

## Results S2. Performance on 100-item matching task by different sample.

### Participants

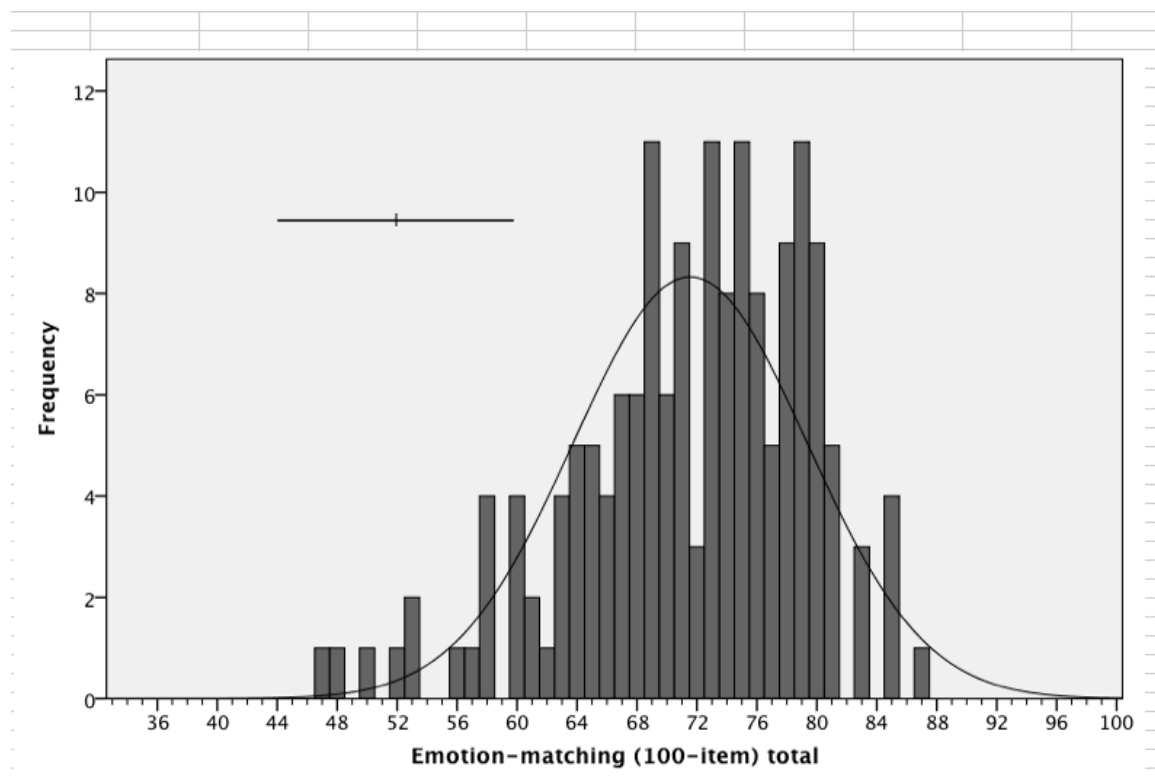
Participants were 167 Caucasian undergraduate students (119 female) aged between 18 and 43 ( $M = 20.37$ ,  $SD = 3.98$ ). Four participants did not appear to follow task instructions, either responding with non-target keys or responding very quickly, and scored at or below chance, and were removed from further analyses. All participants completed the experiment as part of a cognitive psychology course requirement.

### Stimuli and Procedure

Participants completed the final 100-item version of the emotion-matching task. Procedure and stimuli were identical to those previously described, with the exception that the face stimuli were reduced to 75% of the original size (approximately  $6.75^\circ \times 4.5^\circ$ ).

### Results

Rating accuracy ranged from 47% to 87%, with a mean of 71.55% ( $SD = 7.81\%$ ). There was no significant difference in performance between male ( $M = 70.94$ ,  $SD = 7.73$ ) and female participants ( $M = 71.80$ ,  $SD = 7.86$ ),  $t(161) = .64$ ,  $p = .52$ . A Shapiro-Wilks test revealed that the data were not normally distributed ( $W = .96$ ,  $df = 163$ ,  $p < .001$ ) and there was significant negative skew (skew =  $-.73$ ,  $SE = .19$ ,  $z = 3.82$ ,  $p < .001$ ). Cronbach's alpha indicated moderate internal consistency ( $\alpha = .74$ ; Males:  $\alpha = .67$ ; Females:  $\alpha = .65$ ).



**Figure A.** Frequency distribution for scores the 100-item Emotion-matching task (chance performance = 33,  $N = 163$ ). Error bar depicts  $\pm$  95% confidence interval.