Supplemental Materials for

A Meta-Analytic Review of Cultural Variation in Affect Valuation

Table of Contents

## Section 1: Affective Items and Non-AVI Scales

In Section 1a, we describe in greater detail how we determined which affect items to include in our analyses. In Section 1b, we present the questions that the non-AVI measures included.

### a. Affective item selection for ideal and actual affect

For a variety of reasons, it was possible that different research teams used different combinations of affective items when measuring actual and ideal affect. Therefore, we wanted to determine empirically which specific affective items to use in our analyses that would maximize our sample size. To do this, we considered: (a) the number of items to use for each octant, (b) the specific affective items to include from each octant (e.g., "enthusiastic" vs. "excited"), and (c) the number of participants who had completed each combination of items.

We first decided that for a given number of items in each octant, we would always pick the subset of items that maximized the sample size. For instance, if we wanted to use 3 items in HAP, and if "enthusiastic", "excited", and "elated" had 10 participants while "enthusiastic", "excited", and "euphoric" had 8 participants, we would select the former over the latter subset of items. However, these octants could not be optimized individually (as in the previous example with HAP), since the presence or absence of items across octants was not independent. Thus, we looked at every numerical combination of octants, which we defined as the specific pattern for the number of items in each octant. For instance, the 'maximal' numerical combination was defined as using all items in the original AVI, which would be 4 items for HAP, 4 for LAP, 3 for HAN, 3 for LAN, 3 for HA, 3 for LA, 3 for P, and 3 for N. We defined the 'minimal' numerical combination as using exactly 2 items for each octant. Based on this, we considered all numerical combinations between the minimal and maximal numerical combinations (i.e., all combinations where each octant had a minimum of 2 items). Then, for each numerical combination, we determined which subset of specific affect items had the greatest number of participants who had completed all those items.

For example, let's assume that we wanted to have exactly 3 items for each octant. In this numerical combination, all octants besides HAP and LAP have the maximal number of items possible,

while for HAP (“enthusiastic”, “excited”, “elated”, “euphoric”) and LAP (“calm”, “peaceful”, “serene”, “relaxed”), there are various subsets with three affect items that yield different sample sizes. In fact, there are a total of $\frac{4}{3} \times \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{3}{3} \times \frac{3}{3} \times \frac{3}{3} \times \frac{3}{3} \times \frac{3}{3} \times \frac{3}{3} = 16$ possible subsets of specific items to choose from. For our purposes and for this numerical combination (of 3 items in each octant), we would look at all 16 of these subsets of affect items and use the subset that yielded the highest sample size.

This approach solved the problem of which specific affect items to use, assuming we already knew how many items we wanted in each octant (the numerical combination). To determine which numerical combination to use, we applied an iterative approach to reduce items one by one. We started off at the maximal combination, which was the most constrained and therefore had the lowest sample size. Then, we examined the eight possible numerical combinations that could occur from removing just one item from each of the eight octants (i.e., the numerical combination if we reduced HAP from 4 to 3 items, the numerical combination if we reduced LAP from 4 to 3 items, the numerical combination if we reduced HAN from 3 to 2 items, etc.). Across all the octants, we looked at which numerical combination yielded the greatest increase in sample size compared to the ‘maximal combination’ (note that by determining the optimal subset of specific affect items for each numerical combination, we also identified the optimal number of participants for each numerical combination). We then selected this numerical combination as our new starting point and repeated this process iteratively until the increase in participants plateaued. Following this process yielded reductions in the following order (which was the same for both actual and ideal affect): HA from 3 to 2 items, HAP from 4 to 3 items, and LAP from 4 to 3 items. Thus, the final numerical combination we used was 3 items for HAP, 3 for LAP, 3 for HAN, 3 for LAN, 2 for HA, 3 for LA, 3 for P, and 3 for N. For analyses requiring at least 3 items (i.e., measurement equivalence analyses), we used 3 for HA; for other analyses, we used 2 items.

The following table describes the iterative steps we used to reduce the scale from the most-constrained, full AVI. The specific items we used in our final analyses are listed in the main manuscript in Table 2.

**Table S1a**

*Counts for Actual and Ideal Affect Items*

| Counts | Iteration 1 | Iteration 2 | Iteration 3 | Iteration 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Starting numerical combination with counts | 4 (HAP), 4 (LAP), 3 (HAN), 3 (LAN), 3 (HA), 3 (LA), 3 (P), 3 (N): | 4 (HAP), 4 (LAP), 3 (HAN), 3 (LAN), 2 (HA), 3 (LA), 3 (P), 3 (N): | 3 (HAP), 4 (LAP), 3 (HAN), 3 (LAN), 2 (HA), 3 (LA), 3 (P), 3 (N): | 3 (HAP), 3 (LAP), 3 (HAN), 3 (LAN), 2 (HA), 3 (LA), 3 (P), 3 (N): |
| Effect of dropping one item from each combination | 10892/14820 | 12787/16799 | 13273/17278 | 13494/17493 |
| Drop HAP count | 11371/15292 | **13273/17278** | 13464/17477 | **13691**/17693 |
| Drop LAP count | 10911/14835 | 12811/16817 | **13494/17493** | 13505/17509 |
| Drop HAN count | 10900/14832 | 12796/16814 | 13282/17293 | 13504/17508 |
| Drop LAN count | 10904/14826 | 12803/16811 | 13290/17290 | 13511/17505 |
| Drop HA count | **12787/16799** | NA[a] | NA[a] | NA[a] |
| Drop LA count | 10950/14882 | 12847/16863 | 13334/17343 | 13555/17558 |
| Drop P count | 11000/14929 | 12897/17002 | 13383/17484 | 13604/**17699** |
| Drop N count | 10896/14831 | 12795/16815 | 13282/17294 | 13503/17509 |
| Final decision | Drop HA: 3 to 2 because HA is not a key octant, and increases count significantly | Drop HAP: 4 to 3 | Drop LAP: 4 to 3 | Not to drop actual HAP or ideal P to keep 3 items, since there are only relatively small gains in counts at the cost of factor instability |
| Participant count increase | +1895/+1979 | +486/+479 | +221/+215 | Potential +197 (if drop actual HAP) or +206 (if drop ideal POS) |

*Note*. Number of participants are listed as "#actual/#ideal." Bold indicates maximum sample size within each iteration.

[a] This is due to HA being at the minimum of 2 items per scale.

**b. Non-AVI scales**

We included datasets that did not use the AVI but instead used a measure that resembled the AVI in several ways described in the manuscript. Below is a list of the "non-AVI" measures we included.

**Table S1b**

*Summary of Non-Affect Valuation Index Scales*

| Paper | Construct | Description of Scale from Manuscript |
|---|---|---|
| Tamir & Ford, 2012 | General emotional preferences | "Participants rated the extent to which they **generally wanted to feel** different emotions on a **scale of 0 (*not at all*) to 6 (*extremely*)** (e.g., "To what extent do you want to feel happy, in general?")." |
| Ford & Tamir, 2014 | Wanting emotions | "We… assessed wanting emotions by asking participants to what extent they **generally wanted to feel** cheerful and angry… All responses were rated on a **scale of 1 (*Not at all*) to 5 (*Extremely*)**." |
| Tamir et al., 2016 | Desired emotions | "Participants rated how often they **wanted to experience specific emotions in their daily life**. Responses included ***never* (later coded as 1), *rarely*, *sometimes*, *often*, and *most of the time* (later coded as 5)**." |
| Arens & Stangier, 2020 Study 1 | N/A | "Participants rated the degree to which they **generally wanted to experience happiness and sadness in daily life (1 = *not at all*, 7 = *extremely***; e.g., "Please indicate the extent to which you generally want to feel happiness in your daily life")." |
| Vishkin et al., 2020 Study 2 | Desired emotions | "Participants rated how often they **want to** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | **experience particular emotions in their daily life** on a 5-point scale from ***never*** **(coded as 1) to** ***most of the time*** **(coded as 5)**." |
| Study 3 | Desired emotions | Same as Study 1 |
| Millgram et al., 2021 | | |
| Study 1 | Motivations for sadness and happiness | "Participants rated the extent to which they **generally wanted to experience various emotions in daily life** (e.g., "To what extent do you generally want to feel sad in your daily life?"; **1 =** ***very little*****, 7 =** ***extremely***; e.g., Porat et al., 2016; Tamir et al., 2013)." |
| Study 2 | Motivations for sadness and happiness | Same as Study 1 |
| Study 3 | Motivations for sadness and happiness | Same as Study 1 |
| Mizrahi Lakan, 2022 | Desired Emotions | "Following previous studies (e.g., Kim et al., 2015; Millgram et al., 2015), participants rated the degree to which they **generally wanted to experience various emotions (1 =** ***not at all*****, 7=** ***extremely*****)**." |

*Note*. Key components of measure are bolded for illustrative purposes.

## Section 2: Cultural Groups

As reported in the manuscript, there was significant variability in how research teams measured and described participants' culture, race, and ethnicity. To test our hypotheses about cultural differences in ideal affect, we had to decide which participants to include in our three cultural groups (European Americans, East Asian Americans, and East Asians) as well as in our East Asian subgroups (Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Taiwanese) based on the information provided by the researchers. In the manuscript, we describe how we coded this information. The left column of Table S2 shows each cultural group and each East Asian subgroup; the middle column shows the specific codes and information provided by the researchers that we included in each cultural group and East Asian subgroup; and the right column shows the number of participants that received each code.

**Table S2**

*Codes and Number of Participants for Each Cultural Group and East Asian Subgroup*

| Cultural Group | Code (based on information provided by researchers) | N (% of total sample) |
|---|---|---|
| European American | culture: European American | 4495 (14.48%) |
| | culture: European American/Caucasian | 118 (0.38%) |
| | race/ethn: Caucasian | 813 (2.62%) |
| | race/ethn: European American | 1310 (4.22%) |
| | race/ethn: European American/White/Caucasian | 183 (0.59%) |
| | race/ethn: European American/White/Caucasian/Anglo | 353 (1.14%) |
| | race/ethn: European Canadian | 775 (2.50%) |
| | race/ethn: White | 1182 (3.81%) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | race/ethn: White/Caucasian | 1309 (4.22%) |
| East Asian American | culture: Chinese American | 412 (1.33%) |
| | culture: Chinese Canadian | 24 (0.08%) |
| | culture: East Asian American | 1153 (3.72%) |
| | culture: Hong Kong Chinese Canadian | 170 (0.55%) |
| | race/ethn: Chinese American | 153 (0.49%) |
| | race/ethn: East Asian American | 2 (0.01%) |
| | race/ethn: Japanese American | 5 (0.02%) |
| | race/ethn: Korean American | 18 (0.06%) |
| | race/ethn: Taiwanese American | 2 (0.01%) |
| East Asian | | |
| Chinese | culture: Chinese | 849 (2.74%) |
| | culture: Chinese International | 230 (0.74%) |
| | culture: Hong Kong Chinese | 1859 (5.99%) |
| | culture: Hong Kong Chinese International | 30 (0.10%) |
| | geo: Chinese | 401 (1.29%) |
| | geo: Hong Kong Chinese | 1078 (3.47%) |
| Japanese | culture: Japanese | 1042 (3.36%) |
| | geo: Japanese | 1002 (3.23%) |
| Korean | culture: Korean | 285 (0.92%) |
| | culture: Korean International | 18 (0.06%) |
| | geo: Korean | 304 (0.98%) |
| Taiwanese | culture: Taiwanese | 563 (1.81%) |
| | geo: Taiwanese | 481 (1.55%) |
| Other | culture: East Asian International | 179 (0.58%) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Other | culture: Asian American | 71 (0.23%) |
| | culture: Brazilian | 87 (0.28%) |
| | culture: British | 147 (0.47%) |
| | culture: French | 143 (0.46%) |
| | culture: German | 382 (1.23%) |
| | culture: Latino American | 41 (0.13%) |
| | culture: Mexican | 139 (0.45%) |
| | culture: Other | 1 (0.003%) |
| | geo: Australian | 121 (0.39%) |
| | geo: Brazilian | 653 (2.10%) |
| | geo: Colombian | 172 (0.55%) |
| | geo: German | 300 (0.97%) |
| | geo: Ghanaian | 208 (0.67%) |
| | geo: Israeli | 855 (2.76%) |
| | geo: Mexican | 54 (0.17%) |
| | geo: Polish | 302 (0.97%) |
| | geo: Singaporean | 201 (0.65%) |
| | geo: Thai | 124 (0.40%) |
| | geo: Turkish | 203 (0.65%) |
| | geo: US American | 644 (2.08%) |
| | race/ethn: African American | 135 (0.44%) |
| | race/ethn: Asian | 789 (2.54%) |
| | race/ethn: Asian American | 90 (0.29%) |
| | race/ethn: Asian/Pacific Islander | 23 (0.07%) |
| | race/ethn: Black | 81 (0.26%) |
| | race/ethn: Black/African | 11 (0.04%) |

| | |
|---|---|
| race/ethn: Black/African American | 117 (0.38%) |
| race/ethn: Black/African/African American/Carribbean | 50 (0.16%) |
| race/ethn: Chinese | 264 (0.85%) |
| race/ethn: East Asian | 807 (2.60%) |
| race/ethn: Eastern European | 2 (0.01%) |
| race/ethn: Ethiopian American | 1 (0.003%) |
| race/ethn: Filipino | 74 (0.24%) |
| race/ethn: Filipino American | 10 (0.03%) |
| race/ethn: German | 316 (1.02%) |
| race/ethn: Hawaiian | 1 (0.003%) |
| race/ethn: Hawaiian/Pacific Islander | 2 (0.01%) |
| race/ethn: Hispanic | 141 (0.45%) |
| race/ethn: Hispanic American/Latino American | 24 (0.08%) |
| race/ethn: Hispanic American/Latino/Chicano/Mexican/Colombian | 592 (1.91%) |
| race/ethn: Hispanic/Latino | 133 (0.43%) |
| race/ethn: Indian | 6 (0.02%) |
| race/ethn: Indian American | 10 (0.03%) |
| race/ethn: Indonesian | 1 (0.003%) |
| race/ethn: Indonesian American | 1 (0.003%) |
| race/ethn: Israeli | 2 (0.01%) |
| race/ethn: Italian | 1 (0.003%) |
| race/ethn: Japanese | 5 (0.02%) |
| race/ethn: Korean | 30 (0.10%) |
| race/ethn: Latino | 12 (0.04%) |
| race/ethn: Latino American | 10 (0.03%) |
| race/ethn: Mexican | 59 (0.19%) |

| | |
|---|---|
| race/ethn: Mexican American | 15 (0.05%) |
| race/ethn: Mexican International | 26 (0.08%) |
| race/ethn: Middle Eastern | 8 (0.03%) |
| race/ethn: Middle Eastern American | 5 (0.02%) |
| race/ethn: Middle Eastern/Arab | 12 (0.04%) |
| race/ethn: Multiracial | 444 (1.43%) |
| race/ethn: Native American | 22 (0.07%) |
| race/ethn: Native Hawaiian/Native American | 2 (0.01%) |
| race/ethn: Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander | 4 (0.01%) |
| race/ethn: Nigerian American | 1 (0.003%) |
| race/ethn: Other | 188 (0.61%) |
| race/ethn: Pacific Islander | 15 (0.05%) |
| race/ethn: Pakistani | 1 (0.003%) |
| race/ethn: Persian American | 1 (0.003%) |
| race/ethn: Prefer not to answer | 6 (0.02%) |
| race/ethn: South Asian | 170 (0.55%) |
| race/ethn: Southeast Asian | 360 (1.16%) |
| race/ethn: Vietnamese | 1 (0.003%) |
| race/ethn: Vietnamese American | 37 (0.12%) |
| No information | 270 (0.87%) |

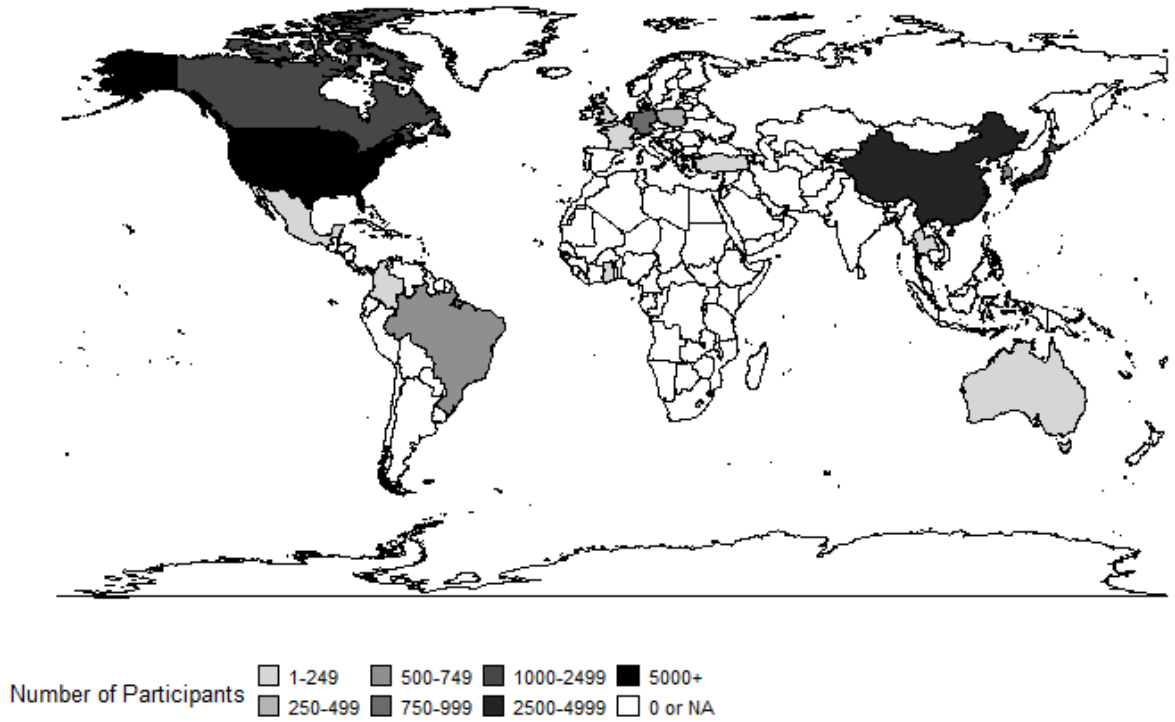
*Note*. In ambiguous cases, participants were put in the “Other” group. Ethn = ethnicity. Geo = geographic location.

## Section 3: Geographic Origin of Data

The following figure depicts the locations from where participant data were collected.

**Figure S3**

*Geographic Origins of Meta-Analysis Data*




*Note*. Darker colors indicate larger sample sizes of individual participants.

## Section 4: Factorial Invariance for Cultural Subsample

### a. Factorial invariance for raw affect variables

**Table S4a**

*Accepted Factorial Invariance Model Fit Indices for Raw Affect Variables*

| Variable | Factorial Invariance Fit Indices | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (Raw) | RMSEA | GFI | IFI | CFI | ΔCFI | N |
| HAP | | | | | | |
| Actual | .053 | 1.00 | .99 | 1.00 | .005 | 12858 |
| Ideal | .044 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | .004 | 15787 |
| P | | | | | | |
| Actual | < .001 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | < .001 | 13704 |
| Ideal | .047 | 1.00 | .98 | 1.00 | .003 | 15212 |
| LAP | | | | | | |
| Actual | .066 | 1.00 | .99 | .99 | .008 | 13190 |
| Ideal | .033 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | .002 | 16122 |
| LA | | | | | | |
| Actual | .025 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | .002 | 11250 |
| Ideal | .044 | 1.00 | .99 | .99 | .008 | 12654 |
| LAN | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Actual | .049 | 1.00 | .99 | .99 | .006 | 13369 |
| Ideal | < .001 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | < .001 | 15207 |
| N | | | | | | |
| Actual | < .001 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | < .001 | 13363 |
| Ideal | < .001 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | < .001 | 15064 |
| HAN | | | | | | |
| Actual | .066 | 1.00 | .98 | .99 | .012 | 13633 |
| Ideal | .041 | 1.00 | .98 | 1.00 | .004 | 15458 |
| HA | | | | | | |
| Actual | .009 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | < .001 | 11317 |
| Ideal | < .001 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | < .001 | 12738 |

*Note.* RMSEA < .10 indicates acceptable fit; RMSEA < .05 and GFI, IFI, and CFI > .90 indicate good fit. ΔCFI < .01 indicates factorial invariance. RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; GFI = goodness-of-fit index; IFI = incremental fit index; CFI = comparative fit index; HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.

**b. Factorial invariance for ipsatized affect variables**

**Table S4b**

*Fit Indices for Factorial Invariance Model for Ipsatized Affect Variables*

| Variable | Factorial Invariance Fit Indices | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (Ipsatized) | RMSEA | GFI | IFI | CFI | ΔCFI | N |
| HAP | | | | | | |
| Actual | .040 | 1.00 | .99 | .99 | .005 | 12790 |
| Ideal | .065 | 1.00 | .97 | .97 | .028 | 15555 |
| P | | | | | | |
| Actual | .007 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | < .001 | 13633 |
| Ideal | .057 | 1.00 | .97 | .99 | .010 | 15122 |
| LAP | | | | | | |
| Actual | .074 | 1.00 | .97 | .98 | .017 | 13122 |
| Ideal | .043 | 1.00 | .98 | .99 | .010 | 15889 |
| LA | | | | | | |
| Actual | .027 | 1.00 | .99 | 1.00 | .004 | 11188 |
| Ideal | .051 | 1.00 | .97 | .96 | .039 | 12576 |
| LAN | | | | | | |
| Actual | .047 | 1.00 | .99 | .99 | .010 | 13303 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal | .012 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | < .001 | 15124 |
| N | | | | | | |
| Actual | < .001 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | < .001 | 13297 |
| Ideal | .021 | 1.00 | .99 | 1.00 | .001 | 14982 |
| HAN | | | | | | |
| Actual | .049 | 1.00 | .98 | .98 | .016 | 13565 |
| Ideal | .028 | 1.00 | .99 | .99 | .007 | 15376 |
| HA | | | | | | |
| Actual | .011 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | .001 | 11254 |
| Ideal | .032 | 1.00 | .99 | .99 | .009 | 12659 |

*Note.* RMSEA < .10 indicates acceptable fit; RMSEA < .05 and GFI, IFI, and CFI > .90 indicate good fit. ΔCFI compares the factorial invariance model with the unconstrained baseline model. ΔCFI < .01 indicates factorial invariance. RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; GFI = goodness-of-fit index; IFI = incremental fit index; CFI = comparative fit index; HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.

## Section 5: Means and Correlations for Entire Sample and by Cultural Group

### a. Raw and ipsatized means (SD) for actual and ideal affect items for the entire sample

**Table S5a**

*Means and Standard Deviations of Actual and Ideal Affect Items (Raw and Ipsatized) Across the Entire Sample*

| Aggregate | Items | Raw | | Ipsatized | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Actual | Ideal | Actual | Ideal |
| HAP | excited | 2.90 (0.92) ($n$ = 21,790) | 3.51 (0.99) ($n$ = 27,897) | 0.25 (0.82) ($n$ = 16,696) | 0.57 (0.64) ($n$ = 20,612) |
| | enthusiastic | 3.07 (0.92) ($n$ = 21,508) | 3.85 (0.91) ($n$ = 28,326) | 0.43 (0.88) ($n$ = 16,693) | 0.83 (0.62) ($n$ = 20,620) |
| | elated | 2.45 (0.93) ($n$ = 16,098) | 3.30 (1.14) ($n$ = 21,854) | -0.15 (0.83) ($n$ = 15,835) | 0.38 (0.74) ($n$ = 19,883) |
| P | happy | 3.34 (0.90) ($n$ = 19,184) | 4.32 (0.84) ($n$ = 24,561) | 0.76 (0.85) ($n$ = 16,687) | 1.17 (0.58) ($n$ = 20,615) |
| | content | 3.22 (0.95) ($n$ = 20,616) | 4.21 (0.96) ($n$ = 25,051) | 0.59 (0.91) ($n$ = 16,587) | 1.06 (0.67) ($n$ = 20,514) |
| | satisfied | 3.10 (0.96) ($n$ = 17,933) | 4.17 (0.94) ($n$ = 22,003) | 0.51 (0.89) ($n$ = 16,687) | 1.05 (0.65) ($n$ = 20,414) |
| LAP | calm | 3.19 (0.94) ($n$ = 21,557) | 3.87 (0.97) ($n$ = 28,428) | 0.55 (0.87) ($n$ = 16,689) | 0.82 (0.65) ($n$ = 20,610) |
| | peaceful | 3.12 (0.98) ($n$ = 17,200) | 4.06 (0.96) ($n$ = 22,829) | 0.54 (0.89) ($n$ = 16,330) | 0.99 (0.63) ($n$ = 20,251) |
| | relaxed | 3.00 (0.94) ($n$ = 21,231) | 3.95 (0.95) ($n$ = 27,270) | 0.33 (0.86) ($n$ = 16,456) | 0.89 (0.65) ($n$ = 20,381) |
| LA | idle | 2.38 (1.00) ($n$ = 14,397) | 1.91 (0.94) ($n$ = 18,369) | -0.18 (0.91) ($n$ = 14,297) | -0.52 (0.64) ($n$ = 18,219) |
| | inactive | 2.33 (1.01) ($n$ = 14,916) | 1.72 (0.86) ($n$ = 18,878) | -0.25 (0.92) ($n$ = 14,311) | -0.67 (0.59) ($n$ = 18,222) |
| | passive | 2.56 (1.02) ($n$ = 16,735) | 2.03 (0.97) ($n$ = 20,839) | -0.01 (0.93) ($n$ = 16,630) | -0.44 (0.66) ($n$ = 20,559) |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAN | dull | 2.36 (0.98) ($n$ = 17,676) | 1.47 (0.77) ($n$ = 22,406) | -0.19 (0.92) ($n$ = 16,678) | -0.84 (0.56) ($n$ = 20,610) |
| | sleepy | 3.19 (1.06) ($n$ = 17,626) | 1.88 (1.02) ($n$ = 22,211) | 0.67 (1.04) ($n$ = 16,700) | -0.51 (0.78) ($n$ = 20,621) |
| | sluggish | 2.56 (1.04) ($n$ = 18,210) | 1.52 (0.86) ($n$ = 22,970) | 0.02 (0.95) ($n$ = 16,688) | -0.82 (0.61) ($n$ = 20,606) |
| N | lonely | 2.39 (1.07) ($n$ = 17,611) | 1.51 (0.85) ($n$ = 21,861) | -0.18 (1.00) ($n$ = 16,693) | -0.81 (0.62) ($n$ = 20,613) |
| | sad | 2.24 (0.90) ($n$ = 20,740) | 1.52 (0.75) ($n$ = 26,104) | -0.41 (0.80) ($n$ = 16,692) | -0.83 (0.51) ($n$ = 20,615) |
| | unhappy | 2.19 (0.86) ($n$ = 17,098) | 1.41 (0.72) ($n$ = 21,362) | -0.38 (0.79) ($n$ = 16,679) | -0.89 (0.51) ($n$ = 20,617) |
| HAN | hostile | 1.79 (0.86) ($n$ = 20,103) | 1.36 (0.71) ($n$ = 24,908) | -0.88 (0.79) ($n$ = 16,675) | -0.97 (0.50) ($n$ = 20,603) |
| | nervous | 2.66 (1.01) ($n$ = 21,143) | 1.73 (0.86) ($n$ = 25,874) | 0.07 (0.96) ($n$ = 16,703) | -0.66 (0.63) ($n$ = 20,622) |
| | fearful | 2.09 (0.97) ($n$ = 21,128) | 1.47 (0.76) ($n$ = 26,146) | -0.56 (0.86) ($n$ = 16,689) | -0.89 (0.50) ($n$ = 20,619) |
| HA | astonished | 2.02 (0.83) ($n$ = 16,680) | 2.31 (1.00) ($n$ = 21,101) | -0.59 (0.73) ($n$ = 16,376) | -0.28 (0.65) ($n$ = 20,611) |
| | surprised | 2.10 (0.79) ($n$ = 17,189) | 2.39 (0.92) ($n$ = 21,290) | -0.50 (0.68) ($n$ = 16,696) | -0.21 (0.60) ($n$ = 20,607) |
| | aroused | 2.56 (0.94) ($n$ = 14,771) | 2.92 (1.06) ($n$ = 18,883) | -0.06 (0.85) ($n$ = 13,955) | 0.15 (0.73) ($n$ = 17,882) |

*Note*. Studies used different affective items, and as a result, *n*s vary. Standard deviations are reported in parentheses. HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.

