

Search terms

Search for: Any Field: ("positive affect" OR emotion OR Mood OR "Affect-as-information" OR ATF OR "Affect infusion model" OR "Broaden and Build" OR valence OR "appraisal tendency" OR stress OR "negative affect" OR Affective OR sad* OR hap* OR fear OR anx* OR ang* OR grat* OR pride* OR disgust*) AND (Manip* OR elicit* OR induct* OR induced OR incidental OR prime OR priming OR experiment) AND (Judgment OR Decision OR JDM OR "Risk perception" OR "perceived risk" OR willingness OR behavior OR Expectation OR perception OR Attitude OR intentions) AND (Appetitive OR Eat* OR Food OR Diet* OR binge OR nutrition OR Tobacco OR Cigarette OR drug OR Smok* OR alcohol OR drinking OR addict* OR sex*) AND Population Group: Human AND Document Type: Dissertation OR Journal Article

Supplementary coding information

Because labeling of affective states by study authors was not always consistent (e.g., two studies using an identical induction are often coded as targeting two different affective states), studies were coded for the affective state targeted, based on the induction procedures and regardless of the way the target affective state was labeled in the original publication. Despite relatively high coder inter-rater reliability on most coded variables, there were relatively large discrepancies in coding for a subset of induction types: music, film, negative false feedback, and Velten. To ensure consistency in the coded affective state, the two lead authors (RF and JT) subsequently returned to the dataset to develop systematic coding rules specifically for these induction types. In 18.5% of instances where the induction was ambiguous (e.g., when a music or film clip or segment could not be identified) and the coders' (RF and JT) best judgment was used to code the target affective state; as such, a separate code was developed for whether the target affective state was ambiguous or unambiguous to code. These authors together reviewed 23 published and unpublished papers (39 inductions) within these categories to develop consensus on these rules. Then, these authors separately coded an additional 10 papers (21 inductions) (including inductions in categories described above, as well as all other induction types) to develop inter-rater reliability ($kappas > .86$). The remainder of the inductions were

coded by a single author (RF).

In most cases, *music* inductions were coded as either positive or negative mood, given that even if the piece was named, it was often impossible to identify the exact segment that was played. For example, a study might specify using only a few minutes of a longer musical piece and the full piece might include both sadness- and anxiety-provoking segments (e.g., Heatherton et al., 1998). There were several exceptions to this rule. First, if participants were asked to bring in a selection of songs that made them feel a particular emotion (e.g., made them “feel sad”), the induction was coded accordingly as a discrete emotion induction (e.g., (Paul Willner et al., 1998)). Moreover, if music was paired with another type of induction, we used the labelling for the other induction. For example, unlabeled music paired with an autobiographical sadness induction was coded as a sadness induction (Bongers, de Graaff, & Jansen, 2016).

Film inductions were coded based on the content of the specific clip shown. First, the lead authors determined whether the film clip was included in an article demonstrating the effects of various film clips on discrete emotion states (Gilman et al., 2017). If the clip was not included in this article, the authors coded the study based on their best evaluation of the nature of the film (e.g., comedies were coded as amusement inductions). If the authors were not familiar with the film described, no description of the clip was provided, and it was not possible to watch the film clip to determine the emotion targeted (e.g., because the film was foreign or because the particular clip within the film was not identified), the induction was coded as a positive or negative affective induction. Similarly, if the film or clip employed was such that multiple emotion categories were likely to be targeted, the induction was coded as a positive or negative affective induction.

Inductions in which participants were given negative feedback were coded as stress,

shame, or both depending on parameters of the induction. If participants engaged in a difficult task (e.g., counting backwards or solving problems) and were provided negative feedback on their performance, the induction was coded as both stress and shame. If participants engaged in a task that did not seem particularly difficult, but were provided with negative feedback on their performance at the end of the task, the induction was coded as shame only. If participants engaged in a difficult or impossible task and were not provided any feedback, the induction was excluded from this meta-analysis as being too similar to a cognitive load task (unless the task was paired with another, unambiguous affective induction, such as the speech component of the Trier Social Stress Test).

In most cases, *Velten* inductions were coded as either positive or negative affective inductions, unless additional detail was provided. For example, if the study author included a full list of the modified Velten statements and all were related to sadness (or stress), the induction was coded as a sadness (or stress) induction.

Table S1. Included Studies

Citation	Affective States (Coded)	Appetitive Risk Behavior	Outcomes
(Agras & Telch, 1998)	Negative Mood	Eating	Behavior Perceived Control
(Agrawal & Duhachek, 2010)	Guilt Shame	Alcohol Consumption	Intentions
(Allen Catellier, 2012)	Sadness Amusement	Eating	Behavior Information Seeking
(Andrade, 2005)	Negative Mood Amusement	Eating	Intention
(Bacon & Engerman, 2018)	Stress	Alcohol Consumption	Behavior
(Bongers, Jansen, Havermans, Roefs, & Nederkoorn, 2013)	Sadness Amusement	Eating	Behavior
(Bongers, van den Akker, Havermans, & Jansen, 2015)	Sadness	Eating	Behavior Perceived Control
(Boyer, 1998)	Negative Mood	Eating	Behavior
(Briddell, Rimm, Caddy, & Dunn, 1979)	Contentment Stress	Smoking	Behavior
(Cardi, Esposito, Clarke, Schifano, & Treasure, 2015)	Positive Mood	Eating	Behavior Implicit Evaluation
(Carvalho, Pereira, Barreto, & Nobre, 2017)	Sadness Amusement	Sex	Craving Implicit Evaluation
(Chan, Van Boven, Andrade, & Ariely, 2014)	Disgust	Eating	Behavior
(Chua, Touyz, & Hill, 2004)	Sadness	Eating	Behavior
(Cools, Schotte, & McNally, 1992)	Fear Amusement	Eating	Behavior
(Dobbs, Strickler, & Maxwell, 1981)	Stress	Smoking	Behavior
(Dorison et al., 2019)	Disgust Sadness	Smoking	Behavior Craving Attitude/ Evaluation
(Dutton, 2017)	Anger	Alcohol Consumption	Craving
(Emery & Simons, 2015)	Negative Mood Positive Mood	Alcohol Consumption	Implicit Evaluation
(Emond et al., 2016)	Stress	Eating	Behavior
(Evers, Adriaanse, de Ridder, & de Witt Huberts, 2013)	Sadness Positive Mood	Eating	Behavior
(Evers, de Ridder, & Adriaanse, 2009)	Sadness Shame Pride	Eating	Behavior
(Evers, Marijn Stok, & de Ridder, 2010)	Sadness	Eating	Behavior
(Fedorikhin & Patrick, 2010)	Amusement Pride	Eating	Behavior
(Ferrer, Klein, & Graff, 2017)	Anger Sadness Fear Happiness Hope Surprise	Alcohol Consumption	Intentions Information Seeking
(Field & Powell, 2007)	Stress	Alcohol	Craving
(Field & Quigley, 2009)	Stress	Alcohol	Craving
(Frost, Goolkasian, Ely, & Blanchard, 1982)	Negative Mood Positive Mood	Eating	Behavior
(Fucito & Juliano, 2009)	Sadness	Smoking	Behavior
(Gardner & Steinberg, 2005)	Sadness	Eating	Intentions

