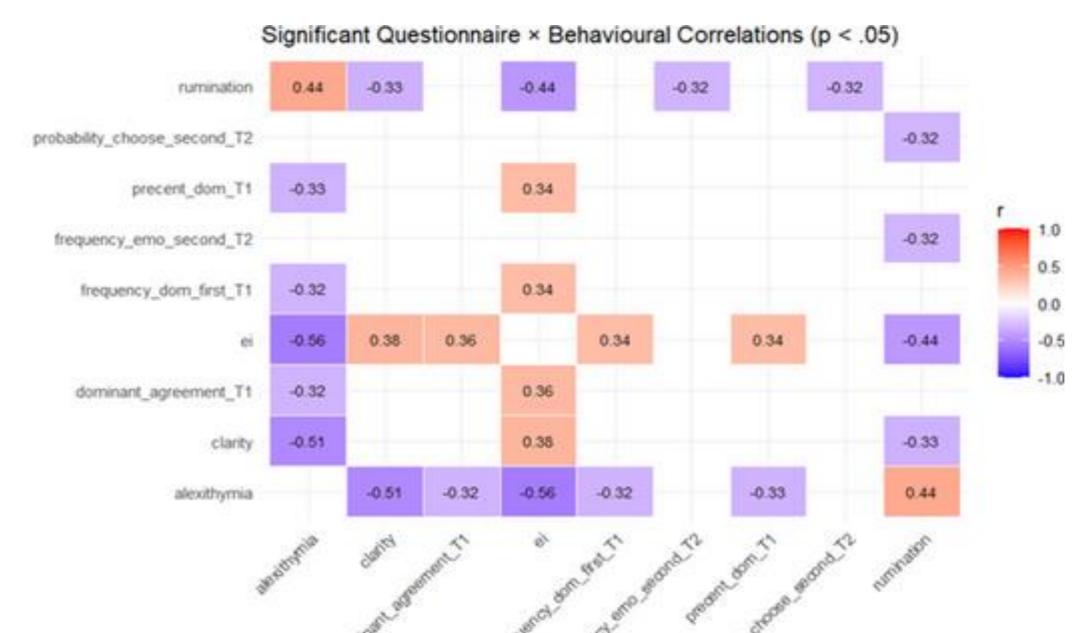


Results:

Questionnaires, mean intensity & confidence ratings came out stable across runs



Percent-Dominant (T1 vs T2)



Discussion:

The table above suggests that insights from direct measures (e.g. questionaries) can tell us about indirect measures (e.g. precent dominant). We propose a follow-up study to assess this capability.

In conclusion, our study showed excellent data replication and high reliability of our picture database.

References:

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- ❖ Wong, C. S., & Law, K. S. (2002). The effects of leader and follower emotional intelligence on performance and attitude: An exploratory study. The Leadership Quarterly, *13*, 243-274.