**b. Raw and ipsatized means and standard deviations for actual and ideal affect items by cultural group**

**Table S5b**

*Means and Standard Deviations of Actual and Ideal Affect Items (Raw and Ipsatized) by Cultural Group*

| Aggregate | Items | Culture | Raw | | Ipsatized | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Actual | Ideal | Actual | Ideal |
| HAP | excited | European American | 2.92 (0.90) (*n* = 7,519) | 3.68 (0.94) (*n* = 9,282) | 0.38 (0.81) (*n* = 6,960) | 0.70 (0.58) (*n* = 8,177) |
| | | East Asian American | 2.90 (0.88) (*n* = 1,537) | 3.56 (0.95) (*n* = 1,611) | 0.28 (0.79) (*n* = 1,438) | 0.55 (0.57) (*n* = 1,435) |
| | | East Asian | 2.69 (0.91) (*n* = 6,302) | 3.14 (0.98) (*n* = 7,882) | 0.03 (0.82) (*n* = 4,723) | 0.37 (0.69) (*n* = 4,897) |
| | enthusiastic | European American | 3.06 (0.91) (*n* = 7,288) | 3.96 (0.86) (*n* = 9,234) | 0.52 (0.86) (*n* = 6,964) | 0.89 (0.55) (*n* = 8,176) |
| | | East Asian American | 3.11 (0.86) (*n* = 1,588) | 3.93 (0.83) (*n* = 1,852) | 0.51 (0.84) (*n* = 1,437) | 0.85 (0.50) (*n* = 1,437) |
| | | East Asian | 2.92 (0.93) (*n* = 6,298) | 3.61 (0.94) (*n* = 8,211) | 0.28 (0.92) (*n* = 4,717) | 0.79 (0.69) (*n* = 4,902) |
| | elated | European American | 2.36 (0.92) (*n* = 6,760) | 3.33 (1.15) (*n* = 8,190) | -0.21 (0.80) (*n* = 6,623) | 0.44 (0.71) (*n* = 7,843) |
| | | East Asian American | 2.45 (0.90) (*n* = 1,432) | 3.34 (1.12) (*n* = 1,437) | -0.19 (0.77) (*n* = 1,429) | 0.39 (0.66) (*n* = 1,431) |
| | | East Asian | 2.48 (0.94) (*n* = 4,743) | 3.28 (1.13) (*n* = 6,253) | -0.11 (0.86) (*n* = 4,686) | 0.34 (0.76) (*n* = 4,865) |
| P | happy | European American | 3.42 (0.87) (*n* = 7,642) | 4.46 (0.75) (*n* = 9,743) | 0.89 (0.83) (*n* = 6,958) | 1.24 (0.52) (*n* = 8,176) |
| | | East Asian American | 3.39 (0.86) (*n* = 1,588) | 4.46 (0.74) (*n* = 1,662) | 0.79 (0.79) (*n* = 1,438) | 1.19 (0.46) (*n* = 1,434) |
| | | East Asian | 3.15 (0.90) (*n* = 5,467) | 4.12 (0.90) (*n* = 5,755) | 0.55 (0.86) (*n* = 4,717) | 1.17 (0.63) (*n* = 4,900) |
| | content | European American | 3.27 (0.96) (*n* = 7,391) | 4.32 (0.92) (*n* = 8,895) | 0.72 (0.92) (*n* = 6,923) | 1.15 (0.63) (*n* = 8,138) |
| | | East Asian American | 3.28 (0.92) (*n* = 1,588) | 4.34 (0.89) (*n* = 1,665) | 0.65 (0.85) (*n* = 1,439) | 1.10 (0.58) (*n* = 1,437) |
| | | East Asian | 3.00 (0.94) (*n* = 5,269) | 4.04 (0.95) (*n* = 5,557) | 0.38 (0.88) (*n* = 4,717) | 1.06 (0.66) (*n* = 4,901) |
| | satisfied | European American | 3.15 (0.97) (*n* = 7,277) | 4.34 (0.87) (*n* = 8,633) | 0.59 (0.91) (*n* = 6,962) | 1.15 (0.59) (*n* = 8,109) |
| | | East Asian American | 3.22 (0.94) (*n* = 1,537) | 4.42 (0.80) (*n* = 1,469) | 0.59 (0.86) (*n* = 1,439) | 1.14 (0.51) (*n* = 1,371) |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | East Asian | 2.97 (0.94) (*n* = 5,464) | 3.98 (0.98) (*n* = 5,683) | 0.37 (0.87) (*n* = 4,715) | 1.04 (0.68) (*n* = 4,830) |
| LAP | calm | European American | 3.13 (0.92) (*n* = 7,552) | 3.94 (0.92) (*n* = 9,506) | 0.57 (0.86) (*n* = 6,956) | 0.88 (0.59) (*n* = 8,176) |
| | | East Asian American | 3.24 (0.92) (*n* = 1,589) | 3.86 (0.97) (*n* = 1,847) | 0.65 (0.85) (*n* = 1,438) | 0.87 (0.55) (*n* = 1,435) |
| | | East Asian | 3.18 (0.95) (*n* = 5,986) | 3.63 (0.99) (*n* = 7,886) | 0.52 (0.88) (*n* = 4,718) | 0.75 (0.71) (*n* = 4,895) |
| | peaceful | European American | 3.00 (0.97) (*n* = 7,077) | 4.15 (0.92) (*n* = 8,506) | 0.44 (0.87) (*n* = 6,802) | 1.03 (0.57) (*n* = 8,017) |
| | | East Asian American | 3.17 (0.95) (*n* = 1,586) | 4.17 (0.93) (*n* = 1,587) | 0.60 (0.83) (*n* = 1,435) | 1.03 (0.51) (*n* = 1,434) |
| | | East Asian | 3.21 (0.96) (*n* = 4,955) | 3.98 (0.95) (*n* = 6,469) | 0.67 (0.90) (*n* = 4,587) | 1.05 (0.67) (*n* = 4,769) |
| | relaxed | European American | 2.93 (0.91) (*n* = 7,435) | 4.02 (0.90) (*n* = 9,125) | 0.36 (0.85) (*n* = 6,881) | 0.93 (0.58) (*n* = 8,099) |
| | | East Asian American | 3.02 (0.91) (*n* = 1,536) | 4.18 (0.81) (*n* = 1,533) | 0.39 (0.82) (*n* = 1,439) | 1.00 (0.47) (*n* = 1,433) |
| | | East Asian | 3.04 (1.00) (*n* = 5,858) | 3.80 (0.98) (*n* = 7,439) | 0.32 (0.90) (*n* = 4,591) | 0.92 (0.68) (*n* = 4,769) |
| LA | idle | European American | 2.32 (0.93) (*n* = 6,102) | 1.85 (0.88) (*n* = 7,341) | -0.19 (0.84) (*n* = 6,058) | -0.52 (0.58) (*n* = 7,282) |
| | | East Asian American | 2.29 (0.99) (*n* = 1,111) | 1.68 (0.80) (*n* = 1,109) | -0.27 (0.91) (*n* = 1,107) | -0.70 (0.52) (*n* = 1,105) |
| | | East Asian | 2.50 (1.08) (*n* = 4,116) | 1.99 (1.04) (*n* = 4,290) | -0.08 (0.99) (*n* = 4,089) | -0.45 (0.74) (*n* = 4,264) |
| | inactive | European American | 2.29 (1.00) (*n* = 6,204) | 1.57 (0.75) (*n* = 7,439) | -0.23 (0.91) (*n* = 6,064) | -0.71 (0.49) (*n* = 7,279) |
| | | East Asian American | 2.23 (0.98) (*n* = 1,110) | 1.56 (0.71) (*n* = 1,109) | -0.34 (0.88) (*n* = 1,106) | -0.78 (0.45) (*n* = 1,105) |
| | | East Asian | 2.43 (1.04) (*n* = 4,527) | 1.88 (0.93) (*n* = 4,701) | -0.17 (0.96) (*n* = 4,090) | -0.58 (0.64) (*n* = 4,266) |
| | passive | European American | 2.50 (1.01) (*n* = 7,001) | 1.96 (0.94) (*n* = 8,241) | -0.04 (0.92) (*n* = 6,955) | -0.44 (0.62) (*n* = 8,177) |
| | | East Asian American | 2.59 (1.00) (*n* = 1,443) | 1.93 (0.87) (*n* = 1,439) | 0.01 (0.92) (*n* = 1,439) | -0.53 (0.56) (*n* = 1,435) |
| | | East Asian | 2.65 (1.03) (*n* = 4,690) | 1.87 (0.89) (*n* = 4,869) | 0.09 (0.96) (*n* = 4,664) | -0.55 (0.63) (*n* = 4,844) |
| LAN | dull | European American | 2.19 (0.94) (*n* = 7,140) | 1.31 (0.64) (*n* = 8,818) | -0.34 (0.89) (*n* = 6,949) | -0.90 (0.46) (*n* = 8,170) |
| | | East Asian American | 2.29 (0.91) (*n* = 1,588) | 1.30 (0.58) (*n* = 1,589) | -0.26 (0.87) (*n* = 1,438) | -0.96 (0.41) (*n* = 1,437) |
| | | East Asian | 2.58 (1.02) (*n* = 5,339) | 1.66 (0.83) (*n* = 5,836) | 0.09 (0.97) (*n* = 4,721) | -0.71 (0.62) (*n* = 4,902) |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | sleepy | European American | 3.17 (1.07) (*n* = 7,256) | 1.68 (0.86) (*n* = 8,674) | 0.69 (1.03) (*n* = 6,963) | -0.61 (0.64) (*n* = 8,182) |
| | | East Asian American | 3.11 (1.06) (*n* = 1,590) | 1.44 (0.69) (*n* = 1,588) | 0.59 (1.09) (*n* = 1,439) | -0.84 (0.51) (*n* = 1,435) |
| | | East Asian | 3.19 (1.05) (*n* = 5,161) | 2.02 (1.05) (*n* = 5,658) | 0.71 (1.04) (*n* = 4,723) | -0.45 (0.79) (*n* = 4,901) |
| | sluggish | European American | 2.56 (1.01) (*n* = 7,272) | 1.29 (0.68) (*n* = 8,942) | 0.03 (0.93) (*n* = 6,957) | -0.91 (0.49) (*n* = 8,176) |
| | | East Asian American | 2.57 (0.96) (*n* = 1,537) | 1.29 (0.62) (*n* = 1,533) | 0.01 (0.93) (*n* = 1,438) | -0.96 (0.44) (*n* = 1,432) |
| | | East Asian | 2.49 (1.07) (*n* = 5,748) | 1.73 (0.91) (*n* = 6,169) | -0.01 (0.99) (*n* = 4,721) | -0.70 (0.65) (*n* = 4,898) |
| N | lonely | European American | 2.35 (1.06) (*n* = 7,253) | 1.30 (0.69) (*n* = 8,668) | -0.18 (0.99) (*n* = 6,962) | -0.90 (0.51) (*n* = 8,178) |
| | | East Asian American | 2.29 (1.00) (*n* = 1,587) | 1.28 (0.59) (*n* = 1,587) | -0.29 (0.97) (*n* = 1,438) | -0.98 (0.40) (*n* = 1,435) |
| | | East Asian | 2.47 (1.07) (*n* = 5,156) | 1.71 (0.88) (*n* = 5,439) | -0.10 (1.01) (*n* = 4,718) | -0.70 (0.64) (*n* = 4,896) |
| | sad | European American | 2.19 (0.89) (*n* = 7,306) | 1.37 (0.66) (*n* = 9,394) | -0.36 (0.79) (*n* = 6,957) | -0.84 (0.45) (*n* = 8,173) |
| | | East Asian American | 2.01 (0.82) (*n* = 1,588) | 1.33 (0.57) (*n* = 1,662) | -0.57 (0.75) (*n* = 1,439) | -0.95 (0.37) (*n* = 1,436) |
| | | East Asian | 2.13 (0.88) (*n* = 5,369) | 1.57 (0.74) (*n* = 5,655) | -0.48 (0.81) (*n* = 4,717) | -0.84 (0.50) (*n* = 4,899) |
| | unhappy | European American | 2.16 (0.85) (*n* = 7,167) | 1.30 (0.62) (*n* = 8,587) | -0.37 (0.77) (*n* = 6,955) | -0.90 (0.43) (*n* = 8,177) |
| | | East Asian American | 2.11 (0.80) (*n* = 1,533) | 1.29 (0.56) (*n* = 1,536) | -0.46 (0.76) (*n* = 1,436) | -0.97 (0.40) (*n* = 1,436) |
| | | East Asian | 2.23 (0.89) (*n* = 4,744) | 1.47 (0.74) (*n* = 5,031) | -0.36 (0.83) (*n* = 4,716) | -0.86 (0.56) (*n* = 4,898) |
| HAN | hostile | European American | 1.66 (0.80) (*n* = 7,196) | 1.24 (0.61) (*n* = 8,625) | -0.90 (0.74) (*n* = 6,950) | -0.96 (0.43) (*n* = 8,177) |
| | | East Asian American | 1.61 (0.74) (*n* = 1,589) | 1.22 (0.55) (*n* = 1,584) | -1.02 (0.73) (*n* = 1,439) | -1.03 (0.40) (*n* = 1,432) |
| | | East Asian | 1.83 (0.90) (*n* = 4,959) | 1.40 (0.71) (*n* = 5,378) | -0.79 (0.85) (*n* = 4,719) | -0.94 (0.52) (*n* = 4,893) |
| | nervous | European American | 2.64 (1.03) (*n* = 7,273) | 1.53 (0.76) (*n* = 8,942) | 0.12 (0.97) (*n* = 6,964) | -0.73 (0.55) (*n* = 8,175) |
| | | East Asian American | 2.44 (0.95) (*n* = 1,535) | 1.44 (0.62) (*n* = 1,536) | -0.13 (0.93) (*n* = 1,438) | -0.86 (0.42) (*n* = 1,436) |
| | | East Asian | 2.52 (0.99) (*n* = 5,962) | 1.87 (0.85) (*n* = 6,459) | 0.07 (0.94) (*n* = 4,722) | -0.59 (0.62) (*n* = 4,901) |
| | fearful | European American | 1.98 (0.93) (*n* = 7,266) | 1.31 (0.64) (*n* = 9,018) | -0.57 (0.83) (*n* = 6,956) | -0.91 (0.43) (*n* = 8,174) |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | East Asian American | 1.85 (0.88) (*n* = 1,535) | 1.27 (0.56) (*n* = 1,610) | -0.75 (0.80) (*n* = 1,437) | -1.00 (0.36) (*n* = 1,435) |
| | | East Asian | 2.01 (0.97) (*n* = 5,963) | 1.49 (0.76) (*n* = 6,456) | -0.53 (0.89) (*n* = 4,722) | -0.90 (0.52) (*n* = 4,902) |
| HA | astonished | European American | 1.96 (0.79) (*n* = 7,101) | 2.34 (0.97) (*n* = 8,348) | -0.61 (0.70) (*n* = 6,952) | -0.21 (0.60) (*n* = 8,175) |
| | | East Asian American | 1.94 (0.83) (*n* = 1,534) | 2.17 (0.95) (*n* = 1,536) | -0.68 (0.72) (*n* = 1,436) | -0.39 (0.57) (*n* = 1,436) |
| | | East Asian | 1.98 (0.81) (*n* = 4,447) | 1.90 (0.89) (*n* = 4,924) | -0.63 (0.72) (*n* = 4,420) | -0.55 (0.61) (*n* = 4,899) |
| | surprised | European American | 2.08 (0.77) (*n* = 7,211) | 2.38 (0.90) (*n* = 8,452) | -0.48 (0.66) (*n* = 6,964) | -0.18 (0.56) (*n* = 8,177) |
| | | East Asian American | 1.97 (0.76) (*n* = 1,587) | 2.22 (0.88) (*n* = 1,585) | -0.62 (0.65) (*n* = 1,437) | -0.34 (0.53) (*n* = 1,433) |
| | | East Asian | 2.06 (0.78) (*n* = 4,749) | 2.20 (0.90) (*n* = 4,923) | -0.53 (0.69) (*n* = 4,722) | -0.32 (0.61) (*n* = 4,897) |
| | aroused | European American | 2.54 (0.91) (*n* = 6,616) | 2.98 (1.03) (*n* = 7,869) | -0.01 (0.83) (*n* = 6,371) | 0.22 (0.66) (*n* = 7,594) |
| | | East Asian American | 2.50 (0.91) (*n* = 1,180) | 2.87 (1.02) (*n* = 1,179) | -0.12 (0.82) (*n* = 1,082) | 0.09 (0.65) (*n* = 1,082) |
| | | East Asian | 2.50 (0.96) (*n* = 4,060) | 2.75 (1.11) (*n* = 4,234) | -0.17 (0.88) (*n* = 3,624) | 0.07 (0.79) (*n* = 3,799) |

*Note*. Standard deviations are reported in parentheses. HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.

### c. Raw and ipsatized means (SD) for actual and ideal affect aggregates by cultural group

**Table S5c**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons of Actual and Ideal Affect (Raw and Ipsatized) by Cultural Group*

| Affect | Culture | Actual (Raw) | Ideal (Raw) | Pairwise Difference$^{+}$ | Actual (Ipsatized) | Ideal (Ipsatized) | Pairwise Difference$^{+}$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HAP | European American | 2.78 (0.76) ($n$ = 6,692) | 3.65 (0.80) ($n$ = 8,112) | -0.88 ($z$ = -89.94$^{***}$) | 0.23 (0.64) ($n$ = 6,614) | 0.68 (0.45) ($n$ = 7,828) | -0.47 ($z$ = -61.17$^{***}$) |
| | East Asian American | 2.82 (0.72) ($n$ = 1,429) | 3.61 (0.76) ($n$ = 1,435) | -0.79 ($z$ = -39.39$^{***}$) | 0.20 (0.60) ($n$ = 1,426) | 0.59 (0.40) ($n$ = 1,429) | -0.40 ($z$ = -26.08$^{***}$) |
| | East Asian | 2.65 (0.72) ($n$ = 4,737) | 3.37 (0.78) ($n$ = 6,240) | -0.69 ($z$ = -64.46$^{***}$) | 0.07 (0.64) ($n$ = 4,680) | 0.50 (0.48) ($n$ = 4,856) | -0.42 ($z$ = -45.50$^{***}$) |
| P | European American | 3.28 (0.80) ($n$ = 7,125) | 4.37 (0.71) ($n$ = 8,477) | -1.09 ($z$ = -103.34$^{***}$) | 0.73 (0.73) ($n$ = 6,912) | 1.18 (0.44) ($n$ = 8,056) | -0.47 ($z$ = -52.66$^{***}$) |
| | East Asian American | 3.30 (0.78) ($n$ = 1,535) | 4.42 (0.65) ($n$ = 1,466) | -1.12 ($z$ = -50.04$^{***}$) | 0.68 (0.67) ($n$ = 1,438) | 1.14 (0.37) ($n$ = 1,368) | -0.47 ($z$ = -25.61$^{***}$) |
| | East Asian | 3.01 (0.80) ($n$ = 5,044) | 4.07 (0.82) ($n$ = 5,269) | -1.07 ($z$ = -77.61$^{***}$) | 0.44 (0.71) ($n$ = 4,705) | 1.09 (0.53) ($n$ = 4,826) | -0.65 ($z$ = -55.96$^{***}$) |
| LAP | European American | 3.01 (0.79) ($n$ = 7,021) | 4.04 (0.76) ($n$ = 8,451) | -1.04 ($z$ = -95.84$^{***}$) | 0.46 (0.69) ($n$ = 6,787) | 0.95 (0.44) ($n$ = 8,004) | -0.52 ($z$ = -59.34$^{***}$) |
| | East Asian American | 3.15 (0.77) ($n$ = 1,532) | 4.11 (0.71) ($n$ = 1,530) | -0.97 ($z$ = -42.77$^{***}$) | 0.55 (0.64) ($n$ = 1,435) | 0.97 (0.36) ($n$ = 1,430) | -0.42 ($z$ = -24.45$^{***}$) |
| | East Asian | 3.06 (0.73) ($n$ = 4,637) | 3.84 (0.76) ($n$ = 6,141) | -0.77 ($z$ = -63.85$^{***}$) | 0.50 (0.64) ($n$ = 4,581) | 0.91 (0.47) ($n$ = 4,759) | -0.40 ($z$ = -40.67$^{***}$) |
| LA | European American | 2.37 (0.77) ($n$ = 6,086) | 1.80 (0.65) ($n$ = 7,322) | 0.58 ($z$ = 59.60$^{***}$) | -0.14 (0.65) ($n$ = 6,046) | -0.55 (0.38) ($n$ = 7,267) | 0.41 ($z$ = 49.81$^{***}$) |
| | East Asian American | 2.36 (0.79) ($n$ = 1,110) | 1.73 (0.60) ($n$ = 1,106) | 0.63 ($z$ = 27.25$^{***}$) | -0.20 (0.65) ($n$ = 1,106) | -0.66 (0.34) ($n$ = 1,102) | 0.46 ($z$ = 23.33$^{***}$) |
| | East Asian | 2.50 (0.82) ($n$ = 4,054) | 1.89 (0.71) ($n$ = 4,226) | 0.61 ($z$ = 44.63$^{***}$) | -0.07 (0.68) ($n$ = 4,028) | -0.52 (0.44) ($n$ = 4,201) | 0.46 ($z$ = 40.54$^{***}$) |
| LAN | European American | 2.64 (0.81) ($n$ = 7,088) | 1.42 (0.61) ($n$ = 8,513) | 1.23 ($z$ = 114.03$^{***}$) | 0.13 (0.72) ($n$ = 6,936) | -0.81 (0.41) ($n$ = 8,164) | 0.95 ($z$ = 102.77$^{***}$) |
| | East Asian American | 2.67 (0.78) ($n$ = 1,534) | 1.35 (0.51) ($n$ = 1,531) | 1.32 ($z$ = 58.11$^{***}$) | 0.12 (0.74) ($n$ = 1,437) | -0.92 (0.34) ($n$ = 1,431) | 1.04 ($z$ = 48.99$^{***}$) |
| | East Asian | 2.82 (0.79) ($n$ = 4,747) | 1.76 (0.72) ($n$ = 5,163) | 1.06 ($z$ = 78.70$^{***}$) | 0.26 (0.70) ($n$ = 4,719) | -0.62 (0.50) ($n$ = 4,893) | 0.89 ($z$ = 75.70$^{***}$) |
| N | European American | 2.23 (0.81) ($n$ = 7,095) | 1.33 (0.57) ($n$ = 8,510) | 0.91 ($z$ = 89.28$^{***}$) | -0.30 (0.70) ($n$ = 6,944) | -0.88 (0.37) ($n$ = 8,163) | 0.58 ($z$ = 68.17$^{***}$) |
| | East Asian American | 2.14 (0.75) ($n$ = 1,533) | 1.30 (0.47) ($n$ = 1,534) | 0.84 ($z$ = 42.92$^{***}$) | -0.44 (0.67) ($n$ = 1,436) | -0.97 (0.29) ($n$ = 1,434) | 0.53 ($z$ = 29.46$^{***}$) |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | East Asian | 2.27 (0.80) ($n$ = 4,735) | 1.54 (0.63) ($n$ = 5,020) | 0.73 ($z$ = 59.67$^{***}$) | -0.31 (0.68) ($n$ = 4,707) | -0.80 (0.42) ($n$ = 4,887) | 0.49 ($z$ = 47.36$^{***}$) |
| HAN | European American | 2.09 (0.71) ($n$ = 7,143) | 1.36 (0.55) ($n$ = 8,563) | 0.75 ($z$ = 86.18$^{***}$) | -0.45 (0.60) ($n$ = 6,938) | -0.87 (0.33) ($n$ = 8,159) | 0.42 ($z$ = 57.60$^{***}$) |
| | East Asian American | 1.97 (0.66) ($n$ = 1,533) | 1.30 (0.42) ($n$ = 1,531) | 0.67 ($z$ = 38.03$^{***}$) | -0.63 (0.57) ($n$ = 1,436) | -0.97 (0.26) ($n$ = 1,431) | 0.33 ($z$ = 21.49$^{***}$) |
| | East Asian | 2.18 (0.74) ($n$ = 4,957) | 1.56 (0.60) ($n$ = 5,364) | 0.62 ($z$ = 56.54$^{***}$) | -0.42 (0.62) ($n$ = 4,717) | -0.81 (0.38) ($n$ = 4,888) | 0.39 ($z$ = 40.84$^{***}$) |
| HA | European American | 2.02 (0.69) ($n$ = 7,098) | 2.36 (0.82) ($n$ = 8,340) | -0.34 ($z$ = -38.71$^{***}$) | -0.55 (0.57) ($n$ = 6,949) | -0.20 (0.48) ($n$ = 8,168) | -0.36 ($z$ = -51.54$^{***}$) |
| | East Asian American | 1.96 (0.69) ($n$ = 1,532) | 2.20 (0.80) ($n$ = 1,532) | -0.24 ($z$ = -12.89$^{***}$) | -0.65 (0.57) ($n$ = 1,434) | -0.37 (0.46) ($n$ = 1,432) | -0.29 ($z$ = -18.95$^{***}$) |
| | East Asian | 2.03 (0.70) ($n$ = 4,446) | 2.05 (0.77) ($n$ = 4,917) | -0.04 ($z$ = -3.36$^{***}$) | -0.58 (0.57) ($n$ = 4,419) | -0.43 (0.49) ($n$ = 4,892) | -0.15 ($z$ = -16.37$^{***}$) |

*Note*. Standard deviations are reported in parentheses. HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.

[+] Individual participants were used as clusters instead of individual datasets since ideal and actual ratings could be paired (from the same participant).

$^{***}p < .001$.

## d. Correlations and reliabilities for actual and ideal affect aggregates by cultural group

**Table S5d**

*Zero-Order Correlations and Reliabilities for Raw Actual and Ideal Affect for European Americans*

| Variable (Raw) | | Actual Affect | | | | | | | | Ideal Affect | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | HAP | P | LAP | LA | LAN | N | HAN | HA | HAP | P | LAP | LA | LAN | N | HAN | HA |
| Actual Affect | HAP | **.78** | .57*** | .36*** | -.21*** | -.27*** | -.29*** | -.09*** | .46*** | .44*** | .10*** | .06*** | .03 | .05 | .05 | .12*** | .29*** |
| | P | | **.82** | .58*** | -.28*** | -.39*** | -.54*** | -.35*** | .18*** | .21*** | .26*** | .19*** | -.02 | -.05** | -.07*** | -.03 | .11*** |
| | LAP | | | **.80** | -.02 | -.26*** | -.33*** | -.35*** | .16*** | .12*** | .14*** | .26*** | .12*** | .04 | .02 | .03 | .10*** |
| | LA | | | | **.70** | .55*** | .48*** | .38*** | .07** | .01 | -.01 | .06*** | .40*** | .19*** | .17*** | .14*** | .10*** |
| | LAN | | | | | **.72** | .58*** | .50*** | -.01 | .05*** | .02 | .06*** | .21*** | .16*** | .11*** | .10*** | .07*** |
| | N | | | | | | **.83** | .59*** | .02 | .001 | -.06*** | -.01 | .19*** | .19*** | .23*** | .17*** | .06*** |
| | HAN | | | | | | | **.65** | .19*** | .06** | -.06** | -.01 | .22*** | .23*** | .23*** | .30*** | .15*** |
| | HA | | | | | | | | **.71** | .18*** | -.07*** | -.02 | .22*** | .23*** | .23*** | .30*** | .47*** |
| Ideal Affect | HAP | | | | | | | | | **.73** | .46*** | .39*** | -.14*** | -.28*** | -.28*** | -.20*** | .35*** |
| | P | | | | | | | | | | **.77** | .61*** | -.22*** | -.46*** | -.53*** | -.44*** | .06*** |
| | LAP | | | | | | | | | | | **.78** | -.12*** | -.36*** | -.38*** | -.36*** | .10*** |
| | LA | | | | | | | | | | | | **.61** | .54*** | .50*** | .48*** | .17*** |
| | LAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.78** | .74*** | .69*** | .10*** |
| | N | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.83** | .71*** | .10*** |
| | HAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.74** | .18*** |
| | HA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.70** |

*Note*. *n*s range from 5,956 to 8,563. Reliabilities are reported on the diagonal. Shaded boxes are correlations between actual and ideal affect for the same aggregate. HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$. $^{*}p < .05$.

**Table S5e**

*Zero-Order Correlations and Reliabilities for Raw Actual and Ideal Affect for East Asian Americans*

| Variable (Raw) | | Actual Affect | | | | | | | | Ideal Affect | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | HAP | P | LAP | LA | LAN | N | HAN | HA | HAP | P | LAP | LA | LAN | N | HAN | HA |
| Actual Affect | HAP | **.76** | .53*** | .31*** | -.13** | -.23*** | -.22*** | -.08 | .38*** | .47*** | .12*** | .12*** | .04 | .04 | .05 | .07* | .31*** |
| | P | | **.82** | .53*** | -.23*** | -.35*** | -.49*** | -.30*** | .15*** | .23*** | .28*** | .17*** | .004 | -.03 | -.05 | -.02 | .13*** |
| | LAP | | | **.77** | .02 | -.22*** | -.28*** | -.32*** | .13** | .13*** | .11*** | .29*** | .09* | .03 | .02 | -.01 | .08 |
| | LA | | | | **.72** | .54*** | .49*** | .42*** | .19*** | .07* | -.01 | .05 | .43*** | .23*** | .21*** | .19*** | .20*** |
| | LAN | | | | | **.71** | .52*** | .47*** | .05* | .05* | -.0003 | .03 | .24*** | .16*** | .13*** | .10*** | .08* |
| | N | | | | | | **.81** | .57*** | .09* | -.01 | -.11*** | -.01 | .23*** | .19*** | .28*** | .22*** | .09** |
| | HAN | | | | | | | **.65** | .24*** | .04 | -.05 | .02 | .22*** | .19*** | .22*** | .29*** | .19*** |
| | HA | | | | | | | | **.70** | .21*** | -.03 | .04 | .27*** | .20*** | .18*** | .24*** | .52*** |
| Ideal Affect | HAP | | | | | | | | | **.70** | .44*** | .33*** | -.09* | -.19*** | -.19*** | -.12*** | .35*** |
| | P | | | | | | | | | | **.73** | .48*** | -.13** | -.32*** | -.44*** | -.33*** | .09** |
| | LAP | | | | | | | | | | | **.73** | -.04 | -.18*** | -.25*** | -.29*** | .11*** |
| | LA | | | | | | | | | | | | **.61** | .48*** | .42*** | .41*** | .20*** |
| | LAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.74** | .58*** | .52*** | .12** |
| | N | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.76** | .62*** | .09* |
| | HAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.63** | .17*** |
| | HA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.71** |

*Note*. *n*s range from 1,039 to 1,535. Reliabilities are reported on the diagonal. Shaded boxes are correlations between actual and ideal affect for the same aggregate. HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$. $^{*}p < .05$.

**Table S5f**

*Zero-Order Correlations and Reliabilities for Raw Actual and Ideal Affect for East Asians*

| Variable (Raw) | | Actual Affect | | | | | | | | Ideal Affect | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | HAP | P | LAP | LA | LAN | N | HAN | HA | HAP | P | LAP | LA | LAN | N | HAN | HA |
| Actual Affect | HAP | **.71** | .57*** | .24*** | -.16*** | -.17*** | -.13*** | .02 | .33*** | .46*** | .16*** | .05** | .01 | .04* | .06* | .14*** | .21*** |
| | P | | **.83** | .50*** | -.19*** | -.26*** | -.35*** | -.23*** | .14*** | .26*** | .27*** | .15*** | -.001 | .01 | -.02 | .03* | .10*** |
| | LAP | | | **.66** | .03 | -.10*** | -.21*** | -.29*** | -.01 | .08*** | .15*** | .31*** | .06** | .03 | .01 | -.01 | .04* |
| | LA | | | | **.69** | .61*** | .49*** | .35*** | .15*** | .05* | .03 | .10*** | .36*** | .20*** | .16*** | .13*** | .14*** |
| | LAN | | | | | **.63** | .48*** | .40*** | .14*** | .10*** | .05** | .09*** | .24*** | .22*** | .11*** | .11*** | .15*** |
| | N | | | | | | **.77** | .58*** | .23*** | .08*** | -.03* | .01 | .26*** | .20*** | .30*** | .24*** | .18*** |
| | HAN | | | | | | | **.67** | .37*** | .15*** | -.02 | -.004 | .24*** | .20*** | .25*** | .34*** | .23*** |
| | HA | | | | | | | | **.70** | .21*** | -.02 | -.05* | .23*** | .22*** | .24*** | .32*** | .44*** |
| Ideal Affect | HAP | | | | | | | | | **.65** | .48*** | .35*** | -.08** | -.17*** | -.16*** | -.04 | .28*** |
| | P | | | | | | | | | | **.84** | .56*** | -.24*** | -.40*** | -.46*** | -.38*** | -.001 |
| | LAP | | | | | | | | | | | **.70** | -.06* | -.24*** | -.28*** | -.29*** | -.04 |
| | LA | | | | | | | | | | | | **.61** | .61*** | .55*** | .47*** | .29*** |
| | LAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.68** | .64*** | .57*** | .26*** |
| | N | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.77** | .68*** | .28*** |
| | HAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.70** | .36*** |
| | HA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.64** |

*Note*. *n*s range from 3,744 to 6,240. Reliabilities are reported on the diagonal. Shaded boxes are correlations between actual and ideal affect for the same aggregate. HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$. $^{*}p < .05$.