	Happiness Pride		Attitude/ Evaluation
(Garg & Lerner, 2013)	Sadness	Eating	Behavior
(Garg, Wansink, & Inman, 2007)	Sadness Happiness	Eating	Behavior Perceived Control
(Glad & Adesso, 1976)	Stress	Smoking	Behavior
(Goldsmith, 2008)	Stress Contentment	Alcohol Consumption	Craving Attitude/ Evaluation
(Grunberg & Straub, 1992)	Stress	Eating	Behavior
(Heatherton, Herman, & Polivy, 1991)	Stress	Eating	Behavior
(Heatherton, Striepe, & Wittenberg, 1998)	Negative Mood Guilt Sadness Stress	Eating	Behavior
(Herhaus, Päßler, & Petrowski, 2018)	Stress	Eating	Behavior Attitude/ Evaluation Perceived Control
(Hillebrand, 2000)	Negative Mood	Substance Use	Craving
(Houlihan, 2008)	Stress	Alcohol Consumption Sex	Intentions
(Hufford, 1998)	Negative Mood	Alcohol Consumption	Attitude/ Evaluation Implicit Evaluation
(Jansen et al., 2008)	Negative Mood	Eating	Behavior
(Klein, 1996)	Sadness	Eating	Behavior
(Larsen, Engels, Granic, & Huizink, 2013)	Stress	Alcohol Consumption	Behavior Craving
(Lindgren et al., 2018)	Positive Mood Sadness	Alcohol Consumption	Behavior Craving Attitude/ Evaluation Implicit Evaluation
(Loxton, Dawe, & Cahill, 2011)	Negative Mood	Eating	Perceived Control
(Mayer, Bos, Muris, Huijding, & Vlieland, 2008)	Disgust	Eating	Attitude/ Evaluation Implicit Evaluation
(McKee, Wall, Hinson, Goldstein, & Bissonnette, 2003)	Negative Mood Positive Mood	Smoking	Attitude/ Evaluation
(McQueen, 2003)	Happiness	Alcohol Consumption	Intentions Attitude/ Evaluation
(Meyer & Waller, 1999)	Anger Loneliness Happiness	Eating	Behavior
(Monreal, 2012)	Amusement	Alcohol Consumption	Implicit Evaluation
(Morrison, Noel, & Ogle, 2012)	Anger	Alcohol Consumption	Behavior
(Munsch, Michael, Biedert, Meyer, & Margraf, 2008)	Stress	Eating	Behavior Perceived Control
(Nesic & Duka, 2006)	Stress	Alcohol Consumption	Behavior Perceived Control
(Newman, O'Connor, & Conner, 2008)	Stress	Eating	Implicit Evaluation
(Persky, Ferrer, & Klein, 2016)	Anger Fear	Eating	Intentions
(Petrican, Burris, & Moscovitch, 2015)	Shame	Sex	Attitude/ Evaluation
(Polivy, Herman, & McFarlane, 1994)	Stress	Eating	Behavior
(Pomery, 2009)	Sadness Happiness	Sex	Intentions
(Raghunathan & Trope, 2002)	Shame	Caffeine Consumption	Attitude/ Evaluation

	Happiness Pride		Implicit Evaluation
(Ralston & Palfai, 2010)	Sadness	Alcohol	Perceived Control
(Read & Curtin, 2007)	Stress	Alcohol Consumption	Implicit Evaluation
(Reznick & Balch, 1977)	Stress	Eating	Behavior
(Ridgway & Jeffrey, 1998)	Negative Mood	Eating	Behavior
(Rotenberg & Flood, 1999)	Sadness Loneliness	Eating	Behavior
(Rousseau, Irons, & Correia, 2011)	Sadness	Alcohol Consumption	Behavior Craving
(Salerno, Laran, & Janiszewski, 2014)	Anger Fear Sadness	Eating	Behavior
(Scattolon & Nicki, 1995)	Stress	Eating	Behavior
(Shapiro & Anderson, 2005)	Stress	Eating	Behavior Attitude/ Evaluation
(Shmueli & Prochaska, 2012)	Amusement Happiness	Smoking	Behavior
(Sproesser, Schupp, & Renner, 2014)	Shame Pride	Eating	Behavior
(Steiner, 2004)	Negative Mood Positive Mood	Alcohol	Attitude/ Evaluation Implicit Evaluation(Stojek, Fischer, & MacKillop, 2015)
(Stojek et al., 2015)	Stress	Eating	Attitude/ Evaluation Perceived Control
(Telch & Agras, 1996)	Negative Mood	Eating	Behavior
(Thomas, Bacon, Randall, Brady, & See, 2011)	Stress	Alcohol	Behavior
(Thomas, Merrill, von Hofe, & Magid, 2014)	Stress	Alcohol	Behavior
(Trautmann et al., 2018)	Stress	Alcohol Consumption	Craving
(Turner, Luszczynska, Warner, & Schwarzer, 2010)	Amusement	Eating	Behavior
(Tybur, Bryan, Lieberman, Hooper, & Merriman, 2011)	Disgust	Sex	Intentions
(van Strien, Herman, Anschutz, Engels, & de Weerth, 2012)	Sadness	Eating	Behavior
(von Helversen, Amstadt, & Neth, 2015)	Anger Amusement	Eating	Behavior
(Wardell, Read, Curtin, & Merrill, 2012)	Negative Mood Positive Mood	Alcohol Consumption	Behavior
(Weinberger & McKee, 2011)	Negative Mood Positive Mood	Smoking	Behavior
(Werthmann et al., 2014)	Negative Mood	Eating	Behavior
(Wilcox, Kramer, & Sen, 2010)	Pride	Eating	Intentions
(Wildes, Marcus, Bright, & Dapelo, 2012)	Negative Mood	Eating	Behavior
(Willner, Field, Pitts, & Reeve, 1998)	Sadness Positive Mood	Alcohol Consumption	Craving Perceived Control
(Winterich & Haws, 2011)	Hope Pride	Eating	Attitude/ Evaluation
(Yeomans & Coughlan, 2009)	Fear Amusement	Eating	Behavior
(Zack, Poulos, Aramakis, Khamba, & MacLeod, 2007)	Stress	Alcohol Consumption	Craving
(Zack, Poulos, Fragopoulos, Woodford, & MacLeod, 2006)	Negative Mood Positive Mood	Alcohol Consumption	Behavior