## Section 6: Testing Two-vs One-Factor Models for European Americans, East Asian Americans, and East Asians

**Table S6**

*Fit Indices and Model Comparisons for Two-Factor vs. One-Factor Models for Cultural Subsample*

| Variable | Fit indices | | | | Model Comparison | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RMSEA | GFI | IFI | CFI | AIC | BIC | $\chi 2$ | $df_{\chi 2}$ | N | *p* |
| HAP | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .14 | .99 | .92 | .91 | 190173.46 | 190315.15 | 1914.51 | 8 | 12800 | |
| 1-Factor | .21 | .99 | .84 | .77 | 193330.03 | 193464.26 | 5073.07 | 9 | 12800 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .14 | | | 244.54 | 1 | | < .001 |
| P | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .10 | 1.00 | .96 | .96 | 183654.20 | 183796.84 | 1209.82 | 8 | 13456 | |
| 1-Factor | .34 | .97 | .47 | .55 | 196294.83 | 196429.96 | 13852.45 | 9 | 13456 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .41 | | | 6247.55 | 1 | | < .001 |
| LAP | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .09 | 1.00 | .96 | .95 | 194604.81 | 194746.99 | 936.82 | 8 | 13135 | |
| 1-Factor | .24 | .99 | .74 | .64 | 200626.16 | 200760.85 | 6960.16 | 9 | 13135 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .31 | | | 459.51 | 1 | | < .001 |
| LA | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .12 | .99 | .82 | .90 | 171542.16 | 171681.30 | 1255.97 | 8 | 11198 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-Factor | .16 | .98 | .70 | .79 | 172963.99 | 173095.81 | 2679.81 | 9 | 11198 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .11 | | | 86.75 | 1 | | < .001 |
| LAN | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .09 | 1.00 | .92 | .95 | 192741.21 | 192883.65 | 836.24 | 8 | 13312 | |
| 1-Factor | .24 | .98 | .41 | .62 | 198585.56 | 198720.49 | 6682.59 | 9 | 13312 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .33 | | | 407.35 | 1 | | < .001 |
| N | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .08 | 1.00 | .93 | .97 | 162860.79 | 163003.22 | 735.68 | 8 | 13310 | |
| 1-Factor | .32 | .94 | .25 | .55 | 174663.01 | 174797.94 | 12539.90 | 9 | 13310 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .42 | | | 493.15 | 1 | | < .001 |
| HAN | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .13 | .99 | .68 | .89 | 177575.68 | 177718.48 | 1962.46 | 8 | 13574 | |
| 1-Factor | .21 | .97 | .29 | .69 | 181247.08 | 181382.37 | 5635.86 | 9 | 13574 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .20 | | | 293.44 | 1 | | < .001 |
| HA | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .18 | .99 | .50 | .82 | 166766.83 | 166906.11 | 2912.94 | 8 | 11275 | |
| 1-Factor | .19 | .98 | .53 | .76 | 167639.38 | 167771.33 | 3787.49 | 9 | 11275 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .05 | | | 69.83 | 1 | | < .001 |

*Note.* RMSEA < .10 indicates acceptable fit; RMSEA < .05 and GFI, IFI, and CFI > .90 indicate good fit. ΔCFI > .01 indicates difference in model fit. Robust RMSEA, IFI, CFI, and $\Delta\chi 2$ were used. RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; GFI = goodness-of-fit index; IFI =

incremental fit index; CFI = comparative fit index; AIC = Akaike's Information Criterion; BIC = Bayesian Information Criteria; $\chi 2$ = chi-square statistic; *p* = statistical significance of change in chi-square statistic; HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.

## Section 7: Analyses of Ipsatized Ideal and Actual Affect for P, LA, N, HA By Cultural Group

We focused on cultural differences in ideal HAP, ideal LAP, ideal HAN, and ideal LAN in the manuscript, but we also examined whether there were cultural differences in the other four octants.

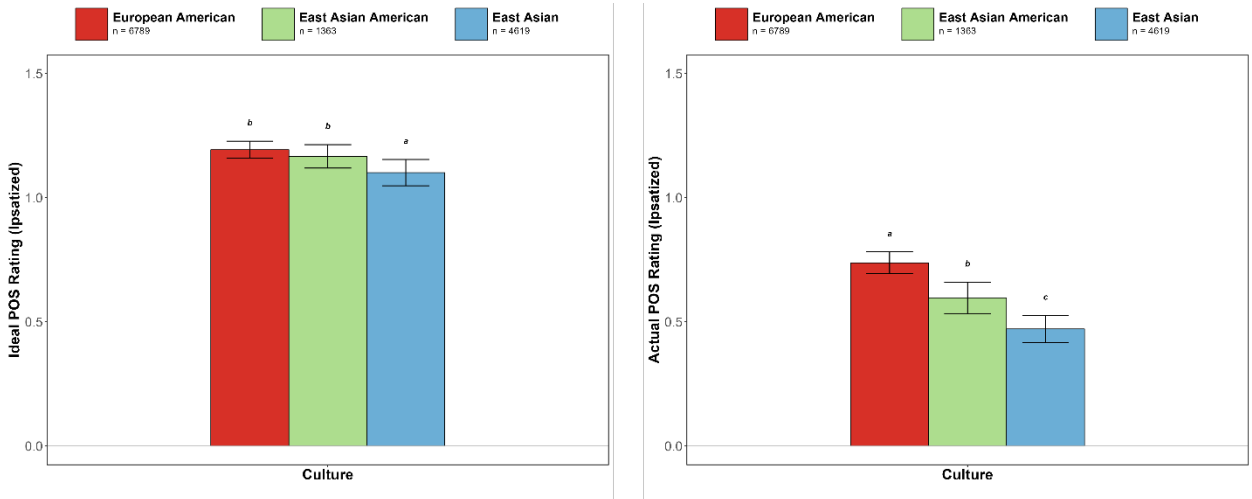
### a. Ideal and actual P

We regressed ipsatized ideal P on cultural group (European American, East Asian American, East Asian), controlling for ipsatized actual P. There was a significant main effect of cultural group for ideal P (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 12.37$, $p = .002$), with European Americans and East Asian Americans valuing positive states more than East Asians.

We also regressed ipsatized actual P on cultural group (European American, East Asian American, East Asian), controlling for ipsatized ideal P. There was a significant main effect of cultural group for actual P (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 85.04$, $p < .001$), with European Americans experiencing more positive affect than East Asian Americans, who experienced more positive affect than East Asians.

**Figure S7a**

*Ipsatized Ideal (left) and Actual (right) P By Cultural Group*




*Note*. Means of ipsatized ideal affect control for ipsatized actual affect (left) and means of ipsatized actual affect control for ipsatized ideal affect (right). Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b, c) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. P = positive.

**Table S7a**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Ideal and Actual P by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Cultural Group | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal P | European American | 1.19 [1.16, 1.23] | -0.03 ($d$ = 0.07) | -0.09 ($d$ = 0.20)$^{***}$ |
| | East Asian American | | 1.17 [1.12, 1.21] | -0.07 ($d$ = 0.13)$^{*}$ |
| | East Asian | | | 1.10 [1.05, 1.15] |
| Actual P | European American | 0.74 [0.69, 0.78] | -0.14 ($d$ = 0.20)$^{***}$ | -0.27 ($d$ = 0.37)$^{***}$ |
| | East Asian American | | 0.60 [0.53, 0.66] | -0.13 ($d$ = 0.18)$^{***}$ |
| | East Asian | | | 0.47 [0.42, 0.53] |

*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. P = positive.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{*}p < .05$.

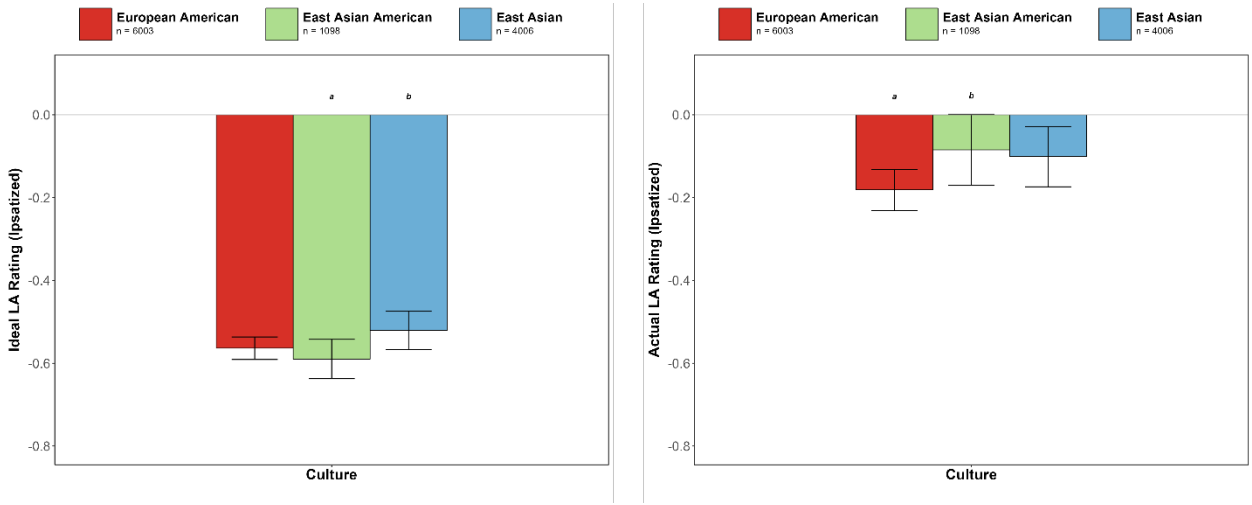
**b. Ideal and actual LA**

We regressed ipsatized ideal LA on cultural group (European American, East Asian American, East Asian), controlling for ipsatized actual LA. There was a significant main effect of cultural group on ideal LA (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 6.01$, $p = .049$), with East Asians valuing LA more than East Asian Americans; European Americans did not differ from the other two groups.

We also regressed ipsatized actual LA on cultural group (European American, East Asian American, East Asian), controlling for ipsatized ideal LA. There was a significant main effect of cultural group on actual LA (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 6.29$, $p = .043$). European Americans experienced less low arousal than East Asian Americans; East Asians did not significantly differ from the other two groups.

**Figure S7b**

*Ipsatized Ideal (left) and Actual (right) LA by Cultural Group*




*Note*. Means of ipsatized ideal affect control for ipsatized actual affect (left) and means of ipsatized actual affect control for ipsatized ideal affect (right). Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. LA = low arousal.

**Table S7b**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Ideal and Actual LA by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Cultural Group | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal LA | European American | -0.56 [-0.59, -0.54] | -0.03 ($d = 0.07$) | 0.04 ($d = 0.11$) |
| | East Asian American | | -0.59 [-0.64, -0.54] | 0.07 ($d = 0.16$)* |
| | East Asian | | | -0.52 [-0.57, -0.47] |
| Actual LA | European American | -0.18 [-0.23, -0.13] | 0.10 ($d = 0.15$)* | 0.08 ($d = 0.12$) |
| | East Asian American | | -0.08 [-0.17, 0.002] | -0.02 ($d = 0.02$) |
| | East Asian | | | -0.10 [-0.17, -0.03] |

*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. LA = low arousal.
*$p < .05$.

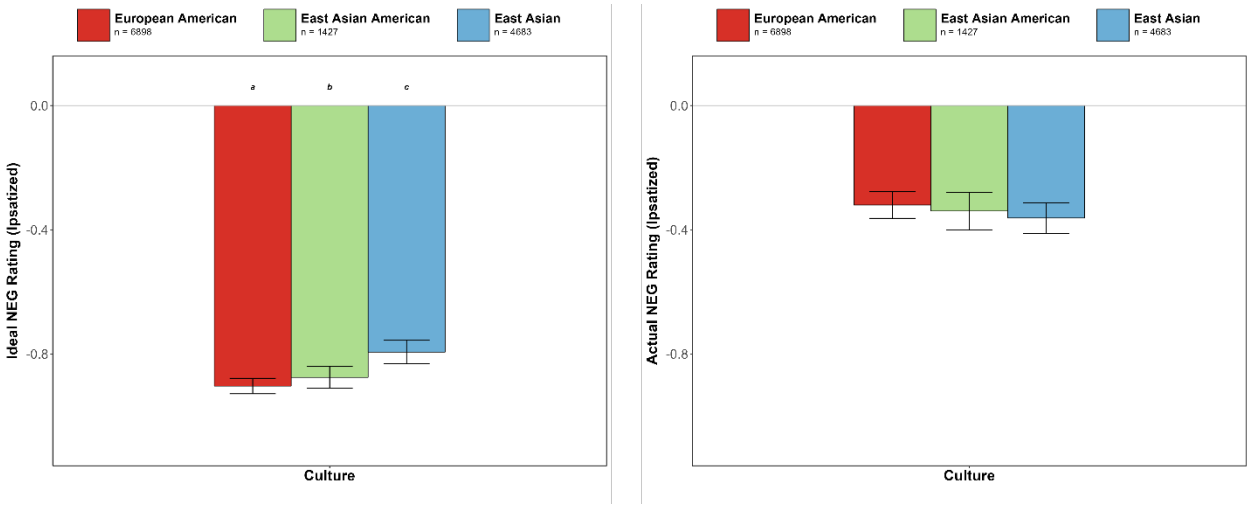
### c. Ideal and actual N

We regressed ipsatized ideal N on cultural group (European American, East Asian American, East Asian), controlling for ipsatized actual N. There was a significant main effect of cultural group on ideal N (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 47.51$, $p < .001$). East Asians valued negative affect more than East Asian Americans, and both groups valued negative affect more than European Americans.

We also regressed ipsatized actual N on cultural group (European American, East Asian American, East Asian), controlling for ipsatized ideal N. The main effects of cultural group for actual N were *not* significant (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 1.96$, $p = .375$).

**Figure S7c**

*Ipsatized Ideal (left) and Actual (right) N By Cultural Group*




*Note*. Means of ipsatized ideal affect control for ipsatized actual affect (left) and means of ipsatized actual affect control for ipsatized ideal affect (right). Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b, c) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. N = negative.

**Table S7c**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Ideal and Actual N by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Cultural Group | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal N | European American | -0.90 [-0.93, -0.88] | 0.03 ($d$ = 0.09)$^{*}$ | 0.11 ($d$ = 0.30)$^{***}$ |
| | East Asian American | | -0.88 [-0.91, -0.84] | 0.08 ($d$ = 0.21)$^{***}$ |
| | East Asian | | | -0.79 [-0.83, -0.76] |
| Actual N | European American | -0.32 [-0.36, -0.28] | -0.02 ($d$ = 0.03) | -0.04 ($d$ = 0.06) |
| | East Asian American | | -0.34 [-0.40, -0.28] | -0.02 ($d$ = 0.03) |
| | East Asian | | | -0.36 [-0.41, -0.31] |

*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. N = negative.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{*}p < .05$.

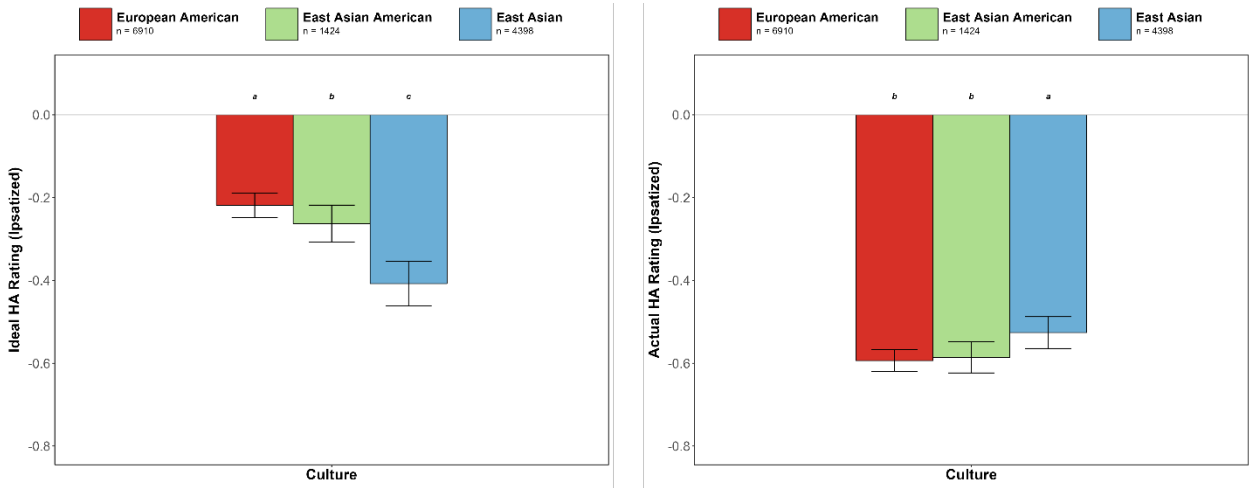
**d. Ideal and actual HA**

We regressed ipsatized ideal HA on cultural group (European American, East Asian American, East Asian), controlling for ipsatized actual HA. There was a significant main effect of cultural group on ideal HA (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 37.06$, $p < .001$). European Americans valued high arousal states more than East Asian Americans, and both groups valued high arousal states more than East Asians.

We also regressed ipsatized actual HA on cultural group (European American, East Asian American, East Asian), controlling for ipsatized ideal HA. There was a significant main effect of cultural group on actual HA (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 7.40$, $p = .025$). East Asians experienced high arousal states more than both European Americans and East Asian Americans.

**Figure S7d**

*Ipsatized Ideal (left) and Actual (right) HA By Cultural Group*




*Note*. Means of ipsatized ideal affect control for ipsatized actual affect (left) and means of ipsatized actual affect control for ipsatized ideal affect (right). Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b, c) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. HA = high arousal.

**Table S7d**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Ideal and Actual HA by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Cultural Group | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal HA | European American | -0.22 [-0.25, -0.19] | -0.04 ($d = 0.09$)$^{*}$ | -0.19 ($d = 0.39$)$^{***}$ |
| | East Asian American | | -0.26 [-0.31, -0.22] | -0.15 ($d = 0.30$)$^{***}$ |
| | East Asian | | | -0.41 [-0.46, -0.35] |
| Actual HA | European American | -0.59 [-0.62, -0.57] | 0.01 ($d = 0.01$) | 0.07 ($d = 0.12$)$^{**}$ |
| | East Asian American | | -0.59 [-0.62, -0.55] | 0.06 ($d = 0.10$)$^{*}$ |
| | East Asian | | | -0.53 [-0.56, -0.49] |

*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. HA = high arousal. $^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$. $^{*}p < .05$.

## Section 8: Analyses of Raw Ideal and Actual Affect by Cultural Group

In the manuscript, we report results from analyses of ipsatized ideal and actual affect to control for response style biases, but we also conducted similar analyses on raw scores, which we report below.

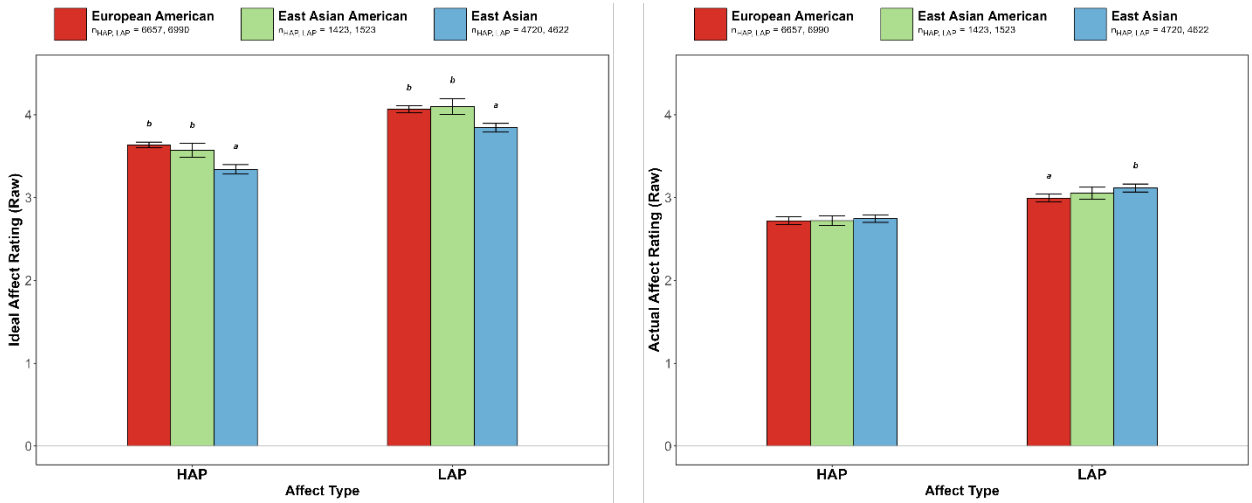
### a. Ideal and actual HAP and LAP

To examine whether there were cultural group differences in ideal HAP and LAP, we conducted two models regressing raw ideal HAP and LAP on cultural group (European American, East Asian American, East Asian), controlling for raw actual HAP and LAP, respectively. The main effects of cultural group were significant for ideal HAP (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 84.49$, $p < .001$) and ideal LAP (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 57.69$, $p < .001$). Pairwise comparisons revealed that European Americans and East Asian Americans valued HAP and LAP more than East Asians.

To examine whether there were cultural group differences in actual HAP and LAP, we conducted two models regressing raw actual HAP and LAP on cultural group (European American, East Asian American, East Asian), controlling for raw ideal HAP and LAP, respectively. The main effect of cultural group was not significant for actual HAP (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 0.75$, $p < .687$), but the main effect of cultural group was significant for actual LAP (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 17.18$, $p < .001$). Pairwise comparisons revealed that East Asians experienced more LAP than European Americans.

**Figure S8a**

*Raw Ideal (left) and Actual (right) HAP and LAP by Cultural Group*




*Note*. Means of raw ideal affect control for raw actual affect (left) and means of raw actual affect control for raw ideal affect (right). Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. HAP = high arousal positive; LAP = low arousal positive.

**Table S8a**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Raw Ideal and Actual HAP and LAP by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Raw) | Cultural Group | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal HAP | European American | 3.64 [3.60, 3.67] | -0.07 ($d = 0.08$) | -0.29 ($d = 0.38$)*** |
| | East Asian American | | 3.57 [3.49, 3.65] | -0.23 ($d = 0.30$)*** |
| | East Asian | | | 3.34 [3.29, 3.40] |
| Ideal LAP | European American | 4.07 [4.02, 4.11] | 0.04 ($d = 0.05$) | -0.22 ($d = 0.30$)*** |
| | East Asian American | | 4.10 [4.01, 4.20] | -0.26 ($d = 0.35$)*** |
| | East Asian | | | 3.85 [3.80, 3.90] |
| Actual HAP | European American | 2.72 [2.67, 2.77] | 0.003 ($d = 0.003$) | 0.03 ($d = 0.04$) |
| | East Asian American | | 2.72 [2.66, 2.78] | 0.02 ($d = 0.03$) |
| | East Asian | | | 2.75 [2.70, 2.79] |
| Actual LAP | European American | 2.99 [2.95, 3.04] | 0.06 ($d = 0.08$) | 0.12 ($d = 0.16$)*** |
| | East Asian American | | 3.05 [2.98, 3.13] | 0.06 ($d = 0.09$) |
| | East Asian | | | 3.12 [3.07, 3.16] |

*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. HAP = high arousal positive; LAP = low arousal positive.
$^{***}p < .001$.

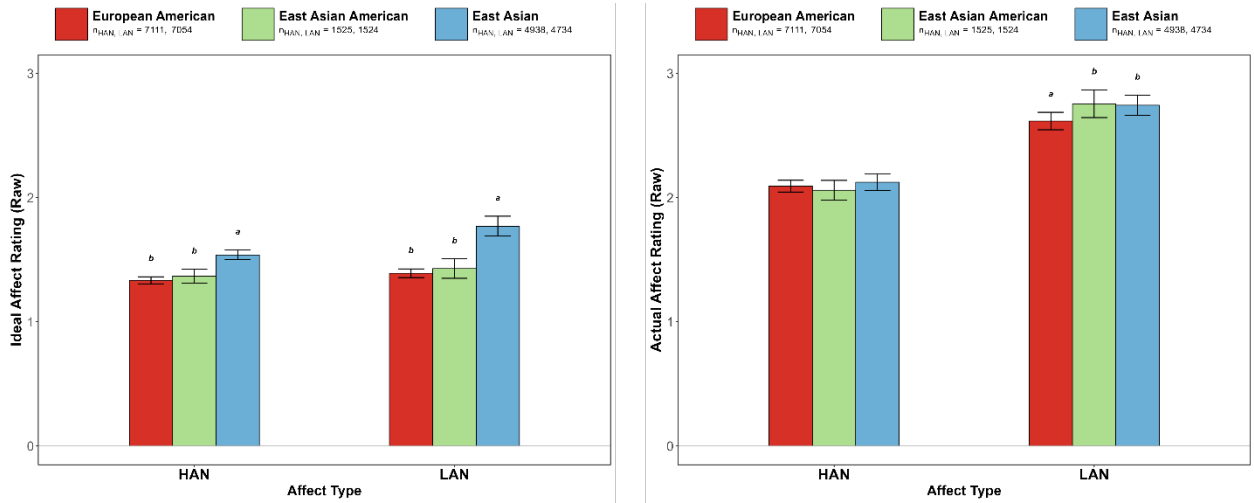
**b. Ideal and actual HAN and LAN**

To examine whether there were cultural group differences in ideal HAN and LAN, we conducted two models regressing raw ideal HAN and LAN on cultural group (European American, East Asian American, East Asian), controlling for raw actual HAN and LAN, respectively. There were significant main effects of cultural group for ideal HAN (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 86.68$, $p < .001$) and ideal LAN (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 83.21$, $p < .001$), with East Asians valuing HAN and LAN more than the other two groups.

To examine whether there were cultural group differences in actual HAN and LAN, we conducted two models regressing raw actual HAN and LAN on cultural group (European American, East Asian American, East Asian), controlling for raw ideal HAN and LAN, respectively. The main effect of cultural group for raw actual HAN was not significant (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 2.40$, $p = .302$). However, the main effect of cultural group for raw actual LAN was significant (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 11.45$, $p = .003$). Pairwise comparisons revealed that European Americans experienced less LAN than East Asian Americans and East Asians.

**Figure S8b**

*Raw Ideal (left) and Actual (right) HAN and LAN by Cultural Group*




*Note*. Means of raw ideal affect control for raw actual affect (left) and means of raw actual affect control for raw ideal affect (right). Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. HAN = high arousal negative; LAN = low arousal negative.

**Table S8b**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Raw Ideal and Actual HAN and LAN by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Raw) | Cultural Group | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal HAN | European American | 1.33 [1.31, 1.36] | 0.03 ($d = 0.07$) | 0.20 ($d = 0.37$)*** |
| | East Asian American | | 1.37 [1.31, 1.42] | 0.17 ($d = 0.30$)*** |
| | East Asian | | | 1.54 [1.50, 1.58] |
| Ideal LAN | European American | 1.39 [1.36, 1.43] | 0.04 ($d = 0.07$) | 0.38 ($d = 0.60$)*** |
| | East Asian American | | 1.43 [1.35, 1.51] | 0.34 ($d = 0.50$)*** |
| | East Asian | | | 1.77 [1.69, 1.85] |
| Actual HAN | European American | 2.09 [2.05, 2.14] | -0.03 ($d = 0.05$) | 0.03 ($d = 0.04$) |
| | East Asian American | | 2.06 [1.98, 2.14] | 0.06 ($d = 0.09$) |
| | East Asian | | | 2.12 [2.06, 2.19] |
| Actual LAN | European American | 2.62 [2.55, 2.69] | 0.14 ($d = 0.17$)** | 0.13 ($d = 0.16$)** |
| | East Asian American | | 2.76 [2.65, 2.87] | -0.01 ($d = 0.02$) |
| | East Asian | | | 2.74 [2.66, 2.83] |

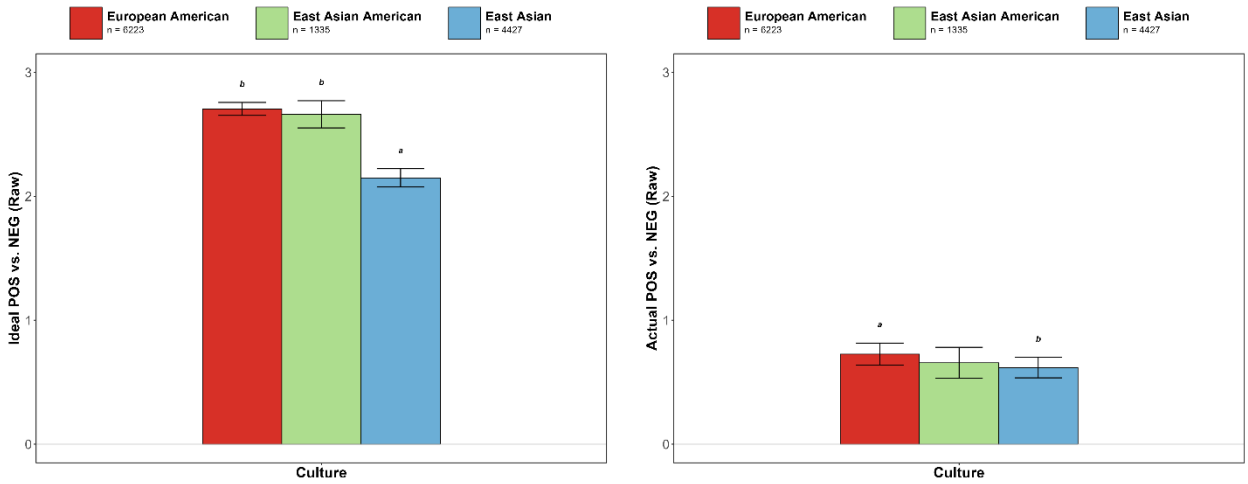
*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. HAN = high arousal negative; LAP = low arousal negative.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$.

### c. Ideal and actual POS vs. NEG

To analyze cultural differences in the valuation of positive vs. negative ("POS vs. NEG") states, we calculated a difference score by calculating the mean of raw HAP, LAP, and P, and subtracting the mean of raw HAN, LAN, and N. This was done separately for ideal and actual affect. Regression modeling indicated that there was a significant cultural group difference in raw ideal POS vs. NEG when controlling for raw actual POS vs. NEG (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 197.61$, $p < .001$). Pairwise comparisons revealed that European Americans and East Asian Americans valued POS vs. NEG more than East Asians.

Regression modeling also indicated that there was not a significant cultural group difference in raw actual POS vs. NEG when controlling for raw ideal POS vs. NEG (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 4.83$, $p = .089$). However, pairwise comparisons revealed that European Americans experienced more POS vs. NEG than did East Asians.

**Figure S8c**
*Raw Ideal (left) and Actual (right) POS vs. NEG by Cultural Group*




*Note*. Means of raw ideal affect control for raw actual affect (left) and means of raw actual affect control for raw ideal affect (right). Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. POS vs. NEG = high arousal positive, low arousal positive, and positive minus high arousal negative, low arousal negative, and negative.

**Table S8c**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Raw Ideal and Actual POS vs. NEG by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Raw) | Cultural Group | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal POS vs. NEG | European American | 2.70 [2.65, 2.76] | -0.04 ($d$ = 0.05) | -0.56 ($d$ = 0.60)$^{***}$ |
| | East Asian American | | 2.66 [2.55, 2.77] | -0.51 ($d$ = 0.55)$^{***}$ |
| | East Asian | | | 2.15 [2.07, 2.22] |
| Actual POS vs. NEG | European American | 0.73 [0.64, 0.82] | -0.07 ($d$ = 0.06) | -0.11 ($d$ = 0.10)$^{*}$ |
| | East Asian American | | 0.66 [0.53, 0.78] | -0.04 ($d$ = 0.04) |
| | East Asian | | | 0.62 [0.54, 0.70] |

*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals are reported in brackets in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. POS vs. NEG = high arousal positive, low arousal positive, and positive minus high arousal negative, low arousal negative, and negative.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{*}p < .05$.

## Section 9: Analyses of Ipsatized Ideal and Actual Affect by Cultural Group Without Controlling for Ipsatized Actual and Ideal Affect

In the manuscript, we report results for ipsatized ideal affect controlling for ipsatized actual affect (and vice versa) because actual and ideal affect are weakly to moderately correlated. Below we present results without these covariates.

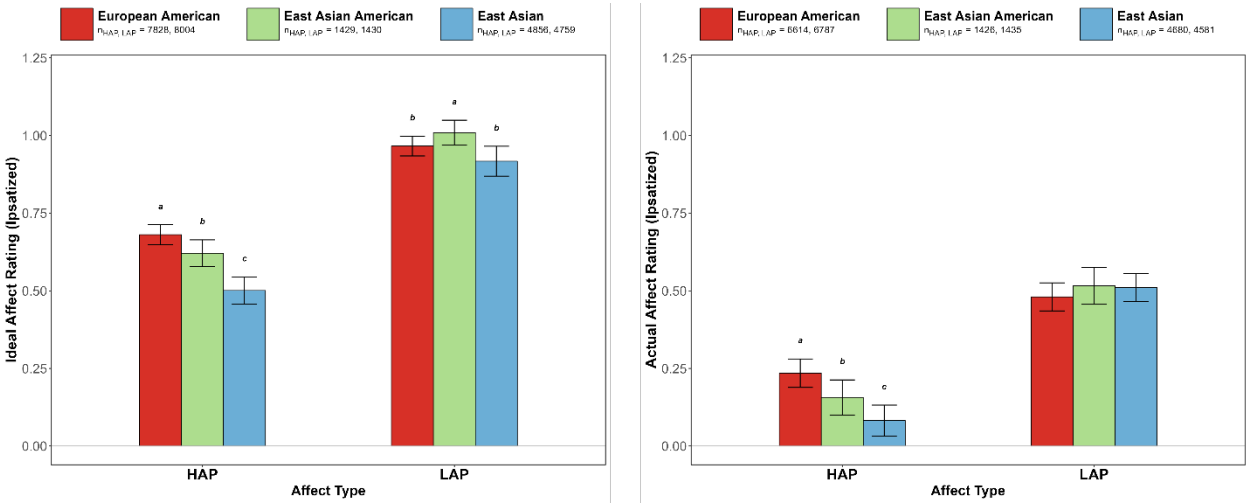
### a. Ideal and actual HAP and LAP

To examine whether there were cultural group differences in ideal HAP and LAP, we conducted two models regressing ipsatized ideal HAP and LAP on cultural group (European American, East Asian American, East Asian). There were significant main effects of cultural group for ipsatized ideal HAP (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 77.02$, $p < .001$) and ipsatized ideal LAP (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 19.89$, $p < .001$). Pairwise comparisons revealed that European Americans valued HAP more than East Asian Americans, who valued HAP more than East Asians. East Asian Americans valued LAP more than European Americans and East Asians, who did not differ from each other.

To examine whether there were cultural group differences in actual HAP and LAP, we conducted two models regressing ipsatized actual HAP and LAP on cultural group (European American, East Asian American, East Asian). There were significant main effects of cultural group for ipsatized actual HAP (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 24.45$, $p < .001$). However, the main effect of cultural group on ipsatized actual LAP was not significant (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 2.15$, $p = .342$). European Americans reported experiencing HAP more than East Asian Americans, who reported experiencing HAP more than East Asians.

**Figure S9a**

*Ipsatized Ideal (left) and Actual (right) HAP and LAP by Cultural Group*




*Note*. Means do not control for ipsatized actual affect (left) or ipsatized ideal affect (right). Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b, c) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. *n*s for each cultural group are listed in the legend in the form $N_{HAP, LAP} = n$ for HAP comparison, *n* for LAP comparison. HAP = high arousal positive; LAP = low arousal positive.

**Table S9a**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Ideal and Actual HAP and LAP by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Cultural Group | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal HAP | European American | 0.68 [0.65, 0.71] | -0.06 ($d = 0.14$)$^{***}$ | -0.18 ($d = 0.39$)$^{***}$ |
| | East Asian American | | 0.62 [0.58, 0.66] | -0.12 ($d = 0.26$)$^{***}$ |
| | East Asian | | | 0.5 [0.46, 0.54] |
| Ideal LAP | European American | 0.97 [0.93, 1.00] | 0.04 ($d = 0.10$)$^{*}$ | -0.05 ($d = 0.11$) |
| | East Asian American | | 1.01 [0.97, 1.05] | -0.09 ($d = 0.21$)$^{***}$ |
| | East Asian | | | 0.92 [0.87, 0.97] |
| Actual HAP | European American | 0.23 [0.19, 0.28] | -0.08 ($d = 0.12$)$^{**}$ | -0.15 ($d = 0.24$)$^{***}$ |
| | East Asian American | | 0.16 [0.10, 0.21] | -0.07 ($d = 0.12$)$^{*}$ |
| | East Asian | | | 0.08 [0.03, 0.13] |
| Actual LAP | European American | 0.48 [0.44, 0.53] | 0.04 ($d = 0.05$) | 0.03 ($d = 0.04$) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| East Asian American | 0.52 [0.46, 0.58] | -0.01 ($d$ = 0.01) |
| East Asian | | 0.51 [0.47, 0.56] |

*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals are reported in brackets in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. HAP = high arousal positive; LAP = low arousal positive.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$. $^{*}p < .05$.

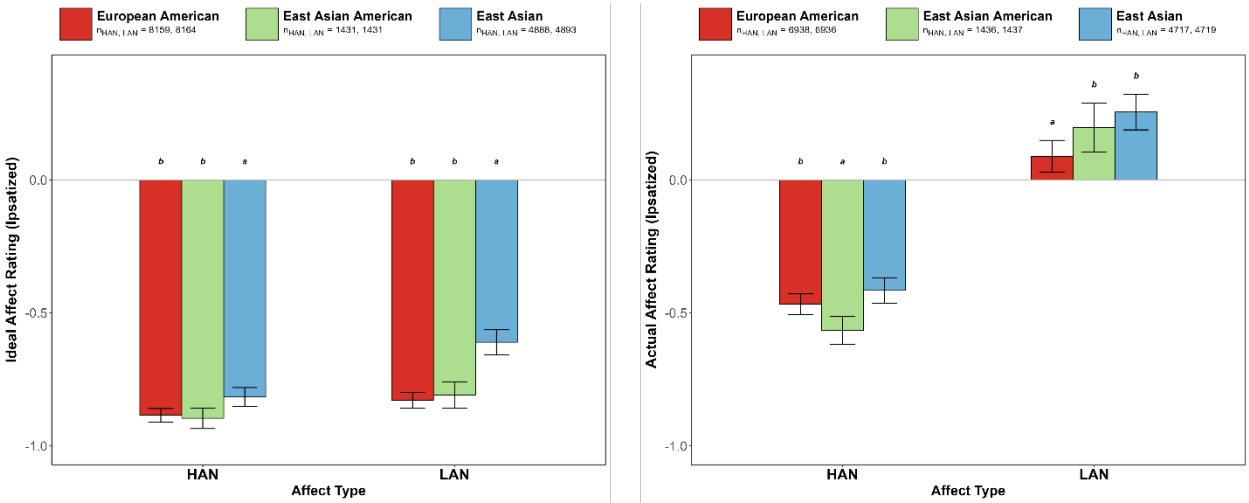
**b. Ideal and actual HAN and LAN**

To examine whether there were cultural group differences in ideal HAN and LAN, we conducted two models regressing ipsatized ideal HAN and LAN on cultural group (European American, East Asian American, East Asian). There were significant main effects of cultural group for ipsatized ideal HAN (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 15.25$, $p < .001$) and ipsatized ideal LAN (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 63.28$, $p < .001$). Pairwise comparisons revealed that East Asians valued HAN and LAN more than European Americans and East Asian Americans.

To examine whether there were cultural group differences in actual HAN and LAN, we conducted two models regressing ipsatized actual HAN and LAN on cultural group (European American, East Asian American, East Asian). There were significant main effects of cultural group for ipsatized actual HAN (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 27.59$, $p < .001$) and ipsatized actual LAN (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 19.14$, $p < .001$). East Asian Americans experienced less HAN than European Americans, and European Americans experienced less LAN than the other two cultural groups, who did not differ from each other.

**Figure S9b**

*Ipsatized Ideal (left) and Actual (right) HAN and LAN by Cultural Group*




*Note*. Means do not control for ipsatized actual affect (left) or ipsatized ideal affect (right). Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. *n*s for each cultural group are listed in the legend in the form $N_{HAN, LAN} = n$ for HAN comparison, *n* for LAN comparison. HAN = high arousal negative; LAN = low arousal negative.

**Table S9b**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Ideal and Actual HAN and LAN by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Cultural Group | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal HAN | European American | -0.88 [-0.91, -0.86] | -0.01 ($d = 0.04$) | 0.07 ($d = 0.20$)*** |
| | East Asian American | | -0.9 [-0.93, -0.86] | 0.08 ($d = 0.22$)*** |
| | East Asian | | | -0.82 [-0.85, -0.78] |
| Ideal LAN | European American | -0.83 [-0.86, -0.80] | 0.02 ($d = 0.05$) | 0.22 ($d = 0.49$)*** |
| | East Asian American | | -0.81 [-0.86, -0.76] | 0.20 ($d = 0.43$)*** |
| | East Asian | | | -0.61 [-0.66, -0.56] |
| Actual HAN | European American | -0.47 [-0.51, -0.43] | -0.10 ($d = 0.17$)*** | 0.05 ($d = 0.08$) |
| | East Asian American | | -0.57 [-0.62, -0.51] | 0.15 (d=0.25)*** |
| | East Asian | | | -0.42 [-0.46, -0.37] |
| Actual LAN | European American | 0.09 [0.03, 0.15] | 0.11 ($d = 0.15$)** | 0.17 ($d = 0.23$)*** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| East Asian American | 0.20 [0.11, 0.29] | 0.06 ($d$ = 0.08) |
| East Asian | | 0.25 [0.19, 0.32] |

*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals are reported in brackets in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. HAN = high arousal negative; LAN = low arousal negative.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$.

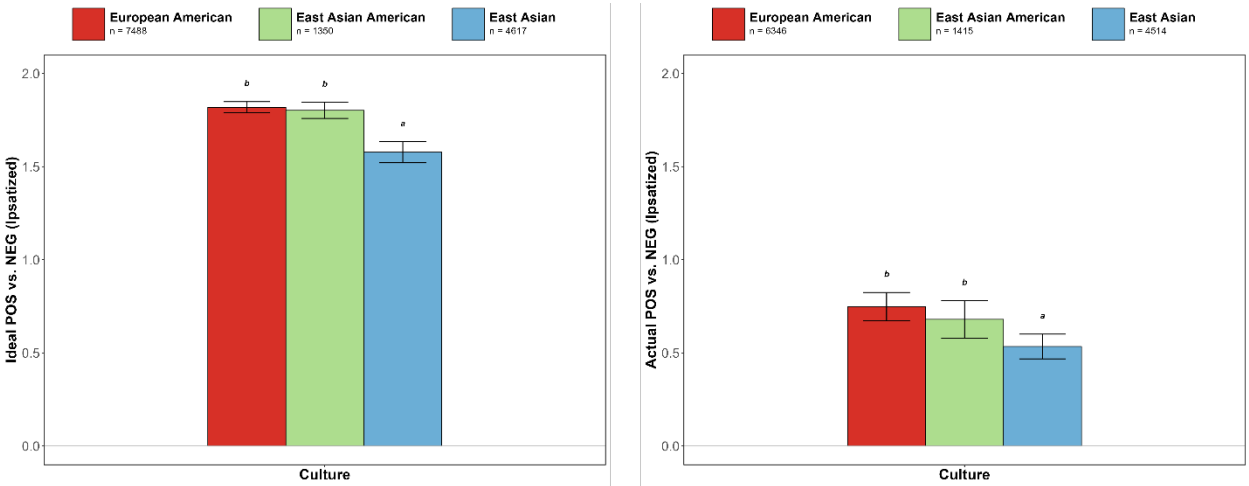
**c. Ideal and actual POS vs. NEG**

To analyze cultural differences in the valuation of positive vs. negative ("POS vs. NEG") states, we calculated a difference score by calculating the mean of ipsatized HAP, LAP, and P, and subtracting the mean of ipsatized HAN, LAN, and N. This was done separately for ideal and actual affect. Regression modeling revealed that there was a significant cultural group difference in ipsatized ideal POS vs. NEG (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 72.82$, $p < .001$). European Americans and East Asian Americans valued POS vs. NEG more than East Asians.

Regression modeling also indicated that there was a significant cultural group difference in ipsatized actual POS vs. NEG (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 29.33$, $p < .001$). Pairwise comparisons revealed that European Americans and East Asian Americans experienced more POS vs. NEG than East Asians.

**Figure S9c**

*Ipsatized Ideal (left) and Actual (right) POS vs. NEG by Cultural Group*




*Note*. Means do not control for ipsatized actual affect (left) or ideal affect (right). Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. *n*s for each cultural group are listed in the legend. POS vs. NEG = high arousal positive, low arousal positive, and positive minus high arousal negative, low arousal negative, and negative.

**Table S9c**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Ideal and Actual POS vs. NEG by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Cultural Group | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal POS vs. NEG | European American | 1.82 [1.79, 1.85] | -0.02 ($d = 0.03$) | -0.24 ($d = 0.44$)$^{***}$ |
| | East Asian American | | 1.80 [1.76, 1.85] | -0.22 ($d = 0.42$)$^{***}$ |
| | East Asian | | | 1.58 [1.52, 1.63] |
| Actual POS vs. NEG | European American | 0.75 [0.67, 0.82] | -0.07 ($d = 0.07$) | -0.21 ($d = 0.22$)$^{***}$ |
| | East Asian American | | 0.68 [0.58, 0.78] | -0.15 ($d = 0.16$)$^{**}$ |
| | East Asian | | | 0.53 [0.47, 0.60] |

*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals are reported in brackets in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. POS vs. NEG = high arousal positive, low arousal positive, and positive minus high arousal negative, low arousal negative, and negative.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$.

## Section 10: Analyses of Ipsatized Ideal and Actual Affect by Cultural Group, Controlling for Year of Data Collection, Age, and Gender

In the following analyses, we controlled for year of data collection, age, and gender. We did not include subjective SES because of sample size constraints; out of the 20,798 participants that matched the cultural criteria, only 5,698 participants had subjective SES data available. Meanwhile, 20,797 participants had year of data collection data; 20,297 had age data; and 20,389 had gender data (either identifying as male or female). The results were very similar to those reported in the manuscript.

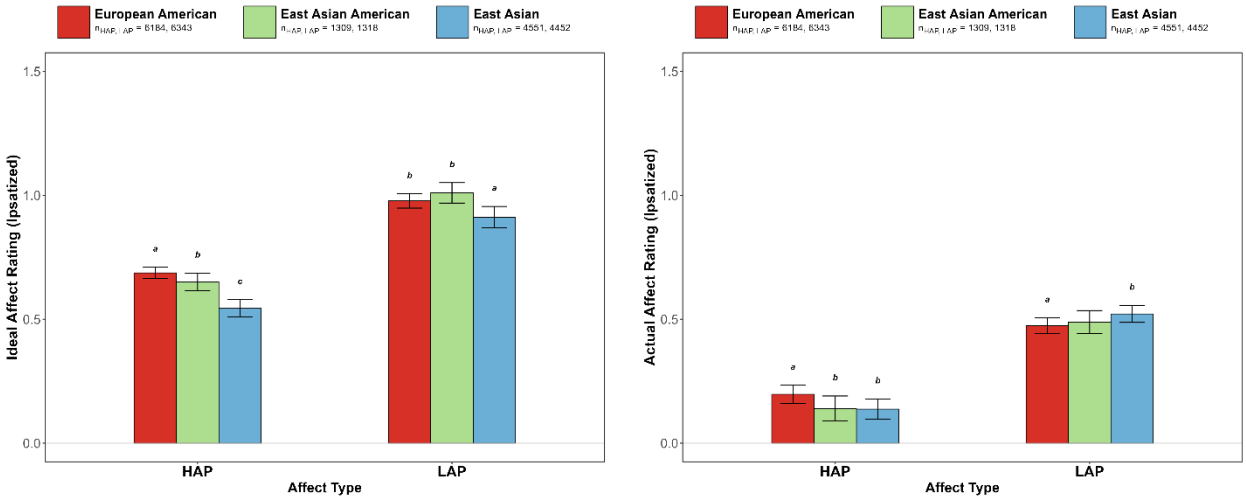
### a. Ideal and actual HAP and LAP

To examine whether there were cultural group differences in ideal HAP and LAP, we conducted two models regressing ipsatized ideal HAP and LAP on cultural group (European American, East Asian American, East Asian), controlling for ipsatized actual HAP and LAP, respectively, and year of data collection, age, and gender. The main effects of cultural group for ipsatized ideal HAP (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 63.34$, $p < .001$) and ideal LAP (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 20.80$, $p < .001$) remained significant. European Americans valued HAP more than East Asian Americans, who valued HAP more than East Asians, and European Americans and East Asian Americans valued LAP more than East Asians.

To examine whether there were cultural group differences in actual HAP and LAP, we conducted two models regressing ipsatized actual HAP and LAP on cultural group (European American, East Asian American, East Asian), controlling for ipsatized ideal HAP and LAP, respectively, and year of data collection, age, and gender. The main effect of cultural group on ipsatized actual HAP (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 6.94$, $p = .031$) was significant (unlike in the main manuscript); however, the main effect of cultural group on ipsatized actual LAP was not significant (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 4.01$, $p = .135$). Pairwise comparisons revealed that European Americans experienced more HAP than East Asian Americans and East Asians, and that East Asians experienced more LAP than European Americans.

**Figure S10a**

*Ipsatized Ideal (left) and Actual (right) HAP and LAP by Cultural Group Controlling for Year of Data Collection, Age, and Gender*




*Note*. Means for ipsatized ideal affect (left) control for ipsatized actual affect and means for ipsatized actual affect (right) control for ipsatized ideal affect. All analyses also control for year of data collection, age, and gender. Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b, c) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. *n*s for each cultural group are listed in the legend in the form $N_{HAP, LAP} = n$ for HAP comparison, *n* for LAP comparison. HAP = high arousal positive; LAP = low arousal positive.

**Table S10a**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Ideal and Actual HAP and LAP by Cultural Group Controlling for Year of Data Collection, Age, and Gender*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Cultural Group | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal HAP | European American | 0.69 [0.66, 0.71] | -0.04 ($d = 0.08$)$^{*}$ | -0.14 ($d = 0.31$)$^{***}$ |
| | East Asian American | | 0.65 [0.62, 0.69] | -0.11 ($d = 0.23$)$^{***}$ |
| | East Asian | | | 0.54 [0.51, 0.58] |
| Ideal LAP | European American | 0.98 [0.95, 1.01] | 0.03 ($d = 0.08$) | -0.07 ($d = 0.15$)$^{**}$ |
| | East Asian American | | 1.01 [0.97, 1.05] | -0.10 ($d = 0.22$)$^{***}$ |
| | East Asian | | | 0.91 [0.87, 0.95] |
| Actual HAP | European American | 0.20 [0.16, 0.23] | -0.06 ($d = 0.09$)$^{*}$ | -0.06 ($d = 0.09$)$^{*}$ |
| | East Asian American | | 0.14 [0.09, 0.19] | -0.002 ($d = 0.004$) |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | East Asian | | | 0.14 [0.1, 0.18] |
| Actual LAP | European American | 0.47 [0.44, 0.51] | 0.01 ($d$ = 0.02) | 0.05 ($d$ = 0.07)$^{*}$ |
| | East Asian American | | 0.49 [0.44, 0.53] | 0.03 ($d$ = 0.05) |
| | East Asian | | | 0.52 [0.49, 0.56] |

*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals are reported in brackets in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. HAP = high arousal positive; LAP = low arousal positive.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$. $^{*}p < .05$.

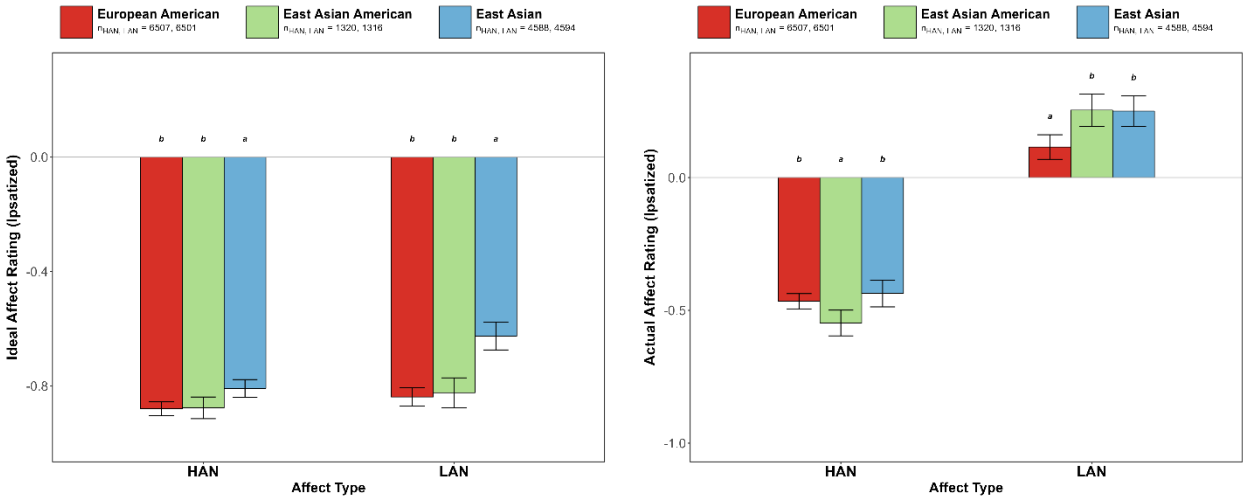
**a. Ideal and actual HAN and LAN**

To examine whether there were cultural group differences in ideal HAN and LAN, we conducted two models regressing ipsatized ideal HAN and LAN on cultural group (European American, East Asian American, East Asian), controlling for ipsatized actual HAN and LAN, respectively, and year of data collection, age, and gender. There were significant main effects of cultural group for ipsatized ideal HAN (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 20.04$, $p < .001$) and ideal LAN (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 57.62$, $p < .001$). East Asians valued HAN and LAN more than the other two cultural groups.

To examine whether there were cultural group differences in actual HAN and LAN, we conducted two models regressing ipsatized actual HAN and LAN on Cultural Group (European American, East Asian American, East Asian), controlling for ipsatized ideal HAN and LAN, respectively, and year of data collection, age, and gender. There were significant main effects of group for ipsatized actual HAN (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 16.25$, $p < .001$) and actual LAN (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 23.95$, $p < .001$). East Asian Americans experienced HAN less than the other two cultural groups, and European Americans experienced LAN less than East Asian Americans and East Asians.

**Figure S10b**

*Ipsatized Ideal (left) and Actual (right) HAN and LAN by Cultural Group Controlling for Year of Data Collection, Age, and Gender*




*Note*. Means for ipsatized ideal affect (left) control for ipsatized actual affect and means for ipsatized actual affect (right) control for ipsatized ideal affect. All analyses also control for year of data collection, age, and gender. Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. *n*s for each cultural group are listed in the legend in the form $N_{HAN, LAN}$ = *n* for HAN comparison, *n* for LAN comparison. HAN = high arousal negative; LAN = low arousal negative.

**Table S10b**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Ideal and Actual HAN and LAN by Cultural Group Controlling for Year of Data Collection, Age, and Gender*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Cultural Group | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal HAN | European American | -0.88 [-0.90, -0.86] | 0.003 ($d = 0.01$) | 0.07 ($d = 0.21$)*** |
| | East Asian American | | -0.88 [-0.91, -0.84] | 0.07 ($d = 0.19$)** |
| | East Asian | | | -0.81 [-0.84, -0.78] |
| Ideal LAN | European American | -0.84 [-0.87, -0.81] | 0.01 ($d = 0.04$) | 0.21 ($d = 0.51$)*** |
| | East Asian American | | -0.82 [-0.88, -0.77] | 0.20 ($d = 0.43$)*** |
| | East Asian | | | -0.63 [-0.67, -0.58] |
| Actual HAN | European American | -0.47 [-0.49, -0.44] | -0.08 ($d = 0.14$)** | 0.03 ($d = 0.05$) |
| | East Asian American | | -0.55 [-0.60, -0.50] | 0.11 ($d = 0.18$)*** |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | East Asian | | | -0.44 [-0.49, -0.39] |
| Actual LAN | European American | 0.11 [0.07, 0.16] | 0.14 ($d$ = 0.19)*** | 0.14 ($d$ = 0.19)*** |
| | East Asian American | | 0.25 [0.19, 0.31] | -0.003 ($d$ = 0.005) |
| | East Asian | | | 0.25 [0.19, 0.31] |

*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals are reported in brackets in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. HAN = high arousal negative; LAN = low arousal negative.
***$p$ < .001. **$p$ < .01.

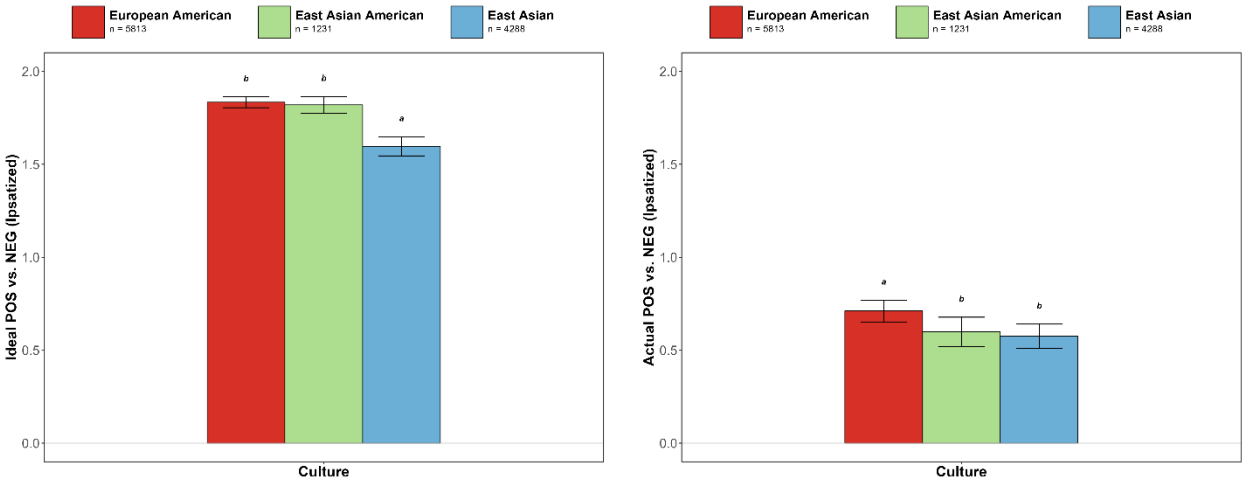
**b. Ideal and actual POS vs. NEG**

To analyze cultural differences in the valuation of positive vs. negative ("POS vs. NEG") states, we calculated a difference score by calculating the mean of ipsatized HAP, LAP, and P, and subtracting the mean of ipsatized HAN, LAN, and N from it. This was done separately for ideal and actual affect. Regression modeling indicated that there was a significant cultural difference in ipsatized ideal POS vs. NEG when controlling for ipsatized actual POS vs. NEG and year of data collection, age, and gender (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 90.91$, $p < .001$). European Americans and East Asian Americans valued POS vs. NEG more than East Asians.

Regression modeling also indicated that there was a significant cultural difference in ipsatized actual POS vs. NEG when controlling for ipsatized ideal POS vs. NEG and year of data collection, age, and gender (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 13.70$, $p = .001$). European Americans reported experiencing POS vs. NEG more than the other two groups.

**Figure S10c**

*Ipsatized Ideal (left) and Actual (right) POS vs. NEG by Cultural Group Controlling for Year of Data Collection, Age, and Gender*




*Note*. Means for ipsatized ideal affect (left) control for ipsatized actual affect and means for ipsatized actual affect (right) control for ipsatized ideal affect. All analyses also control for year of data collection, age, and gender. Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. *n*s for each cultural group are listed in the legend. POS vs. NEG = HAP, LAP, and P minus HAN, LAN, and N.

**Table S10c**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Ideal and Actual POS vs. NEG by Cultural Group Controlling for Year of Data Collection, Age, and Gender*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Cultural Group | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal POS vs. NEG | European American | 1.83 [1.80, 1.86] | -0.01 ($d = 0.03$) | -0.24 ($d = 0.47$)$^{***}$ |
| | East Asian American | | 1.82 [1.77, 1.86] | -0.22 ($d = 0.42$)$^{***}$ |
| | East Asian | | | 1.6 [1.55, 1.65] |
| Actual POS vs. NEG | European American | 0.71 [0.65, 0.77] | -0.11 ($d = 0.12$)$^{**}$ | -0.14 ($d = 0.14$)$^{**}$ |
| | East Asian American | | 0.6 [0.52, 0.68] | -0.02 ($d = 0.02$) |
| | East Asian | | | 0.58 [0.51, 0.64] |

*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals are reported in brackets in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. POS vs. NEG = HAP, LAP, and P minus HAN, LAN, and N.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$.