Table S1. Negative affective states (all) behavior meta-regression

	<i>k</i>	<i>d</i>	95% <i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>p</i> (<i>Q</i>)	<i>I</i> ²	<i>Tau</i> ²
<i>Overall effect size</i>	120	0.29	0.13, 0.45	<.001	622.08	<.001	80.87	0.58
<i>Moderators (univariate)</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>B</i>	95% <i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>				
Induction check effect size	72	-0.23	-0.51, 0.04	.101				
Induction check effect size ²	72	0.40	0.09, 0.72	.013				
Induction check present	120	-0.26	-0.64, 0.13	.194				
Ambiguous induction	120	0.10	-0.27, 0.48	.588				
Published study	120	0.29	-0.28, 0.86	.320				
Participant characteristics								
Mean age	118	-0.01	-0.03, 0.02	.761				
Percent women	117	-0.00	-0.01, 0.00	.837				
Percent white	22	0.00	-0.01, 0.01	.873				
Percent some college	106	-0.01	-0.02, 0.01	.351				
Participant at risk	120	0.61	0.27, 0.95	<.001				
Procedural details								
Craving state	120	0.20	-0.12, 0.51	.224				
Randomization specified	120	0.10	-0.27, 0.47	.606				
Participant blinding	120	0.21	-0.13, 0.55	.224				
Internet research	120	-0.23	-1.82, 1.36	.776				
Craving cue present	120	-0.01	-0.47, 0.46	.983				
Health message	120	-0.23	-1.94, 1.47	.788				
Induction type								
Autobiographical	120	-0.25	-0.63, 0.14	.208				
Imagination	120	0.10	-0.41, 0.62	.692				
Fabricated situation	120	0.26	-0.30, 0.81	.367				
Music	120	0.07	-0.40, 0.55	.767				
Pictures	120	0.33	-0.88, 1.55	.593				
Priming	120	0.30	-0.59, 1.19	.508				
Reading	120	-0.13	-0.68, 0.43	.659				
Trier (speech)	120	-0.11	-0.58, 0.36	.645				
Trier (cognitive)	120	-0.21	-0.67, 0.25	.366				
Velten	120	-0.36	-0.84, 0.21	.235				
Video	120	0.31	-0.08, 0.71	.122				
Multiple induction types	120	-0.08	-0.44, 0.28	.654				
Appetitive behavior								
Eating	120	-0.26	-0.62, 0.11	.168				
Alcohol	120	-0.01	-0.47, 0.45	.976				
Smoking	120	0.46	-0.02, 0.94	.062				
Sex	120	0.06	-1.63, 1.76	.943				
Outcome characteristics								
Hedonic outcome	120	-0.47	-0.99, 0.04	.072				
Public outcome	120	-0.03	-0.24, 0.19	.817				
Self-reported outcome	120	-0.53	-1.36, 0.30	.212				
Affective state								
Anger	120	0.08	-0.64, 0.79	.834				
Disgust	120	-0.71	-2.27, 0.85	.372				
Fear	120	0.15	-0.75, 1.05	.744				
Guilt	120	0.29	-1.34, 1.93	.726				
Loneliness	120	0.06	-1.04, 1.16	.910				
Sadness	120	-0.29	-0.64, 0.05	.098				
Shame	120	-0.33	-1.08, 0.41	.380				

Table S2. Negative affective states (all) intentions meta-regression

	<i>k</i>	<i>d</i>	95% CI	<i>p</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>p</i> (<i>Q</i>)	<i>I</i> ²	<i>Tau</i> ²
Overall effect size	25	0.06	-0.04, 0.16	.208	29.22	.212	17.87	0.01
Moderators (univariate)	<i>k</i>	<i>B</i>	95% CI	<i>p</i>				
Induction check effect size	15	0.11	-0.20, 0.41	.490				
Induction check effect size ²	15	0.16	-0.43, 0.75	.594				
Induction check present	25	-0.01	-0.25, 0.22	.901				
Ambiguous induction	25	-0.14	-0.56, 0.28	.501				
Published study	25	-0.06	-0.45, 0.33	.773				
Participant characteristics								
Mean age	25	-0.00	-0.01, 0.01	.520				
Percent women	18	0.00	-0.00, 0.01	.283				
Percent white	-	-	-	-				
Percent some college	16	-0.00	-0.00, 0.00	.737				
Participant at risk	25	-0.45	-1.38, 0.49	.348				
Procedural details								
Craving state	25	0.10	-0.44, 0.65	.712				
Randomization specified	25	-0.07	-0.30, 0.16	.560				
Participant blinding	25	-0.09	-0.34, 0.15	.449				
Internet research	25	0.03	-0.17, 0.24	.741				
Craving cue present	25	-0.03	-0.56, 0.50	.903				
Health message	25	0.11	-0.14, 0.37	.368				
Induction type								
Autobiographical	25	0.34	0.06, 0.62	.019				
Imagination	-	-	-	-				
Fabricated situation	-	-	-	-				
Music	25	0.30	-0.32, 0.91	.343				
Pictures	-	-	-	-				
Priming	-	-	-	-				
Reading	-	-	-	-				
Trier (speech)	25	-0.10	-0.59, 0.39	.694				
Trier (cognitive)	25	-0.31	-0.97, 0.35	.362				
Velten	-	-	-	-				
Video	25	-0.03	-0.56, 0.50	.903				
Multiple induction types	25	0.27	-0.01, 0.56	.059				
Appetitive behavior								
Eating	25	0.06	-0.16, 0.27	.602				
Alcohol	25	0.04	-0.16, 0.25	.695				
Smoking	-	-	-	-				
Sex	25	-0.19	-0.49, 0.11	.205				
Outcome characteristics								
Hedonic outcome	25	-0.06	-0.29, 0.18	.648				
Affective state								
Negative mood	25	-0.03	-0.56, 0.50	.903				
Stress	25	-0.10	-0.59, 0.39	.694				
Anger	25	0.03	-0.20, 0.26	.796				
Disgust	25	-0.51	-0.92, -0.09	.016				
Fear	25	-0.03	-0.30, 0.23	.807				
Guilt	25	0.02	-0.31, 0.35	.909				
Sadness	25	0.12	-0.13, 0.37	.357				
Shame	25	0.06	-0.24, 0.36	.384				

Table S3. Negative affective states (all) craving meta-regression

	<i>k</i>	<i>d</i>	95% <i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>p (Q)</i>	<i>I</i> ²	<i>Tau</i> ²
<i>Overall effect size</i>	31	0.29	0.00, 0.58	.049	188.34	<.001	84.07	0.50
<i>Moderators (univariate)</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>B</i>	95% <i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>				
Induction check effect size	14	-0.12	-0.42, 0.17	.409				
Induction check effect size ²	14	0.22	-0.06, 0.50	.127				
Induction check present	31	0.55	-0.13, 1.23	.113				
Ambiguous induction	31	0.03	-0.92, 0.98	.951				
Published study	31	0.12	-0.70, 0.94	.780				
Participant characteristics								
Mean age	28	0.09	-0.02, 0.20	.102				
Percent women	29	-0.01	-0.01, 0.00	.212				
Percent white	7	0.00	-0.02, 0.02	.711				
Percent some college	22	0.05	-0.43, 0.53	.830				
Participant at risk	31	0.12	-0.51, 0.75	.699				
Procedural details								
Craving state	31	0.22	-0.47, 0.90	.532				
Randomization specified	31	-2.97	-4.13, -1.82	<.001				
Participant blinding	31	-0.24	-0.84, 0.36	.438				
Internet research	-	-	-	-				
Craving cue present	31	-0.38	-1.23, 0.47	.384				
Health message	-	-	-	-				
Induction type								
Autobiographical	31	-0.39	-1.23, 0.45	.367				
Imagination	31	-0.32	-1.87, 1.22	.682				
Fabricated situation	-	-	-	-				
Music	31	2.97	1.82, 4.13	<.001				
Pictures	31	0.30	-1.35, 1.96	.720				
Priming	-	-	-	-				
Reading	-	-	-	-				
Trier (speech)	31	-0.24	-0.84, 0.36	.438				
Trier (cognitive)	31	-0.37	-1.94, 1.21	.649				
Velten	-	-	-	-				
Video	31	0.45	-0.69, 1.58	.441				
Multiple induction types	31	-0.21	-1.04, 0.63	.623				
Appetitive behavior								
Eating	-	-	-	-				
Alcohol	31	0.12	-0.66, 0.90	.756				
Smoking	31	-0.31	-1.41, 0.79	.579				
Sex	31	-0.07	-1.26, 1.12	.911				
Outcome characteristics								
Hedonic outcome	-	-	-	-				
Affective state								
Negative affect	31	0.30	-1.35, 1.96	.720				
Stress	31	-0.14	-0.77, 0.48	.651				
Anger	31	-0.32	-1.87, 1.22	.682				
Disgust	31	-0.65	-21.3, 0.82	.384				
Sadness	31	0.33	-0.36, 1.02	.344				

Table S4. Negative affective states (all) implicit evaluations/ attention meta-regression