## Section 11: Additional Analyses of Ipsatized Ideal and Actual Affect By East Asian Subgroup

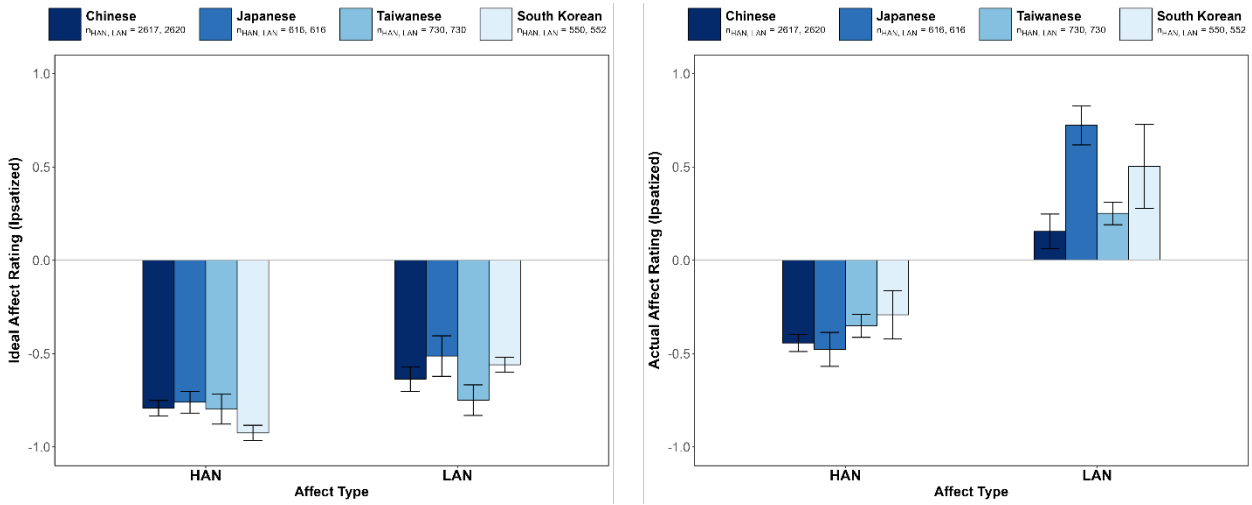
### a. Ideal and actual HAN and LAN

To examine whether there were East Asian subgroup differences in ideal HAN and LAN, we conducted two models regressing ipsatized ideal HAN and LAN on East Asian subgroup (Chinese, Taiwanese, Japanese, South Korean), controlling for ipsatized actual HAN and LAN, respectively. There were significant main effects of specific East Asian subgroup for ipsatized ideal HAN (Wald $\chi^2(3) = 75.32$, $p < .001$) and ipsatized ideal LAN (Wald $\chi^2(3) = 31.29$, $p < .001$). South Koreans valued HAN less than the other three East Asian subgroups, which did not differ from each other. Japanese and South Koreans valued LAN more than Chinese and Taiwanese.

To examine whether there were East Asian subgroup differences in actual HAN and LAN, we conducted two models regressing ipsatized actual HAN and LAN on East Asian Subgroup (Chinese, Taiwanese, Japanese, South Korean), controlling for ipsatized ideal HAN and LAN, respectively. There were significant main effects of specific East Asian subgroup for ipsatized actual HAN (Wald $\chi^2(3) = 26.74$, $p < .001$) and actual LAN (Wald $\chi^2(3) = 469.81$, $p < .001$). South Koreans and Taiwanese experienced HAN more than Chinese and Japanese. Japanese experienced LAN the most, followed by South Koreans, Taiwanese, and Chinese.

**Figure S11a**

*Ipsatized Ideal (left) and Actual (right) HAN and LAN by East Asian Subgroup*




*Note*. Means for ipsatized ideal affect (left) control for ipsatized actual affect and means for ipsatized actual affect (right) control for ipsatized ideal affect. Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. *n*s for each cultural group are listed in the legend in the form $N_{HAN, LAN} = n$ for HAN comparison, *n* for LAN comparison. HAN = high arousal negative; LAN = low arousal negative.

**Table S11a**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ideal and Actual HAN and LAN by East Asian Subgroup*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Cultural Group | Chinese | Japanese | Taiwanese | South Korean |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal HAN | | | | | |
| | Chinese | -0.79 [-0.84, -0.75] | 0.03 ($d = 0.09$) | -0.005 ($d = 0.01$) | -0.13 ($d = 0.34$)*** |
| | Japanese | | -0.76 [-0.82, -0.70] | -0.04 ($d = 0.11$) | -0.16 ($d = 0.42$)*** |
| | Taiwanese | | | -0.80 [-0.88, -0.72] | -0.13 ($d = 0.33$)*** |
| | South Korean | | | | -0.93 [-0.97, -0.88] |
| Ideal LAN | | | | | |
| | Chinese | -0.64 [-0.70, -0.57] | 0.12 ($d = 0.25$)* | -0.11 ($d = 0.24$)* | 0.08 ($d = 0.15$)* |
| | Japanese | | -0.51 [-0.62, -0.40] | -0.24 ($d = 0.56$)** | -0.05 ($d = 0.10$) |
| | Taiwanese | | | -0.75 [-0.83, -0.67] | 0.19 ($d = 0.45$)*** |
| | South Korean | | | | -0.56 [-0.60, -0.52] |
| Actual HAN | | | | | |
| | Chinese | -0.44 [-0.49, -0.40] | -0.03 ($d = 0.06$) | 0.09 ($d = 0.15$)** | 0.15 ($d = 0.24$)* |
| | Japanese | | -0.48 [-0.57, -0.39] | 0.13 ($d = 0.22$)** | 0.19 ($d = 0.29$)* |
| | Taiwanese | | | -0.35 [-0.41, -0.29] | 0.06 ($d = 0.09$) |
| | South Korean | | | | -0.29 [-0.42, -0.16] |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Actual LAN | | | | | |
| | Chinese | 0.15 [0.06, 0.25] | 0.57 ($d$ = 0.81)$^{***}$ | 0.10 ($d$ = 0.14)$^{*}$ | 0.35 ($d$ = 0.50)$^{*}$ |
| | Japanese | | 0.72 [0.62, 0.83] | -0.47 ($d$ = 0.71)$^{***}$ | -0.22 ($d$ = 0.33)$^{***}$ |
| | Taiwanese | | | 0.25 [0.19, 0.31] | 0.25 ($d$ = 0.38)$^{*}$ |
| | South Korean | | | | 0.50 [0.28, 0.73] |

*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals are reported in brackets in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. HAN = high arousal negative; LAN = low arousal negative.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$. $^{*}p < .05$.

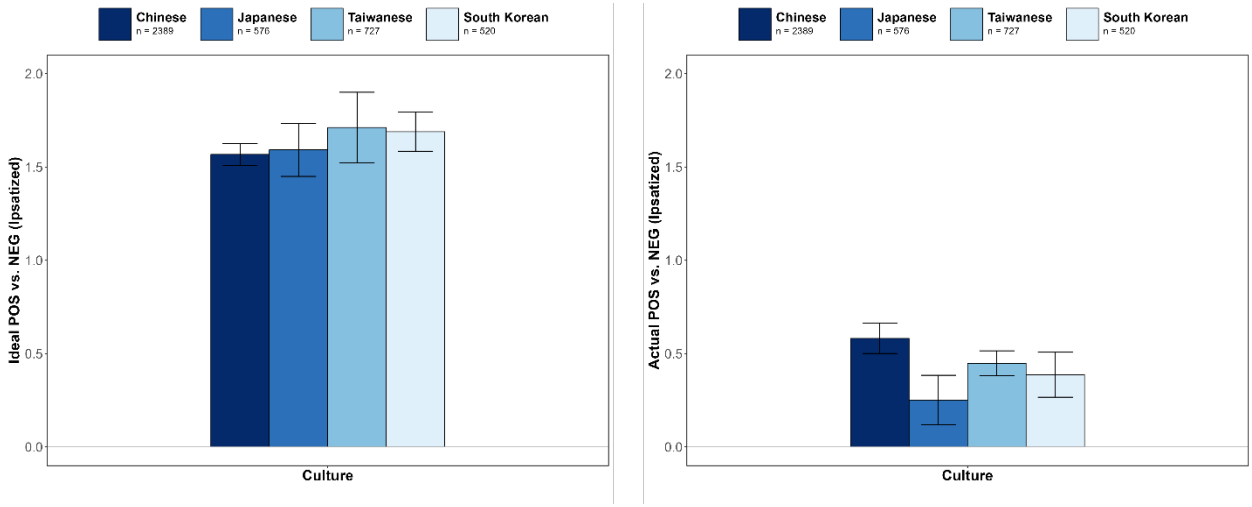
**b. Ideal and actual POS vs. NEG**

To analyze cultural differences in the valuation of positive vs. negative ("POS vs. NEG") states, we calculated a difference score by calculating the mean of ipsatized HAP, LAP, and P, and subtracting the mean of ipsatized HAN, LAN, and N. This was done separately for ideal and actual affect. Regression modeling indicated that there was a significant difference in ipsatized ideal POS vs. NEG across specific East Asian subgroups when controlling for ipsatized actual POS vs. NEG (Wald $\chi^2(3) = 17.57$, $p < .001$). South Koreans reported valuing POS vs. NEG more than Chinese and Japanese.

Regression modeling also indicated that there were significant East Asian subgroup differences in ipsatized actual positive vs. negative score when controlling for ipsatized ideal POS vs. NEG (Wald $\chi^2(3) = 36.54$, $p < .001$). Chinese reported experiencing more positive vs. negative compared to Japanese, Taiwanese, and South Koreans. Taiwanese also reported experiencing more positive vs. negative compared to Japanese.

**Figure S11b**

*Ipsatized Ideal (left) and Actual (right) POS vs. NEG By East Asian Subgroup*




*Note*. Means for ipsatized ideal affect (left) control for ipsatized actual affect and means for ipsatized actual affect (right) control for ipsatized ideal affect. Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. *n*s for each cultural group are listed in the legend. POS vs. NEG = HAP, LAP, and P minus HAN, LAN, and N.

**Table S11b**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ideal and Actual POS vs. NEG by East Asian Subgroup*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Cultural Group | Chinese | Japanese | Taiwanese | South Korean |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal POS vs. NEG | Chinese | 1.57 [1.51, 1.63] | 0.02 ($d$ = 0.04) | 0.14 ($d$ = 0.25) | 0.12 ($d$ = 0.21)$^{*}$ |
| | Japanese | | 1.59 [1.45, 1.73] | 0.12 ($d$ = 0.23) | 0.10 ($d$ = 0.19)$^{**}$ |
| | Taiwanese | | | 1.71 [1.52, 1.90] | -0.02 ($d$ = 0.04) |
| | South Korean | | | | 1.69 [1.58, 1.79] |
| Actual POS vs. NEG | Chinese | 0.58 [0.50, 0.66] | -0.33 ($d$ = 0.37)$^{***}$ | -0.13 ($d$ = 0.15)$^{**}$ | -0.19 ($d$ = 0.21)$^{**}$ |
| | Japanese | | 0.25 [0.12, 0.38] | 0.20 ($d$ = 0.22)$^{**}$ | 0.14 ($d$ = 0.15) |
| | Taiwanese | | | 0.45 [0.38, 0.52] | -0.06 ($d$ = 0.07) |
| | South Korean | | | | 0.39 [0.27, 0.51] |

*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals are reported in brackets in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. POS vs. NEG = HAP, LAP, and P minus HAN, LAN, and N.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$. $^{*}p < .05$.

## Section 12: Additional Analyses for Year of Data Collection

In the main manuscript, we focus on the associations between year of data collection and ideal affect, but we also examined the associations between year of data collection and actual affect, which have been described in previous research. Below we briefly review previous findings and then describe the results of our analyses of actual affect and year of data collection, which were largely similar with previous research.

### a. Previous literature

Although no studies have examined whether ideal affect has changed over time, researchers have documented changes in actual negative and positive affect over time. Over the past decade, reports of actual negative affect have increased in the United States and other parts of North America (Helliwell et al., 2022), especially reports of depression and anxiety (Duffy et al., 2019). Similarly, other regions of the world report increases in sadness, worry, and stress over time, with South Asia experiencing the most dramatic increase, and East Asia experiencing the least (Helliwell et al., 2022).

Changes in reports of actual positive affect over time also vary by region. Over the past decade, reports of happiness and positive affect have decreased for adult populations in the US and North America (Twenge et al., 2016; Helliwell et al., 2022), whereas in Eastern Europe and Southeast Asia, reports of actual positive affect have increased over time. In East Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, there appears to be little change in reports of actual positive affect over time (Helliwell et al., 2022). In the current meta-analysis, we thought that we would observe similar patterns for actual negative and positive affect in our sample with the possibility of variation by arousal, which we report below.

### b. Full results for actual HAP, LAP, LAN, HAN by cultural group

For actual affect, based on previous research, we predicted that European Americans would report decreases in actual HAP and LAP and increases in actual HAN and LAN over time. We also predicted that East Asians would either show no change or increases in HAP and LAP over time. Consistent with these predictions, the model with the Cultural Group X Year of Data Collection interaction term was a significantly better fit than the model without the interaction term for raw actual HAP (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 11.66$, $p = .003$), raw actual LAP (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 24.85$, $p < .001$), and raw actual HAN (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 20.46$, $p < .001$) indicating that there were cultural differences in change over time for these affect types. However,

the interaction terms were not a significantly better fit for raw actual LAN (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 4.57$, $p = .102$), with the slope indicating that raw actual LAN increased over time for the three cultural groups (slope from collapsed model without interaction terms: $b = 0.017$, 95% CI = [0.006, 0.027], $z = 3.14$, $p = .002$).

As shown in the table below, further examination of the slopes indicated that consistent with previous work, raw actual HAP and LAP decreased over time, while raw actual HAN and LAN increased over time among European Americans. Also consistent with previous findings, for East Asians, raw actual HAP, LAP, LAN, and HAN did not significantly change over time. Interestingly, for East Asian Americans, raw actual HAP, LAP, LAN, and HAN also did not significantly change over time. Thus, the changes in actual affect over time varied significantly across the three cultural groups, with European Americans experiencing less positive and more negative affect, and East Asian Americans and East Asians showing little if any change in actual affect over time.

**Table S12a**

*Associations Between Year of Data Collection and Raw Actual Affect by Cultural Group*

| | European American | | | | East Asian American | | | | East Asian | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Actual Affect (Raw) | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* |
| HAP | -0.014 [-0.023, -0.004] | -2.87 | .004 | 6692 | -0.011 [-0.024, 0.002] | -1.62 | .104 | 1429 | 0.004 [-0.005, 0.013] | 0.93 | .351 | 4736 |
| LAP | -0.013 [-0.022, -0.004] | -2.86 | .004 | 7021 | -0.005 [-0.016, 0.005] | -0.98 | .325 | 1532 | 0.007 [-0.002, 0.015] | 1.58 | .115 | 4636 |
| LAN[a] | 0.021 [0.010, 0.032] | 3.85 | < .001 | 7088 | 0.010 [-0.005, 0.025] | 1.29 | .198 | 1534 | 0.008 [-0.008, 0.025] | 0.99 | .321 | 4746 |
| HAN | 0.019 [0.010, 0.028] | 4.04 | < .001 | 7143 | 0.007 [-0.004, 0.019] | 1.22 | .221 | 1533 | 0.000 [-0.012, 0.012] | 0.0001 | 1.000 | 4956 |

*Note.* Betas represent the slope for year of data collection for each cultural group, derived from the Cultural Group X Year of Data Collection model predicting raw actual affect. *b* = beta; CI = confidence interval; HAP = high arousal positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LAN = low arousal negative; HAN = high arousal negative.
[a] Interaction was not significant.

**c. Full results for ideal and actual P, N, LA, HA by cultural group**

For raw ideal affect, none of the interaction terms from the Cultural Group X Year of Data Collection model were significant. The interaction terms were *not* a significantly better fit for raw ideal P (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 4.00$, $p = .136$), LA (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 2.95$, $p = .228$), N (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 0.59$, $p = .745$), and HA (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 5.56$, $p = .062$). Slopes from the reduced model without the interaction terms indicated that raw ideal P ($b = 0.001$, 95% CI = [-0.007, 0.009], $z = 0.27$, $p = .790$), LA ($b = -0.006$, 95% CI = [-0.013, 0.001], $z = -1.65$, $p = .099$), and N ($b = -0.0001$, 95% CI = [-0.005, 0.005], $z = -0.04$, $p = .964$) did not significantly change over time for the three cultural groups. Slopes also indicated that raw ideal HA decreased ($b = -0.008$, 95% CI = [-0.016, -0.001], $z = -2.12$, $p = .034$) over time across the three cultural groups.

For raw actual affect, the model with the Cultural Group X Year of Data Collection interaction terms was a significantly better fit than the model without the interaction term for raw actual P (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 16.35$, $p < .001$) and N (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 17.64$, $p < .001$). As shown in the tables below, European Americans and East Asian Americans reported less positive and more negative actual affect over time, whereas East Asians showed no change in actual positive or negative affect over time.

However, the models with the interaction terms were <u>not</u> a significantly better fit for raw actual LA (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 2.67$, $p = .263$) and HA (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 1.11$, $p = .573$). Slopes from the reduced model without the interaction terms indicated that raw actual HA ($b = 0.004$, 95% CI = [-0.003, 0.010], $z = 1.18$, $p = .239$) did not significantly change over time for the three cultural groups. Slopes also indicated that raw actual LA increased ($b = 0.023$, 95% CI = [0.010, 0.037], $z = 3.40$, $p < .001$) over time across the three cultural groups.

**Table S12b**

*Associations between Year of Data Collection and Raw Ideal and Actual Affect by Cultural Group*

| | European American | | | | East Asian American | | | | East Asian | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Affect (Raw) | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* |
| Ideal Affect[+] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P[a] | -0.002 [-0.008, 0.004] | -0.64 | .523 | 7028 | -0.007 [-0.018, 0.004] | -1.23 | .220 | 1460 | 0.010 [-0.007, 0.027] | 1.13 | .259 | 4967 |
| LA[a] | 0.001 [-0.007, 0.009] | 0.28 | .780 | 6053 | -0.008 [-0.027, 0.010] | -0.86 | .391 | 1103 | -0.016 [-0.033, 0.001] | -1.90 | .058 | 4041 |
| N[a] | 0.0003 [-0.004, 0.004] | 0.15 | .882 | 7063 | 0.003 [-0.006, 0.012] | 0.58 | .559 | 1527 | -0.002 [-0.013, 0.009] | -0.33 | .741 | 4719 |
| HA[a] | -0.004 [-0.011, 0.003] | -1.07 | .283 | 7075 | -0.006 [-0.016, 0.003] | -1.28 | .200 | 1525 | -0.018 [-0.032, -0.005] | -2.68 | .007 | 4435 |
| Actual Affect | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | -0.025 [-0.032, -0.018] | -6.74 | < .001 | 7125 | -0.017 [-0.028, -0.006] | -3.07 | .002 | 1535 | -0.005 [-0.016, 0.005] | -1.06 | .291 | 5043 |
| LA[a] | 0.027 [0.012, 0.042] | 3.49 | < .001 | 6086 | 0.013 [-0.013, 0.039] | 0.96 | .338 | 1110 | 0.021 [0.004, 0.038] | 2.44 | .015 | 4053 |
| N | 0.024 [0.013, 0.034] | 4.59 | < .001 | 7095 | 0.014 [0.002, 0.027] | 2.34 | .019 | 1533 | -0.001 [-0.013, 0.012] | -0.12 | .901 | 4734 |
| HA[a] | 0.001 [-0.007, 0.009] | 0.25 | .802 | 7098 | 0.001 [-0.010, 0.012] | 0.17 | .866 | 1532 | 0.011 [-0.004, 0.025] | 1.40 | .160 | 4446 |

*Note*. Betas represent the slope for year of data collection for each cultural group, derived from the Cultural Group X Year of Data Collection model predicting raw ideal and actual affect. *b* = beta; CI = confidence interval; P = positive; LA = low arousal; N = negative; HA = high arousal.
[+] Controlling for raw actual affect.
[a] Interaction was not significant.

**d. Pairwise comparison table of difference in slopes between cultural groups for ideal and actual affect**

As illustrated below, we conducted pairwise comparisons of the slopes for pairs of cultural groups to determine which were statistically different from each other.

**Table S12c**

*Pairwise Comparisons of Difference in Slopes for Year of Data Collection Between Cultural Groups*

| | European American vs. East Asian American | | European American vs. East Asian | | East Asian American vs. East Asian | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Affect (Raw) | *z* | *p* | *z* | *p* | *z* | *p* |
| Ideal Affect[+] | | | | | | |
| HAP | -1.22 | .222 | 0.04 | .968 | 0.95 | .340 |
| P | -1.04 | .300 | 1.46 | .143 | 1.97 | .048 |
| LAP | -2.39 | .017 | -0.92 | .360 | 1.31 | .192 |
| LA | -0.79 | .432 | -1.59 | .112 | -1.00 | .318 |
| LAN | -0.15 | .877 | -0.48 | .630 | -0.36 | .715 |
| N | 0.55 | .582 | -0.40 | .689 | -0.75 | .456 |
| HAN | 0.19 | .853 | -0.14 | .888 | -0.27 | .790 |
| HA | -0.63 | .528 | -2.23 | .026 | -1.59 | .112 |
| Actual Affect | | | | | | |
| HAP | 0.49 | .627 | 3.40 | < .001 | 2.18 | .029 |
| P | 1.54 | .123 | 4.02 | < .001 | 2.00 | .045 |
| LAP | 1.74 | .082 | 4.94 | < .001 | 2.32 | .020 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA | -1.42 | .155 | -0.66 | .506 | 0.57 | .570 |
| LAN | -1.96 | .050 | -1.41 | .159 | -0.16 | .872 |
| N | -2.43 | .015 | -3.75 | < .001 | -2.18 | .029 |
| HAN | -3.40 | < .001 | -3.43 | < .001 | -1.17 | .241 |
| HA | -0.03 | .980 | 1.00 | .317 | 1.02 | .306 |

*Note.* HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.
[+] Controlling for raw actual affect

## Section 13: Additional Analyses for Year of Publication

We conducted similar analyses replacing Year of Data Collection with Year of Publication. The results were similar to those for year of data collection reported in the manuscript and Section 12

**a. Full results for ideal and actual affect for all octants by cultural group**

For raw ideal affect, the model with the Cultural Group X Year of Publication interaction term was a significantly better fit than the model without the interaction term for raw ideal HAP (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 12.02$, $p = .002$) and LAP (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 23.27$, $p < .001$). As shown in the table below, European Americans and East Asian Americans did not change in their ideal HAP over time, whereas East Asians showed increases in ideal HAP over time. European Americans and East Asian Americans showed marginally significant increases in ideal LAP over time, whereas East Asians did not.

However, the models with the interaction terms were <u>not</u> a significantly better fit for raw ideal P (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 2.14$, $p = .343$), LA (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 2.17$, $p = .337$), LAN (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 2.87$, $p = .238$), N (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 2.55$, $p = .280$), HAN (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 1.51$, $p = .470$), and HA (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 0.48$, $p = .785$). Slopes from the reduced model without the interaction terms indicated that raw ideal P ($b = -0.004$, 95% CI = [-0.012, 0.004], $z = -0.98$, $p = .328$), LA ($b = -0.003$, 95% CI = [-0.017, 0.011], $z = -0.44$, $p = .658$), LAN ($b = 0.007$, 95% CI = [-0.003, 0.017], $z = 1.39$, $p = .165$), N ($b = 0.004$, 95% CI = [-0.002, 0.009], $z = 1.28$, $p = .201$), HAN ($b = 0.002$, 95% CI = [-0.005, 0.009], $z = 0.59$, $p = .556$), and HA ($b = -0.002$, 95% CI = [-0.011, 0.007], $z = -0.44$, $p = .659$) all did not significantly change with publication year for the three cultural groups.

For raw actual affect, the model with the Cultural Group X Year of Publication interaction term was a significantly better fit than the model without the interaction term for raw actual HAP (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 10.90$, $p = .004$), P (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 31.48$, $p < .001$), LAN (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 8.25$, $p = .016$), N (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 6.36$, $p = .042$), and HAN (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 6.83$, $p = .033$). European Americans and East Asian Americans report

decreases in actual HAP and P over time, whereas East Asians show no change. European Americans report increases in actual LAN, N, and HAN, while East Asian Americans and East Asians show no change in actual LAN, N, or HAN over time.

However, the interaction terms were not a significantly better fit for raw actual LAP (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 1.53$, $p = .464$), LA (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 2.43$, $p = .297$), and HA (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 1.49$, $p = .476$). Slopes from the reduced model without the interaction terms indicated that raw actual LAP ($b = -0.008$, 95% CI = [-0.017, 0.002], $z = -1.56$, $p = .119$), LA ($b = 0.018$, 95% CI = [-0.009, 0.046], $z = 1.32$, $p = .188$), and HA ($b = 0.007$, 95% CI = [-0.001, 0.016], $z = 1.67$, $p = .095$) did not significantly change with publication year for the three cultural groups.

**Table S13a**

*Associations Between Year of Publication and Raw Ideal Affect by Cultural Group*

| | European American | | | | East Asian American | | | | East Asian | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal Affect (Raw)[+] | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* |
| HAP | 0.002 [-0.007, 0.012] | 0.50 | .618 | 4812 | -0.010 [-0.022, 0.002] | -1.61 | .108 | 1112 | 0.015 [0.0001, 0.029] | 1.98 | .048 | 3291 |
| P[a] | -0.004 [-0.012, 0.003] | -1.15 | .250 | 4953 | -0.011 [-0.022, 0.001] | -1.75 | .080 | 1143 | 0.0004 [-0.016, 0.017] | 0.05 | .964 | 3542 |
| LAP | 0.013 [-0.000001, 0.025] | 1.96 | .050 | 4921 | -0.015 [-0.031, 0.001] | -1.89 | .059 | 1208 | -0.003 [-0.020, 0.014] | -0.32 | .750 | 3197 |
| LA[a] | -0.006 [-0.019, 0.007] | -0.95 | .344 | 4208 | 0.006 [-0.015, 0.026] | 0.53 | .597 | 785 | -0.001 [-0.024, 0.023] | -0.05 | .961 | 2614 |
| LAN[a] | 0.004 [-0.005, 0.013] | 0.88 | .380 | 4981 | 0.016 [-0.002, 0.033] | 1.76 | .079 | 1208 | 0.010 [-0.009, 0.029] | 1.01 | .315 | 3303 |
| N[a] | 0.002 [-0.004, 0.007] | 0.60 | .549 | 4992 | 0.008 [-0.002, 0.018] | 1.55 | .120 | 1210 | 0.006 [-0.004, 0.017] | 1.14 | .254 | 3294 |
| HAN[a] | 0.002 [-0.005, 0.009] | 0.51 | .610 | 5040 | 0.007 [-0.004, 0.018] | 1.20 | .230 | 1210 | -0.0004 [-0.010, 0.009] | -0.07 | .942 | 3509 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HA[a] | -0.001 [-0.011, 0.010] | -0.10 | .917 | 4999 | -0.004 [-0.015, 0.006] | -0.76 | .445 | 1211 | -0.005 [-0.023, 0.014] | -0.50 | .617 | 3001 |

*Note.* Betas represent the slope for year of publication for each cultural group, derived from the Cultural Group X Year of Publication model predicting raw ideal affect. *b* = beta; CI = confidence interval; HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.
[+] Controlling for raw actual affect.
[a] Interaction was not significant.

**Table S13b**

*Associations Between Year of Publication and Raw Actual Affect by Cultural Group*

| | European American | | | | East Asian American | | | | East Asian | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Actual Affect (Raw) | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* |
| HAP | -0.016 [-0.029, -0.004] | -2.55 | .011 | 4841 | -0.016 [-0.032, 0.0003] | -1.92 | .054 | 1116 | 0.003 [-0.010, 0.015] | 0.39 | .696 | 3306 |
| P | -0.025 [-0.032, -0.017] | -6.47 | < .001 | 5042 | -0.017 [-0.030, -0.005] | -2.70 | .007 | 1215 | 0.001 [-0.010, 0.012] | 0.18 | .858 | 3616 |
| LAP[a] | -0.010 [-0.021, 0.001] | -1.86 | .063 | 4942 | -0.008 [-0.021, 0.005] | -1.27 | .206 | 1214 | -0.0001 [-0.014, 0.014] | -0.02 | .987 | 3206 |
| LA[a] | 0.019 [-0.009, 0.048] | 1.32 | .188 | 4236 | 0.004 [-0.034, 0.042] | 0.20 | .844 | 791 | 0.023 [-0.010, 0.057] | 1.36 | .173 | 2624 |
| LAN | 0.021 [0.005, 0.038] | 2.54 | .011 | 5009 | 0.004 [-0.015, 0.023] | 0.42 | .672 | 1215 | 0.005 [-0.014, 0.023] | 0.49 | .627 | 3314 |
| N | 0.015 [0.001, 0.028] | 2.13 | .033 | 5016 | 0.004 [-0.009, 0.018] | 0.62 | .533 | 1214 | -0.00003 [-0.016, 0.016] | -0.004 | .997 | 3305 |
| HAN | 0.013 [-0.001, 0.026] | 1.86 | .063 | 5062 | 0.002 [-0.013, 0.017] | 0.26 | .794 | 1214 | 0.006 [-0.009, 0.022] | 0.79 | .428 | 3524 |
| HA[a] | 0.006 [-0.004, 0.015] | 1.20 | .230 | 5014 | 0.002 [-0.011, 0.016] | 0.37 | .713 | 1215 | 0.014 [-0.0004, 0.029] | 1.91 | .056 | 3012 |

*Note*. Betas represent the slope for year of publication for each cultural group, derived from the Cultural Group X Year of Publication model predicting raw actual affect. *b* = beta; CI = confidence interval; HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.
[a] Interaction was not significant.

**b. Pairwise comparison table of difference in slopes between cultural groups for ideal and actual affect**

As illustrated below, we conducted pairwise comparisons of the slopes for pairs of cultural groups to determine which were statistically different from each other.

**Table S13c**

*Pairwise Comparisons of Differences in Slopes for Year of Publication Between Cultural Groups*

| | European American vs. East Asian American | | European American vs. East Asian | | East Asian American vs. East Asian | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Affect (Raw) | *z* | *p* | *z* | *p* | *z* | *p* |
| Ideal Affect[+] | | | | | | |
| HAP | -2.10 | .036 | 1.84 | .066 | 3.43 | < .001 |
| P | -1.18 | .240 | 0.58 | .562 | 1.26 | .209 |
| LAP | -4.52 | < .001 | -2.04 | .042 | 1.32 | .185 |
| LA | 1.30 | .193 | 0.51 | .612 | -0.83 | .407 |
| LAN | 1.63 | .102 | 0.62 | .536 | -0.51 | .610 |
| N | 1.39 | .164 | 0.91 | .363 | -0.29 | .768 |
| HAN | 0.97 | .334 | -0.45 | .656 | -1.19 | .234 |
| HA | -0.68 | .496 | -0.41 | .683 | -0.07 | .946 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Actual Affect | | | | | | |
| HAP | 0.09 | .932 | 3.21 | .001 | 2.33 | .020 |
| P | 1.39 | .166 | 5.60 | < .001 | 3.02 | .002 |
| LAP | 0.33 | .741 | 1.24 | .215 | 0.97 | .330 |
| LA | -1.38 | .166 | 0.27 | .787 | 1.21 | .226 |
| LAN | -2.65 | .008 | -1.72 | .086 | 0.05 | .962 |
| N | -2.22 | .026 | -1.85 | .064 | -0.57 | .572 |
| HAN | -2.46 | .014 | -1.06 | .287 | 0.65 | .519 |
| HA | -0.59 | .554 | 1.09 | .277 | 1.21 | .228 |

*Note.* HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.
[+] Controlling for raw actual affect.

## Section 14: Additional Analyses for Subjective SES

In the main manuscript, we focus on the associations between subjective SES and ideal affect, but we also conducted analyses on the associations between subjective SES and actual affect, which have been examined in previous research. Below we briefly review previous findings, and then describe the results of our analyses, which were largely similar with previous findings.

### a. Previous literature

Significant research has examined links between subjective SES and people's actual affect: people who are higher in SES experience more positive (Chiang et al., 2015; Gong et al., 2012; Niu et al., 2021, Diener et al., 2013) and less negative affect (Adler et al., 2000; Gallo & Matthews, 2003; Hao et al., 2022; Niu et al., 2021; Operario et al., 2004). While most of this research has focused on European Americans, studies have found similar associations for other racial and ethnic groups in the United States, including but not limited to African Americans and Asian Americans, as well as for East Asian groups (Gong et al., 2012; Lim et al., 2020, Kendzor et al., 2008). In the present meta-analysis, we predicted that we would see similar patterns for actual negative and positive affect in our sample, with the possibility of some variation by arousal, which we report in detail below.

### b. Full results for actual HAP, LAP, LAN, HAN by cultural group

We predicted that higher subjective SES would be associated with more actual positive affect and less negative affect across cultural groups. Analyses revealed that the model with the Cultural Group X SES interaction term was *not* a significantly better fit than the model without the interaction term for raw actual HAP, raw actual LAP, or raw actual LAN (actual HAP: Wald $\chi^2(2) = 3.34$, $p = .188$; actual LAP: Wald $\chi^2(2) = 3.42$, $p = .181$; actual LAN: Wald $\chi^2(2) = 5.56$, $p = .062$). Consistent with previous findings, across cultural groups, higher SES was associated with greater raw actual HAP (slope from reduced model without interaction terms: $b = 0.101$, 95% CI = [0.073, 0.128], $z = 7.12$, $p < .001$), greater raw actual LAP (slope from reduced model without interaction terms: $b = 0.074$, 95% CI = [0.045, 0.103], $z = 4.95$, $p < .001$), and lesser raw actual LAN (slope from reduced model without interaction terms: $b = -0.052$, 95% CI = [-0.079, -0.025], $z = -3.81$, $p < .001$).

For raw actual HAN, the model with the Cultural Group X SES interaction terms was significant (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 10.83$, $p = .004$). Further examination of the slopes (as shown in the table below) indicated that for European Americans, greater SES was associated with lesser raw actual HAN, but there was no such association for East Asian Americans or East Asians.

**Table S14a**

*Associations Between Subjective SES and Raw Actual Affect by Cultural Group*

| | European American | | | | East Asian American | | | | East Asian | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Actual Affect (Raw) | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* | *b* [95% CI] | *Z* | *p* | *n* | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* |
| HAP[a] | 0.116 [0.087, 0.146] | 7.77 | < .001 | 2246 | 0.096 [-0.168, 0.359] | 0.71 | .477 | 269 | 0.074 [0.037, 0.111] | 3.89 | < .001 | 1669 |
| LAP[a] | 0.091 [0.055, 0.126] | 4.97 | < .001 | 2341 | 0.102 [-0.032, 0.236] | 1.49 | .136 | 363 | 0.038 [-0.009, 0.085] | 1.59 | .113 | 1666 |
| LAN[a] | -0.084 [-0.117, -0.051] | -5.01 | < .001 | 2339 | -0.014 [-0.209, 0.181] | -0.14 | .885 | 362 | -0.002 [-0.062, 0.059] | -0.05 | .960 | 1669 |
| HAN | -0.059 [-0.082, -0.036] | -5.09 | < .001 | 2345 | 0.037 [-0.106, 0.180] | 0.51 | .613 | 363 | 0.006 [-0.030, 0.041] | 0.32 | .747 | 1668 |

*Note.* Betas represent the slope for SES for each cultural group, derived from the Cultural Group X SES model predicting raw actual affect. *b* = beta; CI = confidence interval; HAP = high arousal positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LAN = low arousal negative; HAN = high arousal negative.
[a] Interaction was not significant.

c. **Full results for ideal HAP, LAP, LAN, HAN by cultural group**

As reported in the manuscript, analyses revealed that the model with the Cultural Group X SES interaction terms was *not* a significantly better fit than the model without the interaction terms for ideal HAP, ideal LAP, ideal LAN, or ideal HAN. For completion purposes only, we provide the analyses by cultural group below.

**Table S14b**

*Associations Between Subjective SES and Raw Ideal Affect by Cultural Group*

| | European American | | | | East Asian American | | | | East Asian | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal Affect (Raw) | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* |
| HAP[a] | -0.012 [-0.045, 0.022] | -0.68 | .495 | 2238 | 0.044 [-0.138, 0.226] | 0.47 | .638 | 268 | 0.011 [-0.028, 0.050] | 0.56 | .577 | 1667 |
| LAP[a] | -0.044 [-0.082, -0.007] | -2.30 | .021 | 2331 | -0.042 [-0.076, -0.009] | -2.51 | .012 | 362 | -0.022 [-0.051, 0.006] | -1.54 | .124 | 1660 |
| LAN[a] | -0.002 [-0.031, 0.027] | -0.15 | .877 | 2331 | 0.007 [-0.025, 0.039] | 0.41 | .682 | 361 | 0.065 [0.010, 0.120] | 2.31 | .021 | 1667 |
| HAN[a] | 0.031 [0.012, 0.050] | 3.20 | .001 | 2338 | 0.014 [-0.025, 0.053] | 0.69 | .488 | 363 | 0.015 [-0.015, 0.045] | 1.00 | .318 | 1665 |

*Note.* Betas represent the slope for SES for each cultural group, derived from the Culture X SES model predicting raw ideal affect, controlling for raw actual affect. *b* = beta; CI = confidence interval; HAP = high arousal positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LAN = low arousal negative; HAN = high arousal negative.
[a] Interaction was not significant.

**d. Full results for ideal and actual P, LA, N, and HA by cultural group**

For raw ideal affect, the model with the Cultural Group X SES interaction term was a significantly better fit than the model without the interaction for raw ideal P (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 11.37$, $p = .003$) and N (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 9.02$, $p = .011$). For European Americans, higher SES was associated with lower raw ideal P and higher raw ideal N. For East Asian Americans, there was no association between SES and raw ideal P, but higher SES was associated with higher raw ideal N. For East Asians, higher SES was associated with higher raw ideal P but not raw ideal N.

However, the model with the interaction term was *not* a significantly better fit for raw ideal LA (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 0.18$, $p = .912$) and HA (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 5.55$, $p = .062$). Slopes from the reduced model without the interaction terms indicated that raw ideal HA ($b = 0.004$, 95% CI = [-

0.012, 0.020], $z$ = 0.48, $p$ = .630) was not associated with SES across the three cultural groups. Slopes also indicated that higher SES was associated with higher raw ideal LA ($b$ = 0.025, 95% CI = [0.002, 0.048], $z$ = 2.15, $p$ = .031) across the three cultural groups.

For raw actual affect, the model with the Cultural Group X SES interaction term was a significantly better fit than the model without the interaction term for raw actual N (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 24.95$, $p < .001$). For European Americans, higher SES was associated with less actual N, but this relationship did not hold for the other two cultural groups.

However, the models with the interaction terms were not a significantly better fit for raw actual P (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 1.25$, $p$ = .535), LA (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 2.64$, $p$ = .267), and HA (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 0.21$, $p$ = .898). Slopes from the reduced model without the interaction terms indicated that higher SES was associated with greater raw actual P ($b$ = 0.116, 95% CI = [0.079, 0.153], $z$ = 6.17, $p < .001$) and HA ($b$ = 0.051, 95% CI = [0.029, 0.073], $z$ = 4.58, $p < .001$), and lesser raw actual LA ($b$ = -0.052, 95% CI = [-0.080, -0.024], $z$ = -3.69, $p < .001$) across the three cultural groups.

**Table S14c**

*Associations Between Subjective SES and Raw Ideal and Actual Affect by Cultural Group*

| | European American | | | | East Asian American | | | | East Asian | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Affect (Raw) | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* |
| Ideal Affect[+] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | -0.035 [-0.069, -0.002] | -2.06 | .040 | 2338 | -0.018 [-0.050, 0.013] | -1.13 | .257 | 362 | 0.039 [0.005, 0.072] | 2.27 | .023 | 1658 |
| LA[a] | 0.025 [-0.012, 0.062] | 1.32 | .185 | 1986 | -0.009 [-0.166, 0.148] | -0.11 | .909 | 103 | 0.027 [-0.032, 0.086] | 0.89 | .372 | 1360 |
| N | 0.037 [0.011, 0.063] | 2.83 | .005 | 2337 | 0.050 [-0.003, 0.103] | 1.85 | .065 | 363 | -0.012 [-0.035, 0.011] | -1.03 | .301 | 1661 |
| HA[a] | -0.002 [-0.028, 0.024] | -0.17 | .863 | 2339 | -0.055 [-0.119, 0.008] | -1.72 | .086 | 363 | 0.027 [-0.002, 0.057] | 1.82 | .068 | 1668 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Actual Affect | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P[a] | 0.124 [0.081, 0.167] | 5.69 | < .001 | 2345 | 0.101 [-0.134, 0.336] | 0.84 | .400 | 363 | 0.105 [0.068, 0.141] | 5.58 | < .001 | 1662 |
| LA[a] | -0.074 [-0.118, -0.031] | -3.35 | < .001 | 1990 | 0.095 [-0.241, 0.431] | 0.56 | .578 | 103 | -0.022 [-0.074, 0.030] | -0.83 | .408 | 1363 |
| N | -0.110 [-0.139, -0.080] | -7.31 | < .001 | 2343 | -0.008 [-0.281, 0.266] | -0.06 | .956 | 363 | -0.020 [-0.058, 0.018] | -1.03 | .305 | 1665 |
| HA[a] | 0.055 [0.028, 0.082] | 3.99 | < .001 | 2346 | 0.029 [-0.118, 0.176] | 0.38 | .701 | 363 | 0.048 [0.003, 0.094] | 2.08 | .037 | 1669 |

*Note.* Betas represent the slope for SES for each cultural group, derived from the Cultural Group X SES model predicting raw ideal and actual affect. *b* = beta; CI = confidence interval; HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.
[+] Controlling for raw actual affect.
[a] Interaction was not significant.

e. **Pairwise comparison table of difference in slopes between cultural groups for ideal and actual affect**

As illustrated below, we conducted pairwise comparisons of the slopes for pairs of cultural groups to determine which were statistically different from each other.

**Table S14d**

*Pairwise Comparisons of Differences in Slopes for Subjective SES Between Cultural Groups*

| | European American vs. East Asian American | | European American vs. East Asian | | East Asian American vs. East Asian | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Affect (Raw) | *z* | *p* | *z* | *p* | *z* | *p* |
| Ideal Affect[+] | | | | | | |
| HAP | 0.57 | .566 | 0.82 | .412 | -0.32 | .746 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P | 0.67 | .502 | 3.29 | < .001 | 2.16 | .031 |
| LAP | 0.07 | .943 | 0.95 | .340 | 0.95 | .341 |
| LA | -0.42 | .674 | 0.05 | .962 | 0.41 | .680 |
| LAN | 0.37 | .709 | 1.77 | .076 | 1.74 | .082 |
| N | 0.53 | .599 | -2.97 | .003 | -2.08 | .037 |
| HAN | -0.81 | .419 | -0.86 | .392 | 0.06 | .954 |
| HA | -1.73 | .084 | 1.31 | .190 | 2.35 | .019 |
| Actual Affect | | | | | | |
| HAP | -0.16 | .875 | -1.82 | .068 | -0.16 | .871 |
| P | -0.19 | .849 | -1.12 | .265 | 0.03 | .976 |
| LAP | 0.17 | .861 | -1.85 | .065 | -0.86 | .390 |
| LA | 0.98 | .329 | 1.31 | .190 | -0.66 | .510 |
| LAN | 0.69 | .488 | 2.31 | .021 | 0.12 | .901 |
| N | 0.73 | .468 | 4.89 | < .001 | -0.08 | .933 |
| HAN | 1.32 | .188 | 3.13 | .002 | -0.42 | .672 |
| HA | -0.36 | .722 | -0.22 | .824 | 0.23 | .814 |

*Note.* HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.
[+] Controlling for raw actual affect.

## Section 15: Additional Analyses for Age

In the main manuscript, we focus on the associations between age and ideal affect, but we also conducted analyses on the associations between age and actual affect, which have been examined in previous research. Below we briefly review previous findings, and then describe the results of our analyses, which were largely similar with previous findings.

### a. Previous literature

Previous findings suggest that older adults experience more LAP, similar levels of actual HAP, and less actual HAN and LAN than younger adults (Carstensen et al., 2000; Charles et al., 2001; Mroczek & Kolarz, 1992; Scheibe et al., 2013). These findings have been replicated in Chinese American and Hong Kong Chinese samples as well (e.g., Tsai et al., 2018). We predicted similar patterns here, which are reported in greater detail below.

### b. Full results for actual HAP, LAP, LAN, HAN by cultural group

For actual affect, we predicted that across cultural groups, older adults would report more actual LAP and less actual HAN and LAN than younger adults, with no differences in actual HAP. The model with the Culture X Age interaction term was *not* a significantly better fit for raw actual HAP (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 1.4$, $p = .496$) or raw actual LAP (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 3.21$, $p = .201$). As predicted, raw actual HAP did not significantly change with age across cultural groups (slope from collapsed model without interaction terms: $b = -0.002$, 95% CI = [-0.005, 0.0003], $z = -1.75$, $p = .081$) while raw actual LAP increased with age across cultural groups (slope from collapsed model without interaction terms: $b = 0.008$, 95% CI = [0.006, 0.010], $z = 6.68$, $p < .001$). However, the model with the interaction term was a better fit for raw actual LAN (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 19.41$, $p < .001$) and actual HAN (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 9.96$, $p = .007$). Importantly, as shown in the table below, for all three cultural groups, increased age was associated with lesser raw actual LAN and HAN; however, the magnitude of the association differed for each cultural group.

**Table S15a**

*Associations Between Age and Raw Actual Affect by Cultural Group*

| | European American | | | | East Asian American | | | | East Asian | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Actual Affect (Raw) | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* |
| HAP[a] | -0.004 [-0.008, -0.0002] | -2.06 | .040 | 6472 | -0.004 [-0.012, 0.003] | -1.10 | .272 | 1373 | 0.0001 [-0.006, 0.006] | 0.04 | .968 | 4644 |
| LAP[a] | 0.009 [0.007, 0.012] | 7.16 | < .001 | 6795 | 0.009 [0.003, 0.014] | 3.21 | .001 | 1477 | 0.006 [0.002, 0.009] | 3.35 | < .001 | 4544 |
| LAN | -0.014 [-0.017, -0.010] | -7.54 | < .001 | 6869 | -0.021 [-0.024, -0.017] | -11.30 | < .001 | 1478 | -0.011 [-0.014, -0.008] | -7.18 | < .001 | 4655 |
| HAN | -0.007 [-0.009, -0.004] | -5.26 | < .001 | 6928 | -0.010 [-0.012, -0.007] | -7.71 | < .001 | 1478 | -0.004 [-0.006, -0.003] | -4.87 | < .001 | 4861 |

*Note.* Betas represent the slope for age for each cultural group, derived from the Cultural Group X Age model predicting raw actual affect. *b* = beta; CI = confidence interval; HAP = high arousal positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LAN = low arousal negative; HAN = high arousal negative.
[a] Interaction was not significant.

**c. Full results for ideal and actual P, LA, N, HA by cultural group**

For raw ideal affect, the model with the Cultural Group X Age interaction term was a significantly better fit than the model without the interaction term for raw ideal N (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 16.20$, $p < .001$) and HA (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 7.96$, $p = .019$). For European Americans and East Asian Americans, ideal N increased with age, but there was no significant association with age for East Asians. For European Americans, ideal HA increased with age, but for East Asian Americans and East Asians, ideal HA decreased with age.

However, the models with the interaction terms were *not* a significantly better fit for raw ideal P (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 2.79$, $p = .248$) and LA (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 4.54$, $p = .104$). Slopes from the reduced model without the interaction terms indicated that raw ideal LA increased ($b = 0.002$, 95%

CI = [0.0003, 0.005], $z$ = 2.20, $p$ = .028) and raw ideal P decreased ($b$ = -0.005, 95% CI = [-0.007, -0.003], $z$ = -5.12, $p$ < .001) with age across the three cultural groups.

For raw actual affect, the model with the Cultural Group X Age interaction term was a significantly better fit than the model without the interaction term for raw actual P (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 7.38$, $p$ = .025), LA (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 7.62$, $p$ = .022), N (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 6.32$, $p$ = .042), and HA (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 7.97$, $p$ = .019). As shown in the tables below, for European Americans and East Asian Americans, age was not associated with actual P, but it was positively associated with actual P for East Asians. Across cultural groups, age was associated with decreases in actual LA and actual N, but this was a stronger association for East Asian Americans than European Americans. Finally, age was negatively associated with actual HA for East Asian Americans, but there was no significant association for European Americans or East Asians.

**Table S15b**

*Associations between Age and Raw Ideal and Actual Affect by Cultural Group*

| | European American | | | | East Asian American | | | | East Asian | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Affect (Raw) | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* |
| Ideal Affect[+] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P[a] | -0.004 [-0.006, -0.002] | -3.68 | < .001 | 6802 | -0.010 [-0.018, -0.003] | -2.61 | .009 | 1404 | -0.005 [-0.007, -0.003] | -4.62 | < .001 | 4876 |
| LA[a] | 0.003 [0.001, 0.006] | 2.51 | .012 | 5850 | 0.005 [0.003, 0.007] | 4.62 | < .001 | 1054 | 0.001 [-0.002, 0.004] | 0.46 | .647 | 3952 |
| N | 0.003 [0.002, 0.005] | 4.77 | < .001 | 6851 | 0.007 [0.003, 0.011] | 3.26 | .001 | 1471 | -0.0001 [-0.002, 0.001] | -0.16 | .874 | 4628 |
| HA | 0.0003 [-0.002, 0.003] | 0.23 | .820 | 6860 | -0.006 [-0.013, 0.0005] | -1.83 | .068 | 1470 | -0.006 [-0.011, -0.001] | -2.36 | .018 | 4343 |
| Actual Affect | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | 0.001 [-0.001, 0.004] | 1.10 | .273 | 6897 | 0.004 [-0.001, 0.010] | 1.59 | .111 | 1479 | 0.007 [0.004, 0.011] | 4.12 | < .001 | 4952 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA | -0.004 [-0.007, -0.001] | -2.77 | .006 | 5875 | -0.010 [-0.015, -0.006] | -4.36 | < .001 | 1060 | -0.008 [-0.012, -0.004] | -3.88 | < .001 | 3964 |
| N | -0.007 [-0.009, -0.004] | -5.34 | < .001 | 6874 | -0.010 [-0.012, -0.008] | -10.85 | < .001 | 1477 | -0.008 [-0.010, -0.006] | -7.19 | < .001 | 4643 |
| HA | 0.001 [-0.002, 0.003] | 0.43 | .665 | 6882 | -0.004 [-0.006, -0.001] | -2.77 | .006 | 1476 | -0.004 [-0.011, 0.003] | -1.07 | .285 | 4354 |

*Note.* Betas represent the slope for age for each cultural group, derived from the Culture X Age model predicting raw ideal and actual affect. *b* = beta; CI = confidence interval; P = positive; LA = low arousal; N = negative; HA = high arousal.
[+] Controlling for raw actual affect.
[a] Interaction was not significant.

d. **Pairwise comparison table of difference in slopes between cultural groups for ideal and actual affect**

As illustrated below, we conducted pairwise comparisons of the slopes for pairs of cultural groups to determine which were statistically different from each other.

**Table S15c**

*Pairwise Comparisons of Differences in Slopes for Age between Cultural Groups*

| | European American vs. East Asian American | | European American vs. East Asian | | East Asian American vs. East Asian | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Affect (Raw) | *z* | *p* | *z* | *p* | *z* | *p* |
| Ideal Affect[+] | | | | | | |
| HAP | -2.11 | .035 | 0.02 | .987 | 2.30 | .021 |
| P | -1.60 | .109 | -0.76 | .446 | 1.29 | .195 |
| LAP | -2.73 | .006 | -1.96 | .050 | 1.67 | .094 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA | 1.25 | .212 | -1.14 | .254 | -2.02 | .044 |
| LAN | 2.75 | .006 | 0.07 | .943 | -1.58 | .114 |
| N | 1.63 | .103 | -3.76 | < .001 | -3.01 | .003 |
| HAN | 2.50 | .012 | -1.27 | .205 | -2.80 | .005 |
| HA | -2.06 | .039 | -2.18 | .029 | 0.13 | .900 |
| Actual Affect | | | | | | |
| HAP | -0.06 | .950 | 1.18 | .238 | 0.86 | .388 |
| P | 1.03 | .303 | 2.65 | .008 | 0.85 | .395 |
| LAP | -0.22 | .824 | -1.72 | .086 | -1.00 | .319 |
| LA | -2.71 | .007 | -1.38 | .166 | 0.91 | .365 |
| LAN | -3.60 | < .001 | 1.28 | .199 | 3.98 | < .001 |
| N | -2.41 | .016 | -0.79 | .432 | 1.64 | .102 |
| HAN | -2.32 | .020 | 1.28 | .200 | 2.96 | .003 |
| HA | -2.79 | .005 | -1.11 | .267 | 0.01 | .993 |

*Note.* HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.
[+] Controlling for raw actual affect.

## Section 16: Additional Analyses for Gender

In the main manuscript, we focus on the associations between gender and ideal affect, but we also conducted analyses on the associations between gender and actual affect, which have been examined in previous research. Below we briefly review previous findings, and then describe the results of our analyses, which were largely similar to previous findings.

### a. Previous literature

Previous studies find that females experience more negative affect than males do (Carmel, 2019; Schenk et al., 2018; Simon & Nath, 2004). These trends have been observed across cultures, with females in East Asia and several other cultures also reporting greater actual negative affect than males (Hori & Kamo, 2018; Helliwell et al., 2015). The findings for actual positive affect are more mixed: while most studies have reported no significant gender differences in actual positive affect (Burns & Machin, 2010; Flynn & Macleod, 2015; Schenk et al., 2018), some report that females experience more positive affect than males (Lu et al., 1997), while others find the opposite (Simon & Nath, 2004). We predicted that we would find similar patterns in actual negative affect, with the possibility of variation by arousal. We were agnostic about gender differences in actual positive affect given the mixed nature of previous findings.

### b. Full results for actual HAP, LAP, LAN, HAN by cultural group

We predicted that across cultures, females would experience more negative affect than males. Analyses revealed that the model with the interaction term was not significant for ipsatized actual HAP (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 3.25$, $p = .197$) or actual LAN (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 4.12$, $p = .128$). Across cultural groups, there were no gender differences in ipsatized actual HAP (slope from collapsed model without interaction terms: $b = -0.013$, 95% CI = [-0.034, 0.007], $z = -1.28$, $p = .201$), but as predicted, females reported more ipsatized actual LAN than males (slope from collapsed model without interaction terms: $b = -0.111$, 95% CI = [-0.146, -0.076], $z = -6.19$, $p < .001$). The model with the interaction term was a significantly better fit than the model without the interaction term for ipsatized actual LAP (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 41.82$, $p < .001$) and actual HAN (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 30.27$, $p < .001$). As shown in the table below, across cultural groups, males reported greater actual LAP than females, although the magnitude of this difference varied by cultural group. Males also reported lesser HAN than females among European Americans and East Asian Americans, but

there was no difference for East Asians. Thus, as predicted, females reported greater LAN than males across cultural groups, but greater HAN than males only among European Americans and East Asian Americans.

**Table S16a**

*Associations between Gender and Ipsatized Actual Affect by Cultural Group*

| Actual Affect (Ipsatized) | European American | | | | East Asian American | | | | East Asian | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* |
| HAP[a] | -0.025 [-0.055, 0.005] | -1.66 | .098 | 6440 | 0.037 [-0.022, 0.096] | 1.23 | .218 | 1328 | -0.012 [-0.048, 0.024] | -0.66 | .511 | 4669 |
| LAP | 0.215 [0.162, 0.268] | 7.98 | < .001 | 6606 | 0.170 [0.106, 0.235] | 5.17 | < .001 | 1339 | 0.051 [0.022, 0.081] | 3.40 | < .001 | 4570 |
| LAN[a] | -0.132 [-0.184, -0.080] | -4.95 | < .001 | 6756 | -0.147 [-0.215, -0.080] | -4.28 | < .001 | 1339 | -0.072 [-0.123, -0.021] | -2.76 | .006 | 4708 |
| HAN | -0.111 [-0.149, -0.073] | -5.79 | < .001 | 6758 | -0.125 [-0.179, -0.071] | -4.53 | < .001 | 1340 | 0.006 [-0.024, 0.037] | 0.41 | .684 | 4706 |

*Note.* Betas represent the difference score between genders (males minus females) for each cultural group, derived from the Cultural Group X Gender model predicting ipsatized actual affect. *b* = beta; CI = confidence interval; HAP = high arousal positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LAN = low arousal negative; HAN = high arousal negative.
[a] Interaction was not significant.

**c. Full results for ideal and actual P, LA, N, HA by cultural group**

For ipsatized ideal affect, the model with the Cultural Group X Gender interaction term was *not* a significantly better fit than the model without the interaction termfor ipsatized ideal P (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 0.94$, $p = .626$), LA (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 3.92$, $p = .141$), N (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 0.55$, $p = .758$), and HA (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 0.20$, $p = .903$). Slopes from the reduced model without the interaction terms indicated that females ideally wanted to feel

more P than males ($b$ = -0.099, 95% CI = [-0.127, -0.070], $z$ = -6.76, $p$ < .001), and males ideally wanted to feel more LA ($b$ = 0.062, 95% CI = [0.045, 0.079], $z$ = 7.15, $p$ < .001), N ($b$ = 0.025, 95% CI = [0.002, 0.049], $z$ = 2.11, $p$ = .035), and HA ($b$ = 0.028, 95% CI = [0.007, 0.048], $z$ = 2.59, $p$ = .010) than females.

For ipsatized actual affect, the model with the Cultural Group X Gender interaction term was a significantly better fit than the model without the interaction term for ipsatized actual P (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 13.53$, $p$ = .001) and N (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 24.60$, $p$ < .001). For European Americans and East Asians, females felt more P than males, but there was no gender difference for East Asian Americans. For European Americans and East Asian Americans, females felt more N than males, but there was no significant difference for East Asians.

However, the models with the interaction terms were <u>not</u> a significantly better fit for ipsatized actual LA (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 2.94$, $p$ = .230) and HA (Wald $\chi^2(2) = 4.36$, $p$ = .113). Slopes from the reduced model without the interaction terms indicated that males reported feeling more LA ($b$ = 0.042, 95% CI = [0.018, 0.065], $z$ = 3.45, $p$ < .001) and HA ($b$ = 0.041, 95% CI = [0.012, 0.070], $z$ = 2.74, $p$ = .006) than females.

**Table S16b**

*Associations between Gender and Ipsatized Ideal and Actual Affect by Cultural Group*

| | European American | | | | East Asian American | | | | East Asian | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Affect (Ipsatized) | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* | *b* [95% CI] | *z* | *p* | *n* |
| Ideal Affect[+] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P[a] | -0.111 [-0.141, -0.080] | -7.06 | < .001 | 6608 | -0.094 [-0.124, -0.065] | -6.24 | < .001 | 1266 | -0.083 [-0.141, -0.026] | -2.84 | .005 | 4608 |
| LA[a] | 0.066 [0.039, 0.093] | 4.82 | < .001 | 5831 | 0.031 [0.003, 0.059] | 2.20 | .028 | 1005 | 0.063 [0.024, 0.102] | 3.14 | .002 | 3998 |
| N[a] | 0.030 [0.006, 0.054] | 2.44 | .015 | 6716 | 0.016 [-0.013, 0.044] | 1.08 | .281 | 1329 | 0.022 [-0.029, 0.073] | 0.84 | .402 | 4672 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HA[a] | 0.025 [-0.004, 0.053] | 1.69 | .091 | 6729 | 0.038 [-0.008, 0.083] | 1.61 | .107 | 1328 | 0.029 [-0.012, 0.070] | 1.39 | .165 | 4388 |
| Actual Affect | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | -0.109 [-0.144, -0.075] | -6.18 | < .001 | 6730 | 0.005 [-0.057, 0.068] | 0.17 | .864 | 1341 | -0.124 [-0.172, -0.076] | -5.03 | < .001 | 4694 |
| LA[a] | 0.061 [0.030, 0.093] | 3.82 | < .001 | 5874 | -0.021 [-0.126, 0.085] | -0.38 | .701 | 1009 | 0.029 [-0.020, 0.078] | 1.16 | .245 | 4020 |
| N | -0.080 [-0.114, -0.046] | -4.65 | < .001 | 6762 | -0.160 [-0.230, -0.090] | -4.47 | < .001 | 1338 | 0.032 [-0.013, 0.077] | 1.39 | .164 | 4696 |
| HA[a] | 0.052 [0.015, 0.090] | 2.75 | .006 | 6768 | 0.078 [-0.001, 0.157] | 1.94 | .052 | 1336 | 0.012 [-0.028, 0.052] | 0.57 | .569 | 4409 |

*Note.* Betas represent the difference score between genders (males minus females) for each cultural group, derived from the Cultural Group X Gender model predicting ipsatized ideal and actual affect. *b* = beta; CI = confidence interval; P = positive; LA = low arousal; N = negative; HA = high arousal.
[+] Controlling for ipsatized actual affect.
[a] Interaction was not significant.

**d. Pairwise comparison table of difference in slopes between cultural groups for ideal and actual affect**

As illustrated below, we conducted pairwise comparisons of the slopes for pairs of cultural groups to determine which were statistically different from each other.