	<i>k</i>	<i>d</i>	95% <i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>p</i> (<i>Q</i>)	<i>I</i> ²	<i>Tau</i> ²
Overall effect size	16	0.05	-0.26, 0.36	.763	72.48	<.001	79.30	0.29
Moderators (univariate)	<i>k</i>	<i>B</i>	95% <i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>				
Induction check effect size	11	-	-	-				
Induction check effect size ²	11	-	-	-				
Induction check present	16	0.44	-0.62, 1.51	.415				
Ambiguous induction	16	-0.47	-1.19, 0.25	.198				
Published study	16	0.32	-0.64, 1.28	.515				
Participant characteristics								
Mean age	16	0.02	-0.06, 0.09	.594				
Percent women	15	-0.00	-0.01, 0.01	.917				
Percent white	6	-	-	-				
Percent some college	-	-	-	-				
Participant at risk	16	0.19	-0.67, 1.05	.666				
Procedural details								
Craving state	-	-	-	-				
Randomization specified	16	-0.47	-1.21, 0.28	.220				
Participant blinding	16	-0.07	-0.73, 0.58	.832				
Internet research	-	-	-	-				
Craving cue present	16	-0.51	-1.70, 0.69	.406				
Health message	16	-0.44	-1.51, 0.62	.415				
Induction type								
Autobiographical	16	-0.5	-1.71, 0.69	.406				
Imagination	-	-	-	-				
Fabricated situation	16	-0.39	-1.29, 0.50	.386				
Music	16	-0.03	-0.71, 0.64	.924				
Pictures	16	0.52	-0.26, 1.30	.190				
Priming	-	-	-	-				
Reading	-	-	-	-				
Trier (speech)	16	0.28	-0.46, 1.06	.457				
Trier (cognitive)	16	-0.44	-1.51, 0.62	.415				
Velten	16	-0.32	-1.28, 0.64	.515				
Video	16	0.00	-0.75, 0.75	.999				
Multiple induction types	16	-0.22	-0.87, 0.43	.509				
Appetitive behavior								
Eating	16	0.31	-0.43, 1.05	.407				
Alcohol	16	-0.10	-0.74, 0.54	.751				
Smoking	-	-	-	-				
Sex	16	0.05	-0.96, 1.06	.917				
Outcome characteristics								
Hedonic outcome	16	-0.98	-1.92, -0.04	.041				
Affective state								
Negative mood	16	-0.03	-0.71, 0.64	.924				
Stress	16	0.28	-0.46, 1.02	.457				
Disgust	16	-0.11	-1.39, 1.16	.861				
Sadness	16	0.00	-0.75, 0.75	.999				
Shame	16	-0.44	-1.51, 0.62	.415				

Table S5. Negative affective states (all) perceived behavioral control meta-regression

	<i>k</i>	<i>d</i>	95% <i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>p</i> (<i>Q</i>)	<i>I</i> ²	<i>Tau</i> ²
Overall effect size	17	-0.34	-0.73, 0.04	.076	118.13	<.001	86.46	0.52
Moderators (univariate)	<i>k</i>	<i>B</i>	95% <i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>				
Induction check effect size	11	-	-	-				
Induction check effect size ²	11	-	-	-				
Induction check present	-	-	-	-				
Ambiguous induction	17	-0.70	-1.59, 0.20	.126				
Published study	-	-	-	-				
Participant characteristics								
Mean age	17	-0.00	-0.05, 0.05	.902				
Percent women	15	0.01	-0.01, 0.02	.408				
Percent white	-	-	-	-				
Percent some college	11	-	-	-				
Participant at risk	17	-0.38	-1.39, 0.64	.468				
Procedural details								
Craving state	17	-0.22	-1.14, 0.70	.636				
Randomization specified	17	1.38	0.06, 2.70	.040				
Participant blinding	17	0.34	-0.58, 1.27	.465				
Internet research	-	-	-	-				
Craving cue present	17	0.99	0.26, 1.71	.008				
Health message	17	-0.04	-1.74, 1.67	.967				
Induction type								
Autobiographical	17	0.41	-0.37, 1.19	.299				
Imagination	-	-	-	-				
Fabricated situation	-	-	-	-				
Music	17	-0.35	-1.21, 0.50	.418				
Pictures	-	-	-	-				
Priming	-	-	-	-				
Reading	-	-	-	-				
Trier (speech)	17	-0.67	-1.63, 0.28	.165				
Trier (cognitive)	17	-0.67	-1.63, 0.28	.165				
Velten	-	-	-	-				
Video	17	0.49	-0.44, 1.42	.302				
Multiple induction types	17	-0.39	-1.19, 0.42	.344				
Appetitive behavior								
Eating	17	0.80	-0.14, 1.72	.098				
Alcohol	17	-0.80	-1.72, 0.15	.098				
Smoking	-	-	-	-				
Sex								
Outcome characteristics								
Hedonic outcome	17	0.60	-0.30, 1.50	.194				
Affective state								
Negative affect	17	-0.70	-1.59, 0.20	.126				
Stress	17	0.37	-0.41, 1.15	.353				
Sadness	17	0.18	-0.65, 1.01	.665				

Table S6. Negative mood behavior meta-regression

	<i>k</i>	<i>d</i>	95% <i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>p</i> (<i>Q</i>)	<i>I</i> ²	<i>Tau</i> ²
<i>Overall effect size</i>	26	0.30	0.04, 0.57	.023	71.79	<.001	65.18	0.28
<i>Moderators (univariate)</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>B</i>	95% <i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>				
Induction check effect size	22	-0.06	-0.47, 0.36	.790				
Induction check effect size ²	22	0.13	-0.42, 0.67	.650				
Induction check present	26	-0.25	-1.30, 0.81	.646				
Ambiguous induction	26	0.03	-0.64, 0.70	.936				
Published study	26	-0.24	-1.16, 0.68	.609				
Participant characteristics								
Mean age	26	-0.01	-0.04, 0.02	.435				
Percent women	26	-0.00	-0.01, 0.01	.836				
Percent white	6	-	-	-				
Percent some college	21	-0.02	-0.05, 0.01	.231				
Participant at risk	26	-0.05	-0.59, 0.49	.856				
Procedural details								
Craving state	26	-0.50	-1.02, 0.02	.059				
Randomization specified	26	0.37	-0.44, 1.18	.386				
Participant blinding	26	0.32	-0.21, 0.84	.240				
Internet research	-	-	-	-				
Craving cue present	-	-	-	-				
Health message	-	-	-	-				
Induction type								
Autobiographical	26	-0.37	-0.81, 0.17	.178				
Imagination	-	-	-	-				
Fabricated situation	-	-	-	-				
Music	26	0.26	-0.27, 0.80	.340				
Pictures	-	-	-	-				
Priming	26	0.25	-0.81, 1.30	.646				
Reading	-	-	-	-				
Trier (speech)	-	-	-	-				
Trier (cognitive)	-	-	-	-				
Velten	26	-0.16	-0.74, 0.41	.579				
Video	26	-0.06	-1.41, 1.30	.936				
Multiple induction types	26	-0.24	-0.89, 0.40	.460				
Appetitive behavior								
Eating	26	-0.53	-1.13, 0.06	.079				
Alcohol	26	0.08	-0.66, 0.81	.835				
Smoking	26	0.81	0.06, 1.55	.033				
Sex	26	0.05	-1.31, 1.40	.948				
Outcome characteristics								
Hedonic outcome	26	0.11	-0.70, 0.92	.790				
Public outcome	26	0.13	-0.28, 0.54	.538				
Self-reported outcome	26	0.05	-1.31, 1.40	.948				