**Table S16c**

*Pairwise Comparisons of Differences in Slopes for Gender (Male Minus Female) Between Cultural Groups*

| | European American vs. East Asian American | | European American vs. East Asian | | East Asian American vs. East Asian | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Affect (Ipsatized) | *z* | *p* | *z* | *p* | *z* | *p* |
| Ideal Affect[+] | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HAP | 2.62 | .009 | -0.93 | .350 | -3.26 | .001 |
| P | 0.75 | .456 | 0.84 | .403 | 0.34 | .731 |
| LAP | -0.95 | .340 | -0.05 | .956 | 0.60 | .550 |
| LA | -1.80 | .072 | -0.13 | .899 | 1.23 | .217 |
| LAN | -0.18 | .859 | 1.41 | .160 | 1.46 | .145 |
| N | -0.74 | .458 | -0.28 | .780 | 0.21 | .834 |
| HAN | 0.49 | .627 | 0.09 | .930 | -0.30 | .764 |
| HA | 0.45 | .651 | 0.16 | .870 | -0.28 | .778 |
| Actual Affect | | | | | | |
| HAP | 1.77 | .076 | 0.53 | .596 | -1.52 | .127 |
| P | 3.23 | .001 | -0.51 | .609 | -3.50 | < .001 |
| LAP | -1.09 | .277 | -6.05 | < .001 | -3.30 | < .001 |
| LA | -1.46 | .144 | -0.98 | .325 | 0.79 | .432 |
| LAN | -0.33 | .739 | 1.63 | .103 | 1.72 | .085 |
| N | -2.01 | .045 | 3.97 | < .001 | 4.44 | < .001 |
| HAN | -0.44 | .659 | 4.77 | < .001 | 4.33 | < .001 |
| HA | 0.60 | .548 | -1.50 | .134 | -1.71 | .088 |

*Note.* HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.
[+] Controlling for ipsatized actual affect.

## Section 17: Summary of Associations of Actual Affect with Year of Data Collection, SES, Age, and Gender by Cultural Group

**Figure S17a**

*Summary of Associations of Actual Affect with Year of Data Collection, SES, Age, and Gender by Cultural Group*

| **Legend**<br>+ significant* positive correlation<br>− significant* negative correlation<br>*ns* not significant | | **European American** | **East Asian American** | **East Asian** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year of Data Collection** | Actual HAP | − | *ns* | *ns* |
| | Actual LAP | − | *ns* | *ns* |
| | Actual LAN | + | | |
| | Actual HAN | + | *ns* | *ns* |
| **SES** | Actual HAP | + | | |
| | Actual LAP | + | | |
| | Actual LAN | − | | |
| | Actual HAN | − | *ns* | *ns* |
| **Age** | Actual HAP | *ns* | | |
| | Actual LAP | + | | |
| | Actual LAN | − | − | − |
| | Actual HAN | − | − | − |
| **Gender** (gender with higher scores shown) | Actual HAP | *ns* | | |
| | Actual LAP | M | M | M |
| | Actual LAN | F | | |
| | Actual HAN | F | F | *ns* |

*Note.* For cells that are merged across the three cultural groups, the models containing the interaction terms were not a significantly better fit than the models without the interaction terms, and therefore, we collapsed across cultural groups for our analyses of these types (see text). SES = socioeconomic status; HAP = high arousal positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LAN = low arousal negative; HAN = high arousal negative.
$^{*}$ $p < .05$.

## Section 18: Analyses By Measure (AVI vs. non-AVI)

We originally wanted to examine whether the reliabilities (Aim 1), the distinction between actual and ideal affect (Aim 2a), and cultural differences in ideal affect (Aim 2b) varied as a function of measure (AVI vs. non-AVI). However, as mentioned in the manuscript, we were limited in our ability to do this because: (1) while the non-AVI measures sampled specific items across different octants of the affective circumplex, there were not enough items sampled within each octant to construct any of the affective aggregates, except for HAN, (2) the non-AVI measures did not sample all of the affective octants, and as a result, there was insufficient variance across affective items to compute ipsatized values (see "Aggregates [Raw vs. Ipsatized]" in the main manuscript for details), and (3) based on our cultural categorization, the non-AVI measures that contained HAN aggregates did not include European Americans and only sampled East Asian participants. Thus, we were only able to examine whether the reliabilities (Aim 1) and the distinction between actual and ideal affect (Aim 2a) held across measures for actual and ideal HAN.

Since the non-AVI measures only contained HAN aggregates, the following analyses only examine results for HAN (for other aggregates, the non-AVI sample was not included in the results). Thus, we could not explicitly examine whether participants wanted to feel more positive than negative, and more positive and less negative than they actually felt for the non-AVI sample.

*Internal consistency*. As seen in Table S18a, the reliabilities for raw ideal and actual HAN in the AVI sample were similar to the full sample (AVI only sample: .66 for actual HAN, .74 for ideal HAN; entire sample: .67 for actual HAN and .73 for ideal HAN). For the non-AVI sample, Cronbach's alpha was .58 for actual HAN (n = 2,915) and .63 for ideal HAN (n = 2,925).

*Actual vs. ideal affect*. For the AVI and non-AVI samples, we tested whether ideal and actual affect were distinct constructs. Raw ideal and actual HAN were weakly correlated in the AVI sample ($r$ = .32, $p < .001$, $n$ = 16,981) and were not significantly correlated in the non-AVI sample ($r$ = .20, $p$ = .101, $n$ = 2,898). Additionally, the means for ideal and actual HAN were significantly different for both samples (see Table S18b and Figure S18a). We also conducted CFAs testing the two-factor versus one-

factor model for HAN with both the AVI and non-AVI samples (see Table S18c and S18d). For both samples, most fit indices (RMSEA, GFI, IFI, CFI) indicated reasonable fit for the two-factor model, and the two-factor model was a better fit than the one-factor model. The AIC and BIC were also lower for the two-factor model compared to the one-factor model, and the differences in CFI (exceeding .01) and chi-square also indicated that the two-factor model was a significantly better fit than the one-factor model. Thus, ideal and actual HAN were distinct constructs in both the AVI and non-AVI samples.

In summary, the reliabilities and distinction between actual and ideal HAN held for AVI and non-AVI data.

**Table S18a**

*Zero-Order Correlations and Reliabilities for Raw Actual and Ideal Affect for the AVI Sample*

| Variable (Raw) | | Actual Affect | | | | | | | | Ideal Affect | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | HAP | P | LAP | LA | LAN | N | HAN | HA | HAP | P | LAP | LA | LAN | N | HAN | HA |
| Actual Affect | HAP | **.74** | .56*** | .33*** | -.19*** | -.24*** | -.23*** | -.05** | .41*** | .44*** | .13*** | .07*** | .01 | .03 | .04* | .12*** | .27*** |
| | P | | **.83** | .54*** | -.25*** | -.35*** | -.47*** | -.30*** | .17*** | .24*** | .28*** | .18*** | -.02 | -.05*** | -.07*** | -.03** | .12*** |
| | LAP | | | **.76** | -.004 | -.20*** | -.28*** | -.32*** | .12*** | .10*** | .13*** | .28*** | .08*** | .04** | .01 | .01 | .09*** |
| | LA | | | | **.71** | .57*** | .47*** | .36*** | .10*** | .01 | -.01 | .06*** | .38*** | .20*** | .18*** | .14*** | .10*** |
| | LAN | | | | | **.69** | .53*** | .46*** | .05*** | .03** | .01 | .06*** | .23*** | .20*** | .14*** | .12*** | .08*** |
| | N | | | | | | **.81** | .58*** | .09*** | .02 | -.06*** | -.002 | .21*** | .19*** | .27*** | .20*** | .09*** |
| | HAN | | | | | | | **.66** | .26*** | .07*** | -.05*** | -.02 | .23*** | .21*** | .25*** | .32*** | .17*** |
| | HA | | | | | | | | **.72** | .18*** | -.04* | -.01 | .20*** | .20*** | .21*** | .28*** | .48*** |
| Ideal Affect | HAP | | | | | | | | | **.70** | .51*** | .40*** | -.16*** | -.29*** | -.29*** | -.19*** | .34*** |
| | P | | | | | | | | | | **.81** | .61*** | -.27*** | -.48*** | -.54*** | -.45*** | .08*** |
| | LAP | | | | | | | | | | | **.77** | -.15*** | -.37*** | -.39*** | -.38*** | .09*** |
| | LA | | | | | | | | | | | | **.63** | .59*** | .54*** | .50*** | .15*** |
| | LAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.78** | .72*** | .67*** | .08** |
| | N | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.83** | .72*** | .10*** |
| | HAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.74** | .19*** |
| | HA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.70** |

*Note*. *n*s range from 13,931 to 22,376; reliabilities are reported in the diagonal; shaded boxes are correlations between actual and ideal affect for the same aggregate; HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.
$^{***}$ $p < .001$. $^{**}$ $p < .01$. $^{*}$ $p < .05$.

**Table S18b**

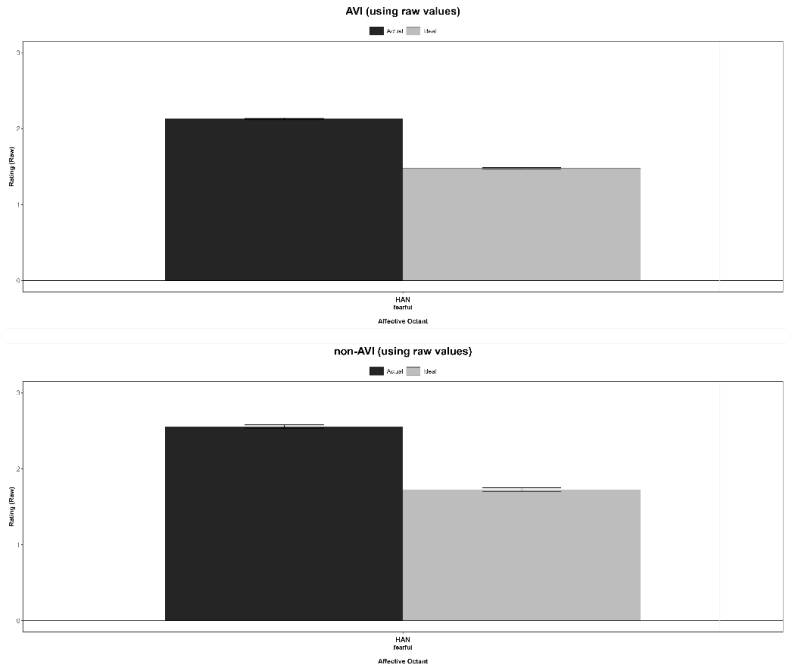
*Means and Pairwise Comparisons of Actual and Ideal HAN (Raw and Ipsatized) for the AVI and non-AVI Samples*

| Measure | Raw | | | Ipsatized | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual HAN | Ideal HAN | Pairwise Difference[a] | Actual HAN | Ideal HAN | Pairwise Difference[a] |
| AVI | 2.13 (0.73) ($n$ = 17,053) | 1.48 (0.61) ($n$ = 21,446) | 0.67 ($z$ = 115.45$^{***}$) | -0.45 (0.61) ($n$ = 16,652) | -0.84 (0.37) ($n$ = 20,576) | 0.40 ($z$ = 82.23$^{***}$) |
| non-AVI | 2.56 (0.65) ($n$ = 2,915) | 1.73 (0.64) ($n$ = 2,925) | 0.83 ($z$ = 54.96$^{***}$) | No ipsatized aggregates available | | |

*Note*. Standard deviations are reported in parentheses. HAN = high arousal negative.
[a] Individual participants were used as GEE clusters instead of individual datasets since ideal and actual ratings could be paired (from the same participant).
$^{***}p < .001$.

**Figure S18a**

*Raw Actual and Ideal HAN Means Across AVI (top) and non-AVI (bottom) Samples*




*Note*. For both samples, raw HAN is shown instead of ipsatized values. Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Sample sizes for actual affect were $n$ = 17,053 (AVI) and $n$ = 2,915 (non-AVI). Sample sizes for ideal affect were $n$ = 21,446 (AVI) and $n$ = 2,925 (non-AVI). HAN = high arousal negative.

**Table S18c**

*Fit Indices and Model Comparison Values for Two-Factor vs. One-Factor Models for the AVI Sample*

| Variable | Fit indices | | | | Model Comparison | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RMSEA | GFI | IFI | CFI | AIC | BIC | $\chi2$ | $df_{\chi2}$ | *n* | *p* |
| HAN | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .14 | .99 | .61 | .88 | 226096.57 | 226243.62 | 2770.49 | 8 | 16981 | |
| 1-Factor | .22 | .97 | .17 | .67 | 230803.20 | 230942.52 | 7479.12 | 9 | 16981 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .21 | | | 366.35 | 1 | | < .001 |

*Note.* RMSEA < .10 indicates acceptable fit; RMSEA < .05 and GFI, IFI, and CFI > .90 indicate good fit. ΔCFI > .01 indicates difference in model fit. Robust RMSEA, IFI, CFI, and Δχ2 were used. RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; GFI = goodness-of-fit index; IFI = incremental fit index; CFI = comparative fit index; AIC = Akaike's Information Criterion; BIC = Bayesian Information Criteria; χ2 = chi-square statistic; *p* = statistical significance of change in chi-square statistic; HAN = high arousal negative.

**Table S18d**

*Fit Indices and Model Comparison Values for Two-Factor vs. One-Factor Models for the non-AVI Sample*

| Variable | Fit indices | | | | Model Comparison | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RMSEA | GFI | IFI | CFI | AIC | BIC | $\chi2$ | $df_{\chi2}$ | *n* | *p* |
| HAN | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .14 | .99 | .55 | .81 | 42052.29 | 42165.76 | 482.00 | 8 | 2898 | |
| 1-Factor | .21 | .99 | .30 | .55 | 42711.09 | 42818.58 | 1142.79 | 9 | 2898 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .26 | | | 57.66 | 1 | | < .001 |

*Note.* RMSEA < .10 indicates acceptable fit; RMSEA < .05 and GFI, IFI, and CFI > .90 indicate good fit. ΔCFI > .01 indicates difference in model fit. Robust RMSEA, IFI, CFI, and Δχ2 were used. RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; GFI = goodness-of-fit index; IFI = incremental fit index; CFI = comparative fit index; AIC = Akaike's Information Criterion; BIC = Bayesian Information Criteria; χ2 = chi-square statistic; *p* = statistical significance of change in chi-square statistic; HAN = high arousal negative.

## Section 19: Analyses by Research Team (Tsai Team vs. non-Tsai Team)

To examine whether the premises of AVT (Aims 1 and 2) held across different research teams, we compared data from Tsai's research team (i.e., any paper with Tsai as a co-author) with data from non-Tsai research teams (i.e., any paper without Tsai as a co-author).

### a. Internal consistency, distinct constructs, and mean comparisons

*Internal consistency.* As seen in Table S19a and S19b, reliabilities for all aggregates in both the Tsai and non-Tsai samples were moderate to high (and were comparable with those reported in the main manuscript).

*Actual vs. ideal affect.* We also tested whether ideal and actual affect were distinct constructs. For both samples, ideal and actual affect were weakly to moderately correlated (see Table S19a and S19b). We also conducted CFAs testing the two-factor versus one-factor model with both the Tsai and non-Tsai samples (see Table S19e and S19f). Across octants, most fit indices (RMSEA, GFI, IFI, CFI) indicated reasonable fit for the two-factor model, and the two-factor model was consistently a better fit than the one-factor model. The AIC and BIC were lower for the two-factor model for all octants. The difference in CFI (exceeding .01) and chi-square also indicated that the two-factor model was a significantly better fit than the one-factor model.

Finally, as seen in Table S19c and S19d as well as Figure S19a, the means for ideal and actual were significantly different across octants for both the Tsai and non-Tsai samples. For both samples, participants wanted to feel more positive and less negative than they actually felt. In summary, in both the Tsai and non-Tsai samples, aggregates were reliable, and ideal and actual affect were distinct constructs.

**Table S19a**

*Zero-Order Correlations and Reliabilities for Raw Actual and Ideal Affect for the Tsai Team Sample*

| Variable (Raw) | | Actual Affect | | | | | | | | Ideal Affect | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | HAP | P | LAP | LA | LAN | N | HAN | HA | HAP | P | LAP | LA | LAN | N | HAN | HA |
| Actual Affect | HAP | **.74** | .56*** | .30*** | -.22*** | -.25*** | -.23*** | -.05* | .39*** | .46*** | .15*** | .08*** | -.01 | .02 | .02 | .10*** | .27*** |
| | P | | **.83** | .53*** | -.26*** | -.36*** | -.47*** | -.30*** | .16*** | .26*** | .29*** | .19*** | -.03 | -.07*** | -.08*** | -.03** | .13*** |
| | LAP | | | **.74** | -.01 | -.20*** | -.27*** | -.33*** | .10*** | .10*** | .14*** | .30*** | .06*** | .02 | .004 | -.001 | .08*** |
| | LA | | | | **.71** | .60*** | .48*** | .37*** | .09*** | .00005 | -.01 | .06** | .37*** | .21*** | .18*** | .16*** | .10*** |
| | LAN | | | | | **.69** | .53*** | .46*** | .06** | .02 | -.002 | .05* | .24*** | .23*** | .15*** | .14*** | .07*** |
| | N | | | | | | **.80** | .59*** | .10*** | .02 | -.06*** | -.003 | .23*** | .22*** | .28*** | .22*** | .11*** |
| | HAN | | | | | | | **.66** | .26*** | .07*** | -.06** | -.01 | .24*** | .25*** | .27*** | .33*** | .19*** |
| | HA | | | | | | | | **.70** | .19*** | -.03 | -.002 | .20*** | .21*** | .21*** | .28*** | .48*** |
| Ideal Affect | HAP | | | | | | | | | **.70** | .43*** | .32*** | -.08*** | -.19*** | -.19*** | -.10*** | .33*** |
| | P | | | | | | | | | | **.80** | .55*** | -.20*** | -.39*** | -.46*** | -.37*** | .03 |
| | LAP | | | | | | | | | | | **.71** | -.06* | -.26*** | -.27*** | -.29*** | .05** |
| | LA | | | | | | | | | | | | **.58** | .55*** | .48*** | .45*** | .19*** |
| | LAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.72** | .62*** | .61*** | .16*** |
| | N | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.76** | .68*** | .18*** |
| | HAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.68** | .25*** |
| | HA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.69** |

*Note*. *n*s range from 8,014 to 9,875; reliabilities are reported in the diagonal; shaded boxes are correlations between actual and ideal affect for the same aggregate; HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$. $^{*}p < .05$.

**Table S19b**

*Zero-Order Correlations and Reliabilities for Raw Actual and Ideal Affect for the non-Tsai Team Sample*

| Variable (Raw) | | Actual Affect | | | | | | | | Ideal Affect | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | HAP | P | LAP | LA | LAN | N | HAN | HA | HAP | P | LAP | LA | LAN | N | HAN | HA |
| Actual Affect | HAP | **.73** | .56*** | .38*** | -.16*** | -.22*** | -.23*** | -.06* | .42*** | .40*** | .11*** | .06** | .04 | .04 | .06 | .14*** | .29*** |
| | P | | **.82** | .56*** | -.24*** | -.33*** | -.47*** | -.30*** | .18*** | .22*** | .27*** | .17*** | -.02 | -.04* | -.07*** | -.02 | .11*** |
| | LAP | | | **.79** | .003 | -.20*** | -.28*** | -.30*** | .14*** | .10*** | .12*** | .26*** | .10*** | .08*** | .03 | .03 | .09*** |
| | LA | | | | **.71** | .54*** | .45*** | .36*** | .11*** | .02 | -.004 | .07** | .40*** | .19*** | .17*** | .13*** | .11*** |
| | LAN | | | | | **.69** | .54*** | .45*** | .03* | .05** | .03* | .09*** | .22*** | .17*** | .12*** | .09*** | .08*** |
| | N | | | | | | **.81** | .58*** | .08*** | .01 | -.06*** | -.001 | .19*** | .16*** | .26*** | .18*** | .07*** |
| | HAN | | | | | | | **.66** | .25*** | .06** | -.05*** | -.02 | .21*** | .18*** | .23*** | .29*** | .14*** |
| | HA | | | | | | | | **.73** | .16*** | -.04* | -.03 | .20*** | .20*** | .21*** | .29*** | .49*** |
| Ideal Affect | HAP | | | | | | | | | **.70** | .57*** | .46*** | -.22*** | -.37*** | -.36*** | -.25*** | .37*** |
| | P | | | | | | | | | | **.82** | .65*** | -.32*** | -.55*** | -.60*** | -.51*** | .12*** |
| | LAP | | | | | | | | | | | **.80** | -.21*** | -.44*** | -.47*** | -.44*** | .12*** |
| | LA | | | | | | | | | | | | **.66** | .62*** | .57*** | .53*** | .12*** |
| | LAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.81** | .76*** | .70*** | .03 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N | **.85** | .74*** | .06* |
| HAN | | **.73** | .16*** |
| HA | | | **.69** |

*Note*. *n*s range from 5,711 to 14,542; reliabilities are reported in the diagonal; shaded boxes are correlations between actual and ideal affect for the same aggregate; HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.
***$p < .001$. **$p < .01$. *$p < .05$.

**Table S19c**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons of Actual and Ideal Affect (Raw and Ipsatized) for the Tsai Team Sample*

| Aggregate | Raw | | | Ipsatized | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual Affect | Ideal Affect | Pairwise Difference[a] | Actual Affect | Ideal Affect | Pairwise Difference[a] |
| HAP | 2.73 (0.73) ($n$ = 9,692) | 3.48 (0.79) ($n$ = 9,677) | -0.75 ($z$ = -95.50$^{***}$) | 0.18 (0.64) ($n$ = 9,596) | 0.61 (0.46) ($n$ = 9,578) | -0.43 ($z$ = -67.78$^{***}$) |
| P | 3.17 (0.81) ($n$ = 9,719) | 4.30 (0.73) ($n$ = 9,518) | -1.13 ($z$ = -120.62$^{***}$) | 0.62 (0.73) ($n$ = 9,484) | 1.19 (0.44) ($n$ = 9,281) | -0.57 ($z$ = -72.38$^{***}$) |
| LAP | 3.05 (0.75) ($n$ = 9,875) | 3.99 (0.73) ($n$ = 9,873) | -0.94 ($z$ = -106.85$^{***}$) | 0.51 (0.66) ($n$ = 9,588) | 0.98 (0.41) ($n$ = 9,578) | -0.47 ($z$ = -67.31$^{***}$) |
| LA | 2.41 (0.79) ($n$ = 8,343) | 1.77 (0.63) ($n$ = 8,335) | 0.64 ($z$ = 72.35$^{***}$) | -0.12 (0.68) ($n$ = 8,310) | -0.56 (0.39) ($n$ = 8,301) | 0.44 ($z$ = 59.74$^{***}$) |
| LAN | 2.67 (0.79) ($n$ = 9,833) | 1.45 (0.59) ($n$ = 9,817) | 1.22 ($z$ = 138.21$^{***}$) | 0.16 (0.72) ($n$ = 9,597) | -0.79 (0.39) ($n$ = 9,578) | 0.95 ($z$ = 121.81$^{***}$) |
| N | 2.21 (0.77) ($n$ = 9,823) | 1.37 (0.53) ($n$ = 9,824) | 0.84 ($z$ = 103.63$^{***}$) | -0.33 (0.67) ($n$ = 9,588) | -0.86 (0.33) ($n$ = 9,584) | 0.53 ($z$ = 75.85$^{***}$) |
| HAN | 2.07 (0.69) ($n$ = 9,833) | 1.37 (0.50) ($n$ = 9,829) | 0.70 ($z$ = 98.59$^{***}$) | -0.47 (0.59) ($n$ = 9,601) | -0.86 (0.30) ($n$ = 9,590) | 0.39 ($z$ = 62.97$^{***}$) |
| HA | 2.02 (0.67) ($n$ = 9,542) | 2.20 (0.80) ($n$ = 9,825) | -0.19 ($z$ = -24.61$^{***}$) | -0.55 (0.57) ($n$ = 9,310) | -0.29 (0.49) ($n$ = 9,590) | -0.26 ($z$ = -42.27$^{***}$) |

*Note*. Standard deviations are reported in parentheses. HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.

[a] Individual participants were used as GEE clusters instead of individual datasets since ideal and actual ratings could be paired (from the same participant).

$^{***}p < .001$.

**Table S19d**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons of Actual and Ideal Affect (Raw and Ipsatized) for the non-Tsai Team Sample*

| Aggregate | Raw | | | Ipsatized | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual Affect | Ideal Affect | Pairwise Difference[a] | Actual Affect | Ideal Affect | Pairwise Difference[a] |
| HAP | 2.81 (0.76) ($n$ = 6,279) | 3.59 (0.81) ($n$ = 12,030) | -0.79 ($z$ = -81.16$^{***}$) | 0.16 (0.62) ($n$ = 6,212) | 0.57 (0.50) ($n$ = 10,267) | -0.45 ($z$ = -56.94$^{***}$) |
| P | 3.25 (0.81) ($n$ = 7,564) | 4.18 (0.82) ($n$ = 11,831) | -0.94 ($z$ = -90.08$^{***}$) | 0.61 (0.72) ($n$ = 7,066) | 1.01 (0.52) ($n$ = 10,992) | -0.45 ($z$ = -51.70$^{***}$) |
| LAP | 3.07 (0.82) ($n$ = 6,884) | 3.93 (0.83) ($n$ = 12,503) | -0.87 ($z$ = -79.59$^{***}$) | 0.43 (0.68) ($n$ = 6,710) | 0.83 (0.52) ($n$ = 10,634) | -0.46 ($z$ = -52.29$^{***}$) |
| LA | 2.42 (0.81) ($n$ = 5,958) | 1.97 (0.74) ($n$ = 9,926) | 0.48 ($z$ = 46.23$^{***}$) | -0.19 (0.65) ($n$ = 5,903) | -0.52 (0.45) ($n$ = 9,821) | 0.37 ($z$ = 42.89$^{***}$) |
| LAN | 2.80 (0.82) ($n$ = 7,134) | 1.73 (0.82) ($n$ = 11,535) | 1.08 ($z$ = 93.74$^{***}$) | 0.17 (0.71) ($n$ = 7,055) | -0.67 (0.57) ($n$ = 10,995) | 0.89 ($z$ = 89.51$^{***}$) |
| N | 2.31 (0.84) ($n$ = 7,146) | 1.55 (0.75) ($n$ = 11,398) | 0.78 ($z$ = 72.33$^{***}$) | -0.33 (0.71) ($n$ = 7,066) | -0.83 (0.50) ($n$ = 10,996) | 0.54 ($z$ = 61.06$^{***}$) |
| HAN | 2.31 (0.75) ($n$ = 10,135) | 1.60 (0.68) ($n$ = 14,542) | 0.72 ($z$ = 90.74$^{***}$) | -0.43 (0.63) ($n$ = 7,051) | -0.83 (0.43) ($n$ = 10,986) | 0.42 ($z$ = 53.15$^{***}$) |
| HA | 2.13 (0.76) ($n$ = 7,124) | 2.48 (0.86) ($n$ = 11,242) | -0.34 ($z$ = -39.73$^{***}$) | -0.54 (0.61) ($n$ = 7,053) | -0.21 (0.55) ($n$ = 10,991) | -0.32 ($z$ = -43.99$^{***}$) |

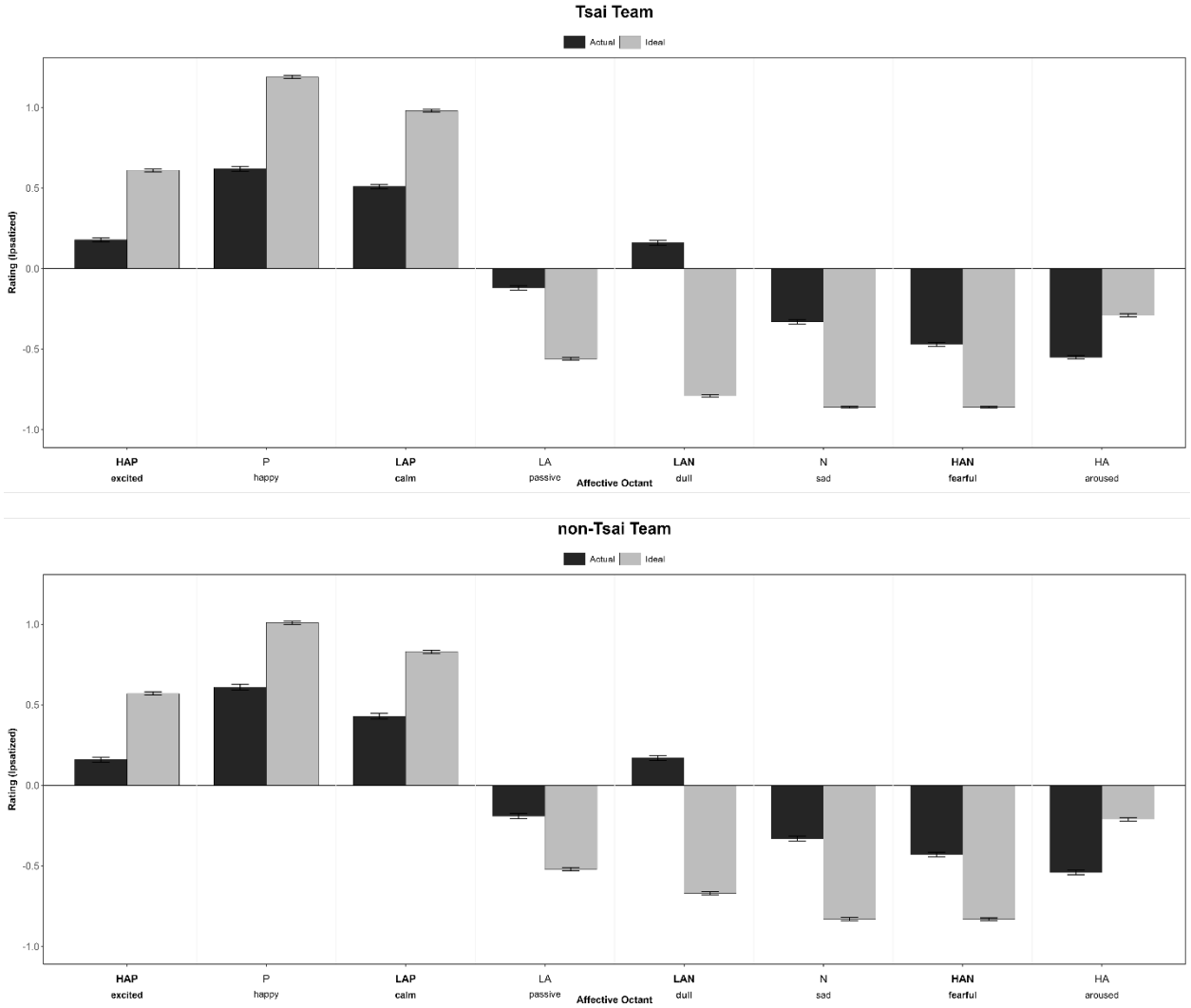
*Note*. Standard deviations are reported in parentheses. HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.

[a] Individual participants were used as GEE clusters instead of individual datasets since ideal and actual ratings could be paired (from the same participant).

$^{***}p < .001$.

**Figure S19a**

*Ipsatized Actual and Ideal Affect Means Across Tsai Team (top) and non-Tsai Team (bottom) Samples*




*Note.* Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. For the Tsai team sample, sample sizes for actual affect ranged from $n$ = 8,310-9,601, and sample sizes for ideal affect ranged from $n$ = 8,301-9,590. For the non-Tsai team sample, sample sizes for actual affect ranged from $n$ = 5,903-7,066, and sample sizes for ideal affect ranged from $n$ = 9,821-10,996. HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.