Table S7. Stress behavior meta-regression

	<i>k</i>	<i>d</i>	95% <i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>p</i> (<i>Q</i>)	<i>I</i> ²	<i>Tau</i> ²
Overall effect size	43	0.48	0.15, 0.80	.004	269.07	<.001	84.39	0.93
Moderators (univariate)	<i>k</i>	<i>B</i>	95% <i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>				
Induction check effect size	23	-1.44	-2.38, -0.50	.003				
Induction check effect size ²	23	1.65	0.20, 3.10	.026				
Induction check present	43	-0.41	-1.17, 0.36	.296				
Ambiguous induction	43	0.32	-0.75, 1.40	.554				
Published study	-	-	-	-				
Participant characteristics								
Mean age	42	-0.03	-0.09, 0.04	.463				
Percent women	43	-0.00	-0.01, 0.01	.950				
Percent white	9	-0.00	-0.03, 0.03	.720				
Percent some college	38	-0.01	-0.08, 0.05	.676				
Participant at risk	43	1.14	0.45, 1.83	.001				
Procedural details								
Craving state	43	0.60	-0.06, 1.25	.076				
Randomization specified	43	0.25	-0.62, 1.13	.570				
Participant blinding	43	0.75	-0.14, 1.63	.098				
Internet research	-	-	-	-				
Craving cue present	43	0.05	-0.85, 0.96	.912				
Health message								
Induction type								
Autobiographical	43	-0.26	-1.73, 1.21	.726				
Imagination	43	1.75	-0.21, 3.71	.081				
Fabricated situation	43	0.09	-0.68, 0.86	.818				
Music	-	-	-	-				
Pictures	-	-	-	-				
Priming	-	-	-	-				
Reading	-	-	-	-				
Trier (speech)	43	-0.48	-1.15, 0.20	.164				
Trier (cognitive)	43	-0.59	-1.29, 0.10	.094				
Velten	-	-	-	-				
Video	43	1.37	0.48, 2.23	.002				
Multiple induction types	43	-0.13	-0.98, 0.73	.770				
Appetitive behavior								
Eating	43	-0.04	-0.71, 0.64	.919				
Alcohol	43	-0.26	-1.03, 0.58	.541				
Smoking	43	0.30	-0.51, 1.10	.467				
Sex	-	-	-	-				
Outcome characteristics								
Hedonic outcome	43	-1.03	-1.86, -0.20	.015				
Public outcome	43	-0.15	-0.54, 0.24	.454				
Self-reported outcome	43	-0.95	-2.12, 0.22	.113				

Table S8. Stress craving meta-regression

	<i>k</i>	<i>d</i>	95% <i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>p</i> (<i>Q</i>)	<i>I</i> ²	<i>Tau</i> ²
Overall effect size	21	0.24	-0.10, 0.58	.172	74.70	<.001	73.23	0.43
Moderators (univariate)	<i>k</i>	<i>B</i>	95% <i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>				
Induction check effect size	7	-	-	-				
Induction check effect size ²	7	-	-	-				
Induction check present	21	0.51	-0.17, 1.19	.140				
Ambiguous induction	21	0.20	-1.32, 1.72	.798				
Published study	21	-0.60	-2.05, 0.85	.414				
Participant characteristics								
Mean age	20	0.16	0.05, 0.27	.005				
Percent women	21	-0.01	-0.02, 0.00	.123				
Percent white	-	-	-	-				
Percent some college	-	-	-	-				
Participant at risk	21	0.36	-0.37, 1.09	.337				
Procedural details								
Craving state	21	0.05	-0.88, 0.99	.913				
Randomization specified	-	-	-	-				
Participant blinding	21	-0.43	-1.48, 0.63	.429				
Internet research	-	-	-	-				
Craving cue present	21	-0.25	-1.35, 0.85	.656				
Health message	-	-	-	-				
Induction type								
Autobiographical	-	-	-	-				
Imagination	-	-	-	-				
Fabricated situation	-	-	-	-				
Music	-	-	-	-				
Pictures	-	-	-	-				
Priming	-	-	-	-				
Reading	-	-	-	-				
Trier (speech)	21	-0.43	-1.48, 0.63	.429				
Trier (cognitive)	21	-0.32	-1.84, 1.20	.681				
Velten	21	0.60	-0.84, 2.05	.414				
Video	21	0.20	-1.32, 1.72	.789				
Multiple induction types	21	-0.32	-1.84, 1.20	.681				
Appetitive behavior								
Eating	-	-	-	-				
Alcohol	-	-	-	-				
Smoking	-	-	-	-				
Sex	-	-	-	-				
Outcome characteristics								
Hedonic outcome	-	-	-	-				

Table S9. Sadness behavior meta-regression

	<i>k</i>	<i>d</i>	95% <i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>p</i> (<i>Q</i>)	<i>I</i> ²	<i>Tau</i> ²
<i>Overall effect size</i>	33	0.10	-0.06, 0.25	.211	60.65	.002	47.25	0.09
<i>Moderators (univariate)</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>B</i>	95% <i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>				
Induction check effect size	23	0.15	-0.13, 0.43	.297				
Induction check effect size ²	23	-0.12	-0.51, 0.27	.547				
Induction check present	33	-0.09	-0.46, 0.29	.649				
Ambiguous induction	33	-0.18	-1.14, 0.79	.717				
Published study	33	0.23	-0.17, 0.63	.254				
<i>Participant characteristics</i>								
Mean age	33	0.02	-0.00, 0.04	.142				
Percent women	30	-0.00	-0.01, 0.01	.545				
Percent white	6	-0.00	-0.02, 0.02	.707				
Percent some college	30	-0.00	-0.02, 0.01	.440				
Participant at risk	33	0.23	-0.15, 0.61	.229				
<i>Procedural details</i>								
Craving state	33	0.22	-0.09, 0.53	.165				
Randomization specified	33	-0.10	-0.42, 0.23	.552				
Participant blinding	33	-0.06	-0.39, 0.27	.717				
Internet research	-	-	-	-				
Craving cue present	33	-0.08	-0.48, 0.33	.706				
Health message	33	-0.05	-1.06, 0.97	.930				
<i>Induction type</i>								
Autobiographical	33	0.06	-0.26, 0.38	.711				
Imagination	33	-0.01	-0.41, 0.38	.953				
Fabricated situation	-	-	-	-				
Music	33	-0.12	-0.62, 0.39	.646				
Pictures	-	-	-	-				
Priming	-	-	-	-				
Reading	33	-0.01	-0.41, 0.38	.953				
Trier (speech)	-	-	-	-				
Trier (cognitive)	-	-	-	-				
Velten	33	-0.50	-1.00, 0.01	.056				
Video	33	0.12	-0.21, 0.44	.485				
Multiple induction types	33	-0.08	-0.41, 0.25	.652				
<i>Appetitive behavior</i>								
Eating	33	-0.09	-0.47, 0.30	.652				
Alcohol	33	-0.16	-0.71, 0.39	.566				
Smoking	33	0.24	-0.22, 0.71	.304				
Sex	-	-	-	-				
<i>Outcome characteristics</i>								
Hedonic outcome	33	0.99	-0.06, 2.04	.064				
Public outcome	33	0.09	-0.14, 0.31	.450				
Self-reported outcome	-	-	-	-				

Table S10. Positive affective states (all) behavior meta-regression

	<i>k</i>	<i>d</i>	95% CI	<i>p</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>p</i> (<i>Q</i>)	<i>I</i> ²	<i>Tau</i> ²
Overall effect size	41	0.08	-0.22, 0.39	.592	264.78	<.001	84.89	0.78
Moderators (univariate)	<i>k</i>	<i>B</i>	95% CI	<i>p</i>				
Induction check effect size	22	0.06	-0.04, 0.15	.224				
Induction check effect size ²	22	-0.03	-0.06, 0.01	.123				
Induction check present	41	0.12	-0.58, 0.83	.731				
Ambiguous induction	41	0.08	-0.65, 0.80	.833				
Published study	41	0.01	-1.34, 1.35	.992				
Participant characteristics								
Mean age	37	-0.02	-0.07, 0.02	.301				
Percent women	33	0.01	-0.01, 0.02	.060				
Percent white	8	-	-	-				
Percent some college	30	-0.00	-0.02, 0.02	.866				
Participant at risk	41	-0.78	-1.54, -0.02	.044				
Procedural details								
Craving state	41	0.29	-0.37, 0.94	.394				
Randomization specified	41	-0.39	-1.77, 0.98	.576				
Participant blinding	41	0.43	-0.26, 1.11	.221				
Internet research	41	-0.07	-1.95, 1.81	.942				
Craving cue present	41	0.09	-1.05, 1.23	.876				
Health message	41	0.25	-1.70, 2.20	.780				
Induction type								
Autobiographical	41	0.19	-0.94, 1.32	.745				
Imagination	-	-	-	-				
Fabricated situation	41	0.05	-1.74, 1.83	.958				
Music	41	0.18	-0.67, 1.02	.681				
Pictures	41	0.09	-0.93, 1.11	.867				
Priming	41	-0.03	-1.21, 1.15	.964				
Reading	-	-	-	-				
Smell	-	-	-	-				
Trier (speech)	-	-	-	-				
Trier (cognitive)	41	-0.03	-1.51, 1.45	.970				
Velten	41	0.02	-0.93, 0.97	.967				
Video	41	-0.10	-0.72, 0.52	.755				
Multiple induction types	41	0.06	-0.43, 0.55	.820				
Appetitive behavior								
Eating	41	0.34	-0.36, 1.03	.340				
Alcohol	41	-0.10	-1.11, 0.92	.848				
Smoking	41	-0.41	-1.23, 0.41	.330				
Sex	-	-	-	-				
Outcome characteristics								
Hedonic outcome	41	-0.40	-1.20, 0.41	.332				
Public outcome	41	0.16	-0.39, 0.72	.564				
Self-reported outcome	41	1.15	-1.16, 3.45	.331				
Affective state								
Positive mood	41	0.12	-0.55, 0.79	.722				
Amusement	41	-0.15	-0.80, 0.50	.643				
Contentment	41	0.15	-1.88, 2.18	.884				
Happiness	41	-0.13	-1.05, 0.79	.786				
Pride	41	-0.00	-0.86, 0.85	.993				

Table S11. Positive affective states (all) intentions meta-regression

	<i>k</i>	<i>d</i>	95% <i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>p</i> (<i>Q</i>)	<i>I</i> ²	<i>Tau</i> ²
<i>Overall effect size</i>	22	0.08	-0.10, 0.25	.392	39.38	.009	46.68	0.08
<i>Moderators (univariate)</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>B</i>	95% <i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>				
Induction check effect size	16	-0.08	-0.31, 0.15	.485				
Induction check effect size ²	16	-0.09	-0.38, 0.20	.544				
Induction check present	22	-0.14	-0.92, 0.63	.714				
Ambiguous induction	-	-	-	-				
Published study	22	0.17	-0.20, 0.53	.377				
Participant characteristics								
Mean age	22	-0.01	-0.02, 0.01	.448				
Percent women	16	-0.01	-0.01, -0.00	.037				
Percent white	-	-	-	-				
Percent some college	-	-	-	-				
Participant at risk	22	0.62	-0.48, 1.71	.268				
Procedural details								
Craving state	22	0.18	-0.76, 1.12	.705				
Randomization specified	-	-	-	-				
Participant blinding	-	-	-	-				
Internet research	22	-0.13	-0.49, 0.23	.471				
Craving cue present	22	0.88	0.43, 1.34	<.001				
Health message	22	-0.04	-0.42, 0.34	.850				
Induction type								
Autobiographical	22	0.01	-0.50, 0.51	.985				
Imagination	22	-0.09	-0.71, 0.52	.756				
Fabricated situation	-	-	-	-				
Music	22	-0.04	-0.53, 0.45	.865				
Pictures	-	-	-	-				
Priming	-	-	-	-				
Reading	-	-	-	-				
Trier (speech)	-	-	-	-				
Trier (cognitive)	22	0.14	-0.63, 0.92	.714				
Velten	-	-	-	-				
Video	22	0.97	0.38, 1.56	.001				
Multiple induction types	22	0.34	-0.06, 0.75	.099				
Appetitive behavior								
Eating	22	0.14	-0.24, 0.53	.463				
Alcohol	22	-0.17	-0.53, 0.19	.357				
Smoking	-	-	-	-				
Sex	22	0.04	-0.69, 0.77	.906				
Outcome characteristics								
Hedonic outcome	-	-	-	-				
Affective state								
Amusement	22	0.97	0.38, 1.56	.001				
Contentment	22	-0.10	-0.71, 0.52	.756				
Happiness	22	-0.12	-0.48, 0.24	.512				
Hope	22	-0.05	-0.60, 0.51	.873				
Pride	22	-0.04	-0.47, 0.40	.869				
Surprise	22	-0.19	-0.76, 0.38	.508				

Table S12. Positive affective states (all) attitudes/ evaluations/ expectations meta-regression

	<i>k</i>	<i>d</i>	95% CI	<i>p</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>p</i> (<i>Q</i>)	<i>I</i> ²	<i>Tau</i> ²
Overall effect size	19	-0.10	-0.27, 0.07	.238	30.43	.033	40.86	0.06
Moderators (univariate)	<i>k</i>	<i>B</i>	95% CI	<i>p</i>				
Induction check effect size	10	-	-	-				
Induction check effect size ²	10	-	-	-				
Induction check present	19	0.53	-0.20, 1.27	.155				
Ambiguous induction	19	0.51	0.21, 0.81	<.001				
Published study	19	-0.00	-0.41, 0.40	.983				
Participant characteristics								
Mean age	14	0.05	0.01, 0.08	.005				
Percent women	10	-0.01	-0.02, -0.00	.015				
Percent white	7	-	-	-				
Percent some college	14	-	-	-				
Participant at risk	19	-0.65	-1.71, 0.40	.225				
Procedural details								
Craving state	19	0.19	-0.21, 0.59	.350				
Randomization specified	19	0.04	-0.85, 0.93	.931				
Participant blinding	19	0.02	-0.41, 0.45	.942				
Internet research	19	-0.04	-0.50, 0.41	.850				
Craving cue present	19	0.45	-0.22, 1.12	.187				
Health message	19	-0.06	-0.50, 0.39	.798				
Induction type								
Autobiographical	19	0.04	-0.61, 0.68	.914				
Imagination	19	0.04	-0.54, 0.61	.901				
Fabricated situation	-	-	-	-				
Music	19	0.18	-0.24, 0.59	.404				
Pictures	-	-	-	-				
Priming	-	-	-	-				
Reading	19	-0.05	-0.41, 0.31	.776				
Trier (speech)	-	-	-	-				
Trier (cognitive)	-	-	-	-				
Velten	19	-0.02	-0.51, 0.47	.935				
Video	19	-0.00	-0.72, 0.72	.996				
Multiple induction types	19	-0.03	-0.39, 0.33	.867				
Appetitive behavior								
Eating	19	-0.14	-0.47, 0.20	.434				
Alcohol	19	0.00	-0.38, 0.38	.986				
Smoking	19	0.22	-0.65, 1.09	.613				
Sex	19	0.73	0.28, 1.17	.001				
Outcome characteristics								
Hedonic outcome	19	-0.12	-0.67, 0.43	.669				
Affective state								
Positive mood	19	0.18	-0.26, 0.62	.431				
Contentment	19	-0.13	-0.59, 0.34	.595				
Happiness	19	0.08	-0.27, 0.44	.651				
Hope	19	0.03	-0.50, 0.56	.912				
Pride	19	-0.05	-0.45, 0.35	.822				

Table S13. Amusement behavior meta-regression

	<i>k</i>	<i>d</i>	95% <i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>p</i> (<i>Q</i>)	<i>I</i> ²	<i>Tau</i> ²
<i>Overall effect size</i>	15	-0.05	-0.47, 0.37	.818	58.70	<.001	76.15	0.45
<i>Moderators (univariate)</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>B</i>	95% <i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>				
Induction check effect size	9	-	-	-				
Induction check effect size ²	9	-	-	-				
Induction check present	15	0.47	-0.55, 1.49	.366				
Ambiguous induction	-	-	-	-				
Published study	15	-0.15	-1.32, 1.02	.804				
Participant characteristics								
Mean age	11	-	-	-				
Percent women	12	0.03	0.01, 0.05	.004				
Percent white	-	-	-	-				
Percent some college	-	-	-	-				
Participant at risk	15	0.23	-0.90, 1.36	.689				
Procedural details								
Craving state	15	0.56	-0.67, 1.78	.371				
Randomization specified								
Participant blinding	15	1.28	0.21, 2.35	.019				
Internet research	15	0.06	-1.53, 1.66	.938				
Craving cue present	-	-	-	-				
Health message	-	-	-	-				
Induction type								
Autobiographical	-	-	-	-				
Imagination	-	-	-	-				
Fabricated situation	-	-	-	-				
Music	-	-	-	-				
Pictures	-	-	-	-				
Priming	-	-	-	-				
Reading	-	-	-	-				
Trier (speech)	-	-	-	-				
Trier (cognitive)	-	-	-	-				
Velten	-	-	-	-				
Video	-	-	-	-				
Multiple induction types	-	-	-	-				
Appetitive behavior								
Eating	15	1.85	0.58, 3.11	.004				
Alcohol	-	-	-	-				
Smoking	15	-1.85	-3.11, -0.58	.004				
Sex								
Outcome characteristics								
Hedonic outcome	15	-0.75	-1.71, 0.21	.126				
Public outcome	15	0.35	-0.60, 1.30	.465				
Self-reported outcome	15	1.32	-0.71, 3.34	.202				

Table S14. Publication bias

	k	Egger's	95% CI	p	Fail safe N	Duval & Tweedie studies trimmed
Negative affective states (all)						
Behavior	120	0.82	-0.34, 2.00	.162	1520	27
Craving	31	0.69	-1.18, 2.56	.456	124	8
Negative mood						
Behavior	26	1.44	-0.80, 3.69	.202	399	9
Perceived behavioral control	4	-3.55	-6.96, -0.13	.046	30	1
Stress						
Behavior	43	0.72	-1.82, 3.27	.563	70	2

Figure S1. Curvilinear associations of induction check effect size with behavioral outcomes. **Top panel:** Negative affect inductions: Behavior effect sizes as a function of Induction Effect Sizes². **Bottom panel:** Stress inductions: Behavior effect sizes as a function of Induction Effect Sizes²

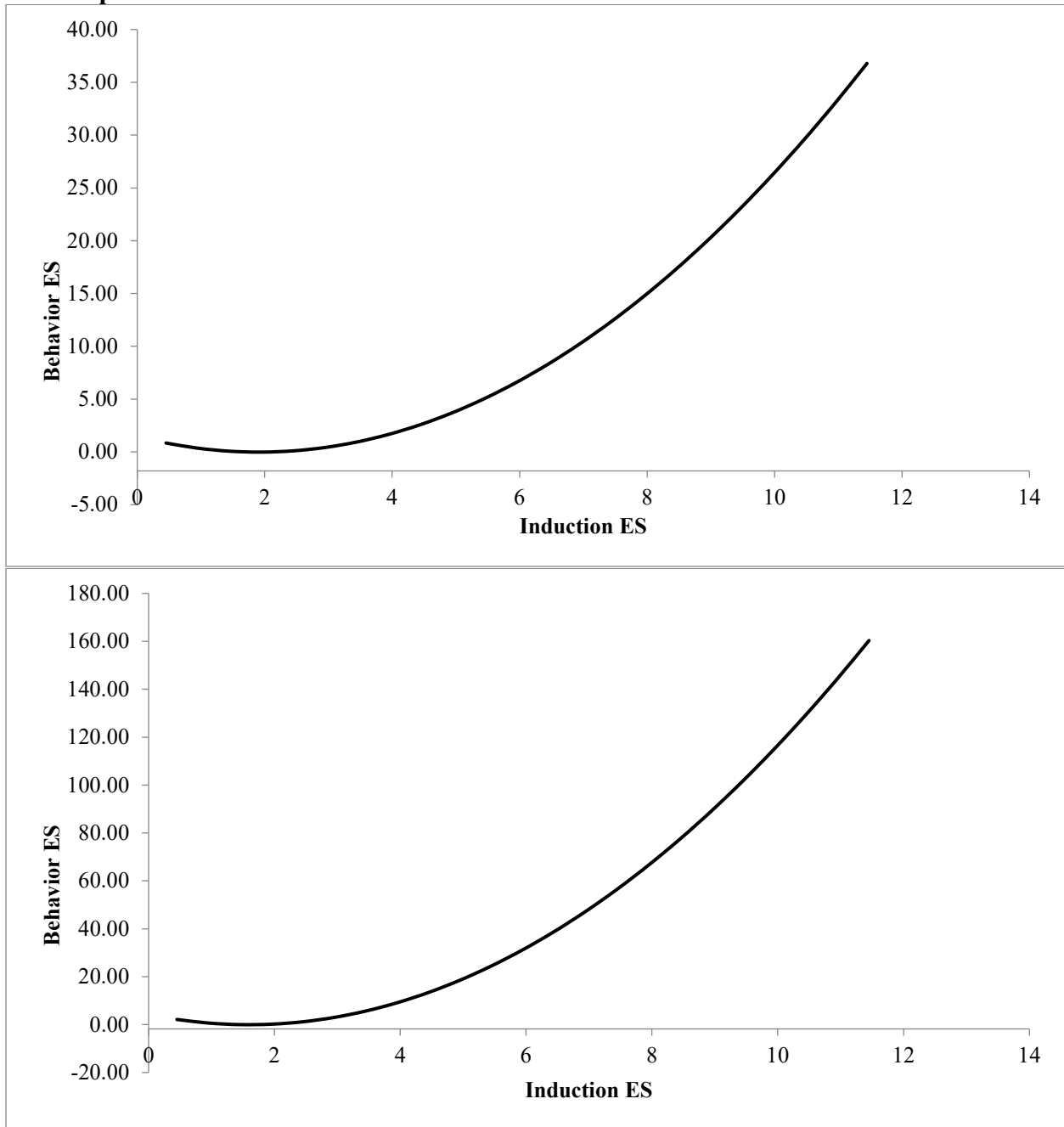
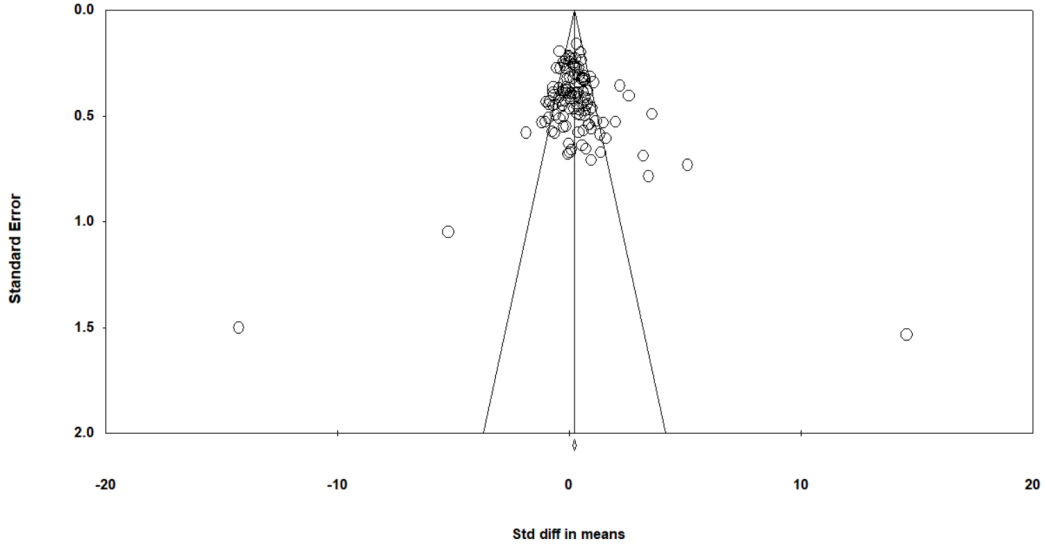
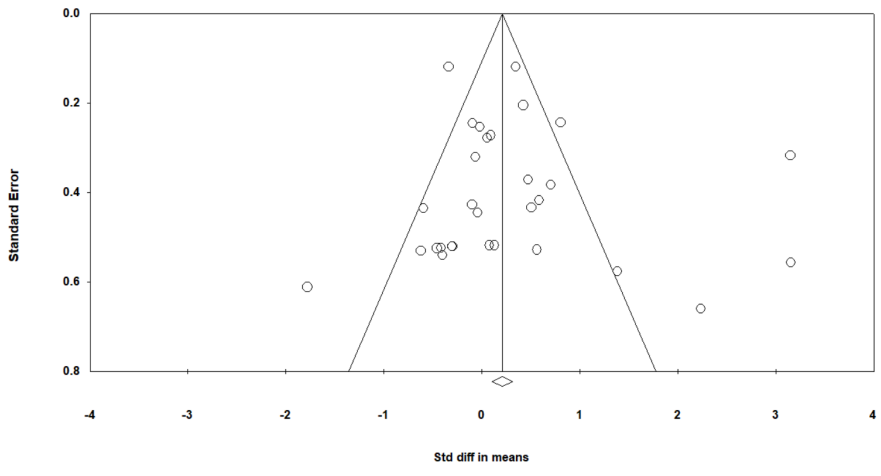


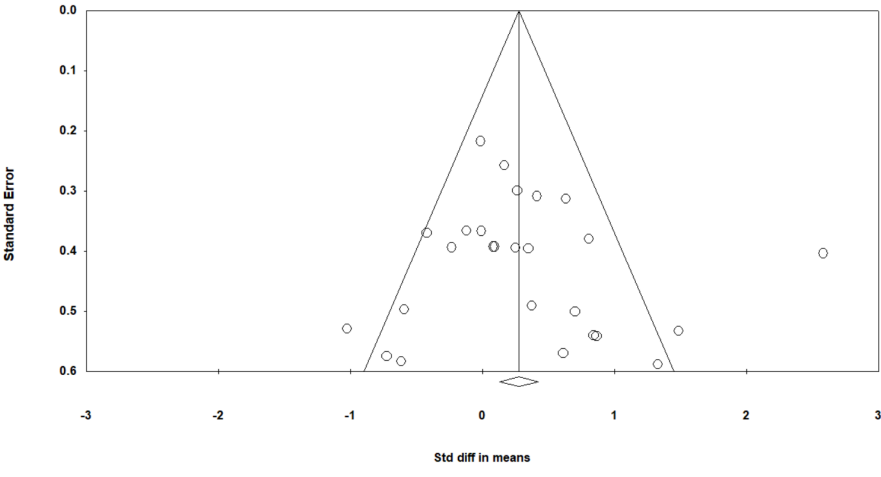
Figure S2. Funnel plots of effect sizes



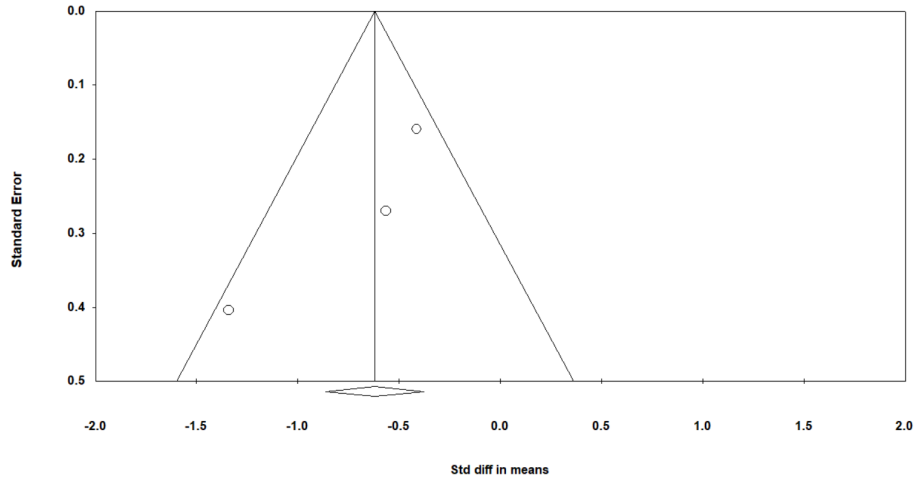
(Effect of negative affective states on behavior)



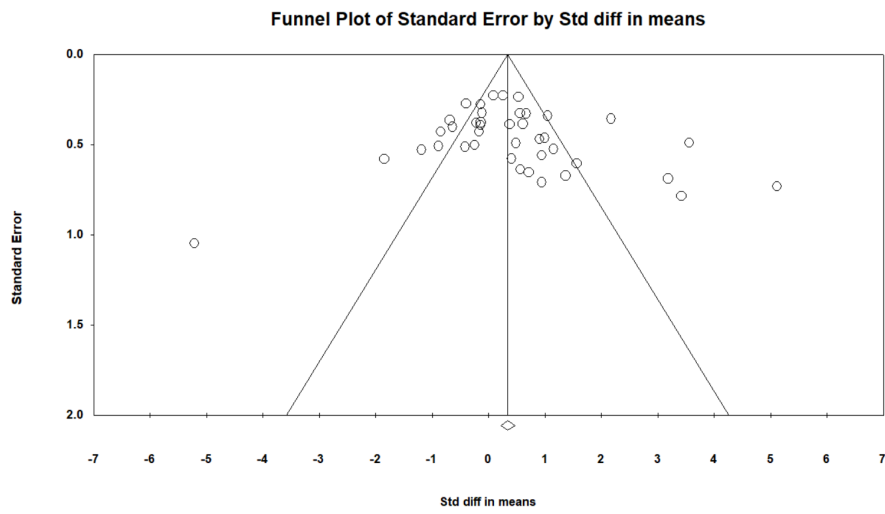
(Effect of negative affective states on craving)



(Effect of negative mood on behavior)



(Effect of negative mood on perceived behavioral control)



(Effect of stress on behavior)

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