**Table S19e**

*Fit Indices and Model Comparison Values for Two-Factor vs. One-Factor Models for the Tsai Team Sample*

| Variable | Fit indices | | | | Model Comparison | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RMSEA | GFI | IFI | CFI | AIC | BIC | $\chi 2$ | $df_{\chi 2}$ | *n* | *p* |
| HAP | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .13 | 1.00 | .92 | .92 | 142293.83 | 142430.16 | 1394.31 | 8 | 9654 | |
| 1-Factor | .19 | .99 | .85 | .79 | 144247.23 | 144376.38 | 3349.72 | 9 | 9654 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .12 | | | 107.39 | 1 | | < .001 |
| P | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .10 | 1.00 | .97 | .96 | 128138.82 | 128274.82 | 816.41 | 8 | 9486 | |
| 1-Factor | .34 | .97 | .50 | .54 | 137227.50 | 137356.34 | 9907.09 | 9 | 9486 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .42 | | | 272.91 | 1 | | < .001 |
| LAP | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .09 | 1.00 | .97 | .95 | 145395.74 | 145532.42 | 649.74 | 8 | 9836 | |
| 1-Factor | .22 | .99 | .78 | .68 | 149120.73 | 149250.22 | 4376.74 | 9 | 9836 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .28 | | | 590.89 | 1 | | < .001 |
| LA | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .12 | .99 | .84 | .90 | 124789.53 | 124923.01 | 917.71 | 8 | 8309 | |
| 1-Factor | .16 | .99 | .75 | .78 | 125859.70 | 125986.15 | 1989.88 | 9 | 8309 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .12 | | | 47.88 | 1 | | < .001 |
| LAN | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .08 | 1.00 | .93 | .95 | 136630.18 | 136766.78 | 602.25 | 8 | 9793 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-Factor | .23 | .98 | .52 | .60 | 140926.33 | 141055.74 | 4900.40 | 9 | 9793 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .35 | | | 177.34 | 1 | | < .001 |
| N | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .07 | 1.00 | .96 | .98 | 116349.65 | 116486.24 | 452.58 | 8 | 9793 | |
| 1-Factor | .28 | .96 | .60 | .64 | 122669.86 | 122799.27 | 6774.80 | 9 | 9793 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .33 | | | 244.70 | 1 | | < .001 |
| HAN | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .13 | .99 | .83 | .89 | 122384.89 | 122521.51 | 1300.03 | 8 | 9807 | |
| 1-Factor | .20 | .98 | .48 | .69 | 124785.05 | 124914.49 | 3702.19 | 9 | 9807 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .20 | | | 1037.76 | 1 | | < .001 |
| HA | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .17 | .99 | .76 | .82 | 105852.51 | 105983.36 | 1720.78 | 8 | 7237 | |
| 1-Factor | .18 | .99 | .76 | .77 | 106333.99 | 106457.95 | 2204.26 | 9 | 7237 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .05 | | | 42.94 | 1 | | < .001 |

*Note.* RMSEA < .10 indicates acceptable fit; RMSEA < .05 and GFI, IFI, and CFI > .90 indicate good fit. ΔCFI > .01 indicates difference in model fit. Robust RMSEA, IFI, CFI, and $\Delta\chi 2$ were used. RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; GFI = goodness-of-fit index; IFI = incremental fit index; CFI = comparative fit index; AIC = Akaike's Information Criterion; BIC = Bayesian Information Criteria; $\chi 2$ = chi-square statistic; *p* = statistical significance of change in chi-square statistic; HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.

**Table S19f**

*Fit Indices and Model Comparison Values for Two-Factor vs. One-Factor Models for the non-Tsai Team Sample*

| Variable | Fit indices | | | | Model Comparison | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RMSEA | GFI | IFI | CFI | AIC | BIC | $\chi 2$ | $df_{\chi 2}$ | *n* | *p* |
| HAP | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .16 | .99 | .88 | .88 | 94499.28 | 94627.29 | 1299.49 | 8 | 6231 | |
| 1-Factor | .24 | .98 | .73 | .70 | 96422.18 | 96543.45 | 3224.40 | 9 | 6231 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .18 | | | 203.69 | 1 | | < .001 |
| P | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .11 | 1.00 | .90 | .95 | 105086.90 | 105218.50 | 809.66 | 8 | 7526 | |
| 1-Factor | .33 | .98 | .45 | .55 | 111771.05 | 111895.72 | 7495.81 | 9 | 7526 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .41 | | | 344.99 | 1 | | < .001 |
| LAP | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .08 | 1.00 | .96 | .97 | 101211.24 | 101341.02 | 410.52 | 8 | 6840 | |
| 1-Factor | .30 | .97 | .54 | .57 | 106257.88 | 106380.83 | 5459.16 | 9 | 6840 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .40 | | | 346.59 | 1 | | < .001 |
| LA | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .13 | .99 | .81 | .90 | 91575.60 | 91702.61 | 776.24 | 8 | 5912 | |
| 1-Factor | .18 | .98 | .60 | .77 | 92515.68 | 92636.00 | 1718.31 | 9 | 5912 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .13 | | | 156.06 | 1 | | < .001 |
| LAN | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .09 | 1.00 | .93 | .95 | 106822.33 | 106952.76 | 531.89 | 8 | 7080 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-Factor | .25 | .98 | .47 | .63 | 110300.40 | 110423.97 | 4011.97 | 9 | 7080 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .33 | | | 395.73 | 1 | | < .001 |
| N | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .10 | .99 | .90 | .97 | 92584.75 | 92715.24 | 538.32 | 8 | 7100 | |
| 1-Factor | .34 | .94 | .34 | .56 | 99540.83 | 99664.45 | 7496.40 | 9 | 7100 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .41 | | | 215.68 | 1 | | < .001 |
| HAN | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .16 | .99 | .45 | .85 | 145157.99 | 145295.12 | 1984.67 | 8 | 10072 | |
| 1-Factor | .23 | .97 | .14 | .63 | 148103.03 | 148232.95 | 4931.71 | 9 | 10072 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .22 | | | 198.26 | 1 | | < .001 |
| HA | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .20 | .99 | .49 | .80 | 104075.78 | 104205.74 | 2309.69 | 8 | 6904 | |
| 1-Factor | .21 | .98 | .49 | .75 | 104610.10 | 104733.22 | 2846.00 | 9 | 6904 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .05 | | | 53.24 | 1 | | < .001 |

*Note.* RMSEA < .10 indicates acceptable fit; RMSEA < .05 and GFI, IFI, and CFI > .90 indicate good fit. ΔCFI > .01 indicates difference in model fit. Robust RMSEA, IFI, CFI, and $\Delta\chi 2$ were used. RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; GFI = goodness-of-fit index; IFI = incremental fit index; CFI = comparative fit index; AIC = Akaike's Information Criterion; BIC = Bayesian Information Criteria; $\chi 2$ = chi-square statistic; *p* = statistical significance of change in chi-square statistic; HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.

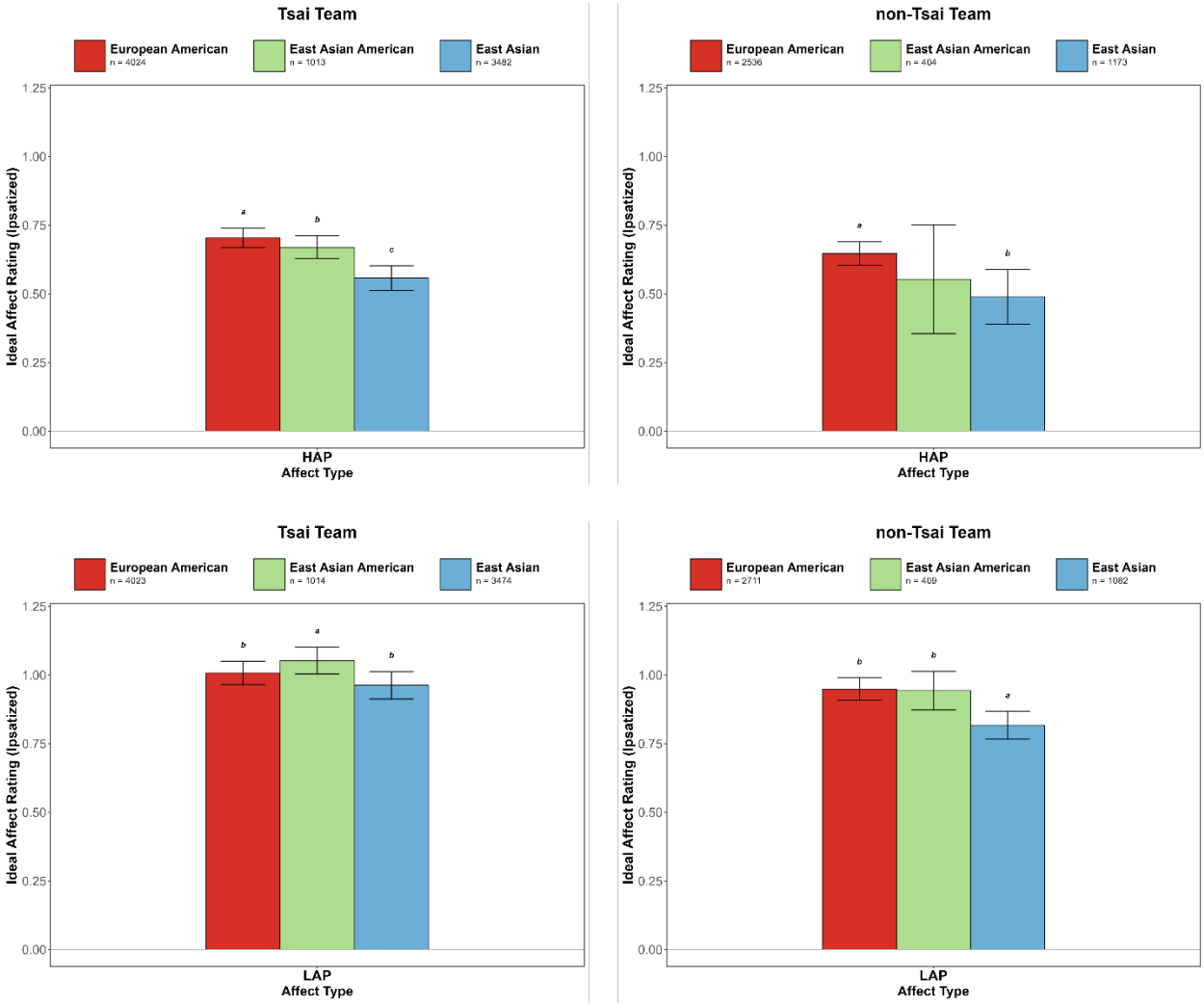
**b. Ideal HAP and LAP by cultural group**

As for the full sample in the main manuscript, European Americans valued HAP more than East Asians in both the Tsai team and non-Tsai team samples. However, while East Asian Americans significantly valued HAP at a level between European Americans and East Asians in both the full sample and the Tsai team sample, East Asian Americans did not significantly differ from either European Americans or East Asians in the non-Tsai team sample.

As in the full sample in the main manuscript, in the non-Tsai team sample, European Americans valued LAP more than East Asians. However, in the Tsai team sample, European Americans and East Asians did not significantly differ in ideal LAP. Additionally, as in the full sample, East Asian Americans valued LAP as much as European Americans (and more than East Asians) in the non-Tsai team sample. However, in the Tsai team sample, East Asian Americans valued LAP more than European Americans.

**Figure S19b**

*Ipsatized Ideal HAP (top) and LAP (bottom) for Tsai Team (left) and non-Tsai Team (right) Samples by Cultural Group*




*Note.* Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b, c) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. *n*s for each cultural group are listed in the legend. Means of ipsatized ideal affect control for ipsatized actual affect. HAP = high arousal positive; LAP = low arousal positive.

**Table S19g**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Ideal HAP and LAP for Tsai Team and non-Tsai Team Samples by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Moderator | Culture | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal HAP | | | | | |
| | Tsai Team | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.70 [0.67, 0.74] | -0.03 ($d$ = 0.08)$^{*}$ | -0.15 ($d$ = 0.32)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.67 [0.63, 0.71] | -0.11 ($d$ = 0.24)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.56 [0.51, 0.60] |
| | non-Tsai Team | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.65 [0.60, 0.69] | -0.09 ($d$ = 0.22) | -0.16 ($d$ = 0.35)$^{**}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.55 [0.36, 0.75] | -0.06 ($d$ = 0.13) |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.49 [0.39, 0.59] |
| Ideal LAP | | | | | |
| | Tsai Team | | | | |
| | | European American | 1.01 [0.96, 1.05] | 0.05 ($d$ = 0.12)$^{*}$ | -0.04 ($d$ = 0.11) |
| | | East Asian American | | 1.05 [1.00, 1.10] | -0.09 ($d$ = 0.21)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.96 [0.91, 1.01] |
| | non-Tsai Team | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.95 [0.91, 0.99] | -0.01 ($d$ = 0.01) | -0.13 ($d$ = 0.29)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.94 [0.87, 1.01] | -0.13 ($d$ = 0.28)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.82 [0.77, 0.87] |

*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. HAP = high arousal positive; LAP = low arousal positive.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$. $^{*}p < .05$.

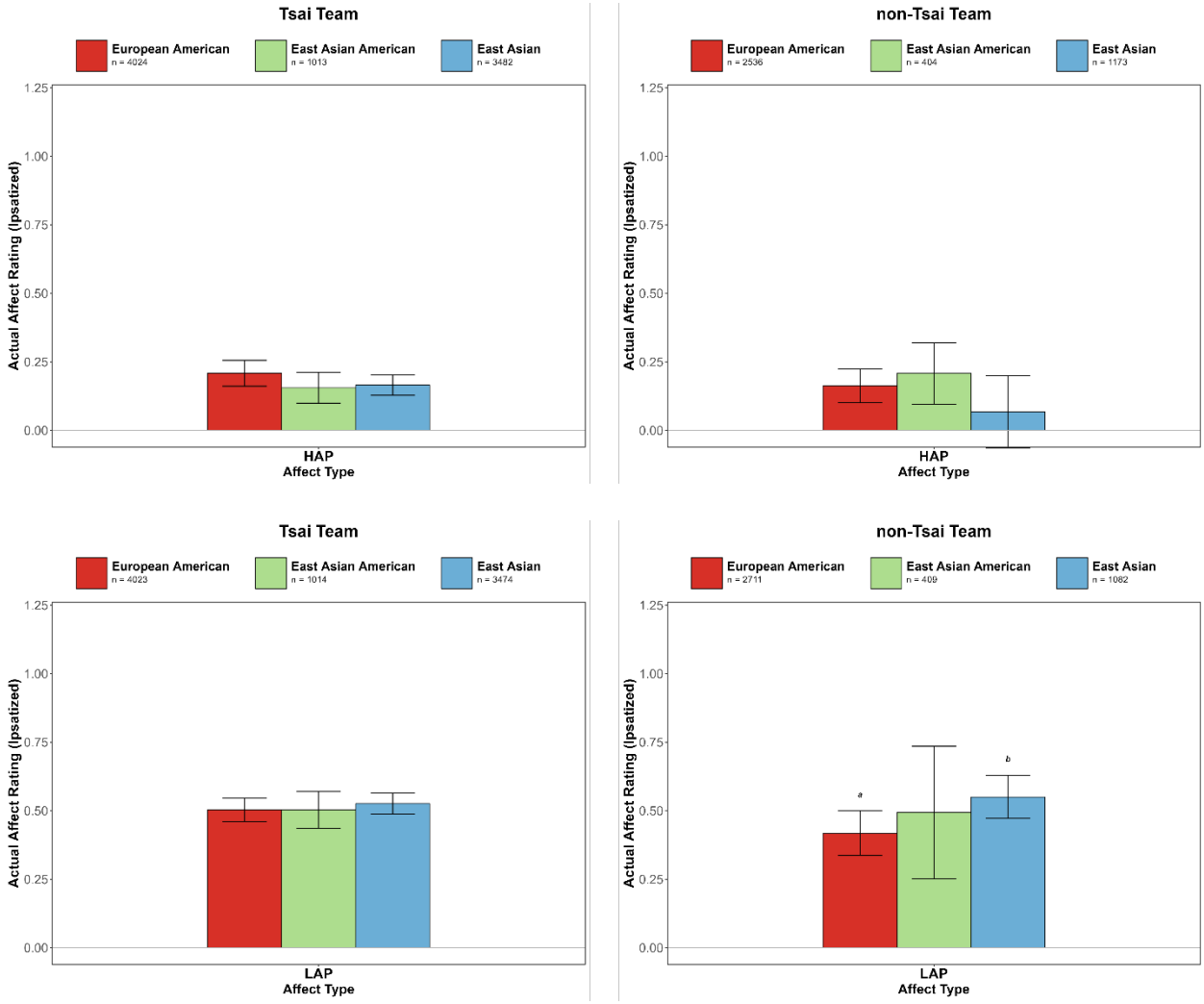
### c. Actual HAP and LAP

As in the full sample in the main manuscript, there were no significant cultural differences in both the non-Tsai and Tsai team samples for actual HAP.

As in the full sample in the main manuscript, in the non-Tsai team sample, East Asians felt LAP more than European Americans, and East Asian Americans did not significantly differ from either group. However, in the Tsai team sample, there were no cultural differences in actual LAP.

**Figure S19c**

*Ipsatized Actual HAP (top) and LAP (bottom) for Tsai Team (left) and non-Tsai Team (right) Samples by Cultural Group*




*Note.* Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. *n*s for each cultural group are listed in the legend. Means of ipsatized actual affect control for ipsatized ideal affect. HAP = High arousal positive; LAP = low arousal positive.

**Table S19h**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Actual HAP and LAP for Tsai Team and non-Tsai Team Samples by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Moderator | Cultural Group | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Actual HAP | | | | | |
| | Tsai Team | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.21 [0.16, 0.26] | -0.05 ($d$ = 0.08) | -0.04 ($d$ = 0.07) |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.16 [0.10, 0.21] | 0.01 ($d$ = 0.02) |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.17 [0.13, 0.20] |
| | non-Tsai Team | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.16 [0.10, 0.22] | 0.05 ($d$ = 0.08) | -0.10 ($d$ = 0.15) |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.21 [0.10, 0.32] | -0.14 ($d$ = 0.24) |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.07 [-0.06, 0.20] |
| Actual LAP | | | | | |
| | Tsai Team | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.50 [0.46, 0.55] | 0.00004 ($d$ = 0.0001) | 0.02 ($d$ = 0.04) |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.50 [0.44, 0.57] | 0.02 ($d$ = 0.04) |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.53 [0.49, 0.56] |
| | non-Tsai Team | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.42 [0.34, 0.50] | 0.08 ($d$ = 0.11) | 0.13 ($d$ = 0.20)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.49 [0.25, 0.73] | 0.06 ($d$ = 0.09) |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.55 [0.47, 0.63] |

*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. HAP = High arousal positive; LAP = low arousal positive.
$^{***}p < .001$.

### d. Ideal HAN and LAN

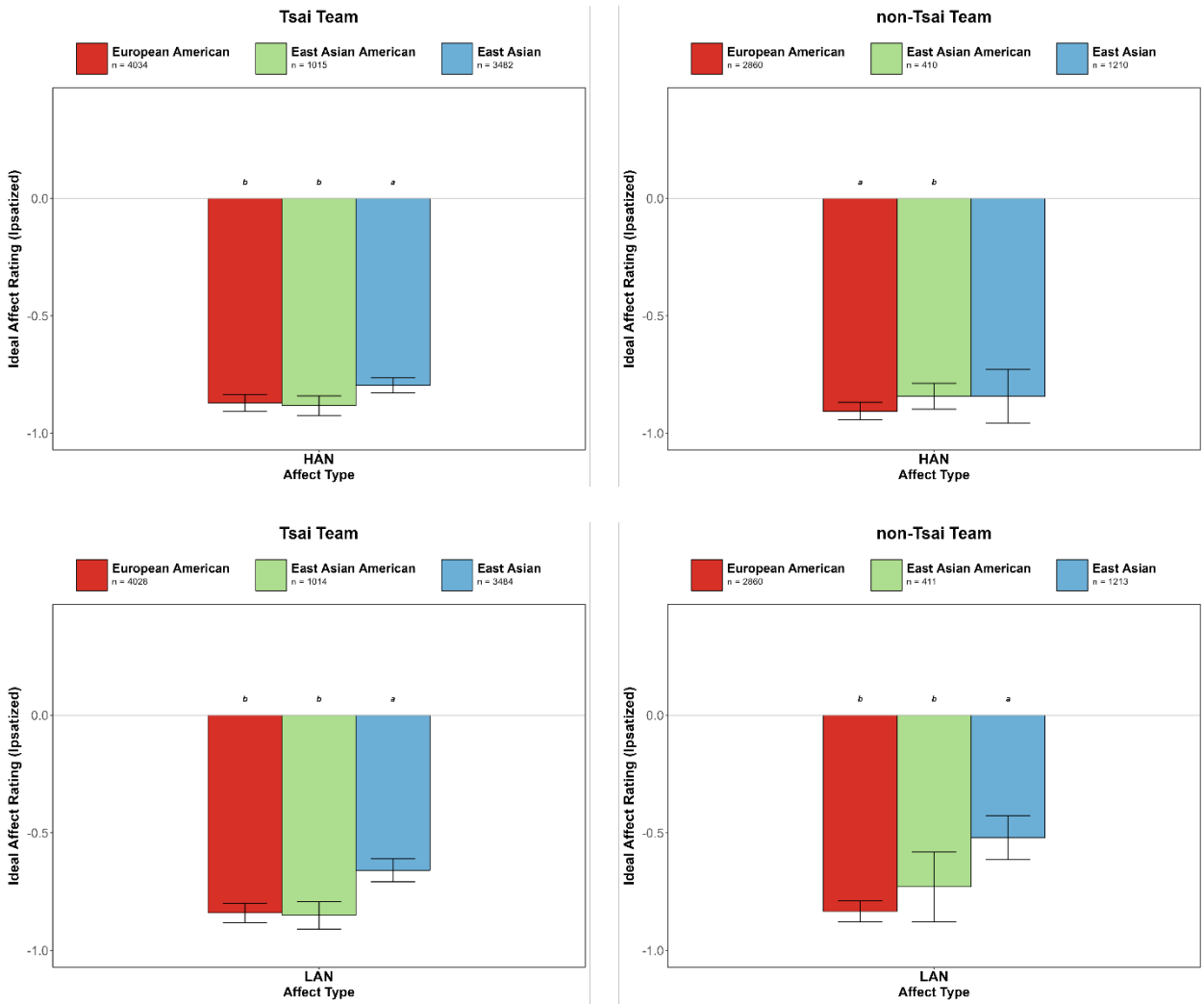
As in the full sample in the main manuscript, in the Tsai team sample, East Asians valued HAN more than both the East Asian Americans and the European Americans. However, in the non-Tsai team sample, East Asian Americans valued HAN more than European Americans. Although East Asians did

not significantly differ from either group, their means were in the direction of valuing HAN more than European Americans.

As in the full sample in the main manuscript, for both the Tsai and non-Tsai team samples, East Asians valued LAN more than both the East Asian Americans and the European Americans.

**Figure S19d**

*Ipsatized Ideal HAN (top) and LAN (bottom) for Tsai Team (left) and non-Tsai Team (right) Samples by Cultural Group*




*Note.* Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. *n*s for each cultural group are listed in the legend. Means of ipsatized ideal affect control for ipsatized actual affect. HAN = high arousal negative; LAN = low arousal negative.

**Table S19i**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Ideal HAN and LAN for Tsai Team and non-Tsai Team Samples by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Moderator | Cultural Group | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal HAN | | | | | |
| | Tsai Team | | | | |
| | | European American | -0.87 [-0.91, -0.83] | -0.01 ($d$ = 0.04) | 0.07 ($d$ = 0.24)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | -0.88 [-0.92, -0.84] | 0.09 ($d$ = 0.26)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian | | | -0.80 [-0.83, -0.76] |
| | non-Tsai Team | | | | |
| | | European American | -0.91 [-0.94, -0.87] | 0.06 ($d$ = 0.19)$^{*}$ | 0.06 ($d$ = 0.17) |
| | | East Asian American | | -0.84 [-0.90, -0.79] | 0.001 ($d$ = 0.001) |
| | | East Asian | | | -0.84 [-0.96, -0.73] |
| Ideal LAN | | | | | |
| | Tsai Team | | | | |
| | | European American | -0.84 [-0.88, -0.80] | -0.01 ($d$ = 0.04) | 0.18 ($d$ = 0.46)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | -0.85 [-0.91, -0.79] | 0.19 ($d$ = 0.44)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian | | | -0.66 [-0.71, -0.61] |
| | non-Tsai Team | | | | |
| | | European American | -0.83 [-0.88, -0.79] | 0.10 ($d$ = 0.25) | 0.31 ($d$ = 0.66)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | -0.73 [-0.88, -0.58] | 0.21 ($d$ = 0.40)$^{*}$ |
| | | East Asian | | | -0.52 [-0.61, -0.43] |

*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. HAN = high arousal negative; LAN = low arousal negative.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{*}p < .05$.

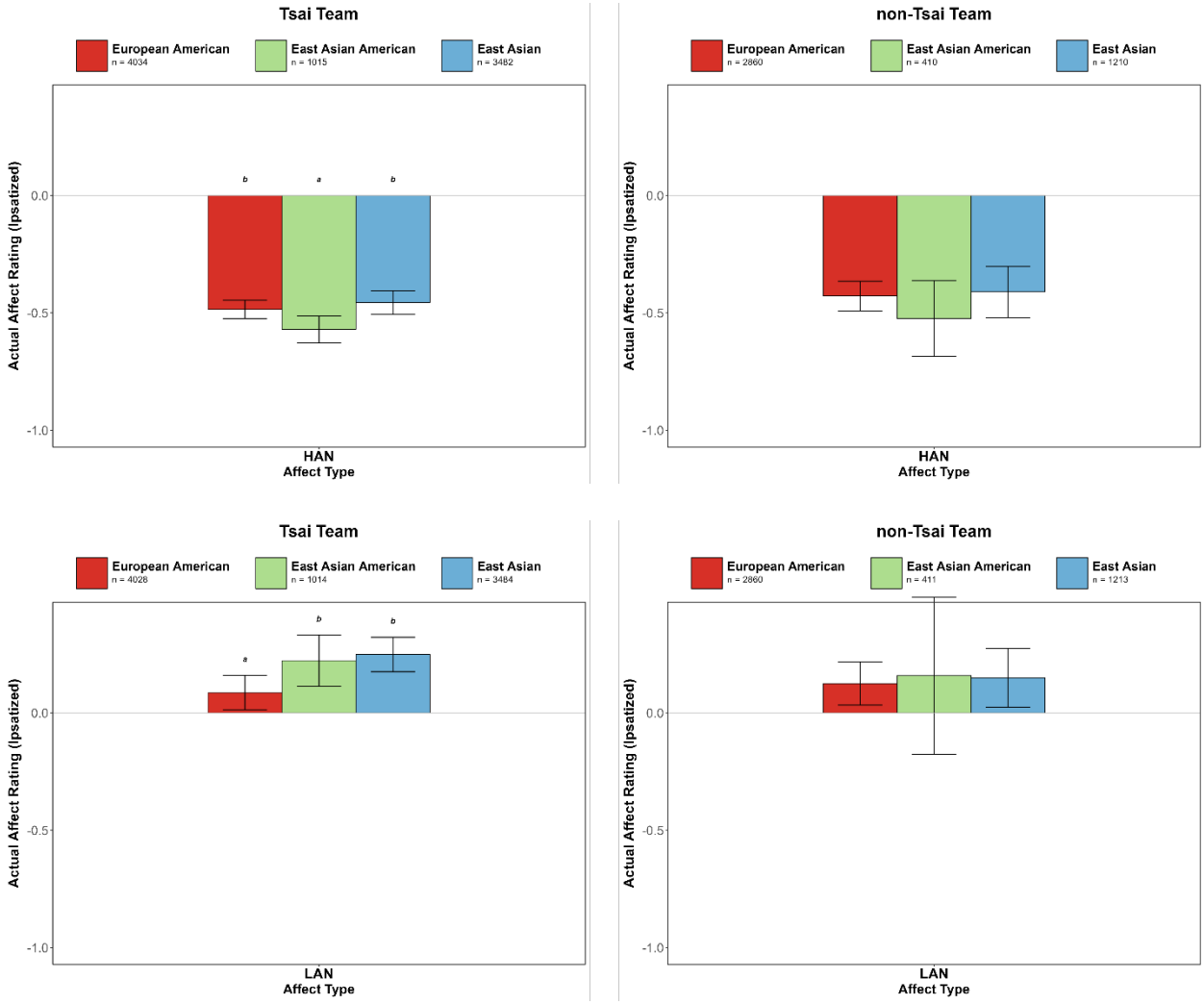
**e. Actual HAN and LAN**

As in the full sample in the main manuscript, in the Tsai team sample, East Asian Americans felt HAN less than both European Americans and East Asians. However, in the non-Tsai team sample, there were no significant differences in actual HAN across cultural groups.

As in the full sample in the main manuscript, in the Tsai team sample, European Americans felt LAN less than both East Asian Americans and East Asians. However, in the non-Tsai team sample, there were no significant differences in actual LAN across cultural groups.

**Figure S19e**

*Ipsatized Actual HAN (top) and LAN (bottom) for Tsai Team (left) and non-Tsai Team (right) Samples by Cultural Group*




*Note.* Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. *n*s for each cultural group are listed in the legend. Means of ipsatized actual affect control for ipsatized ideal affect. HAN = high arousal negative; LAN = low arousal negative.

**Table S19j**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Actual HAN and LAN for Tsai Team and non-Tsai Team Samples by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Moderator | Cultural Group | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Actual HAN | | | | | |
| | Tsai Team | | | | |
| | | European American | -0.49 [-0.53, -0.45] | -0.08 ($d$ = 0.15)$^{**}$ | 0.03 ($d$ = 0.05) |
| | | East Asian American | | -0.57 [-0.63, -0.51] | 0.11 ($d$ = 0.19)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian | | | -0.46 [-0.51, -0.41] |
| | non-Tsai Team | | | | |
| | | European American | -0.43 [-0.49, -0.36] | -0.10 ($d$ = 0.16) | 0.02 ($d$ = 0.03) |
| | | East Asian American | | -0.52 [-0.69, -0.36] | 0.11 ($d$ = 0.18) |
| | | East Asian | | | -0.41 [-0.52, -0.30] |
| Actual LAN | | | | | |
| | Tsai Team | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.09 [0.01, 0.16] | 0.14 ($d$ = 0.19)$^{**}$ | 0.16 ($d$ = 0.23)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.22 [0.11, 0.33] | 0.03 ($d$ = 0.04) |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.25 [0.18, 0.32] |
| | non-Tsai Team | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.12 [0.03, 0.22] | 0.03 ($d$ = 0.05) | 0.02 ($d$ = 0.04) |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.16 [-0.18, 0.49] | -0.01 ($d$ = 0.01) |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.15 [0.02, 0.27] |

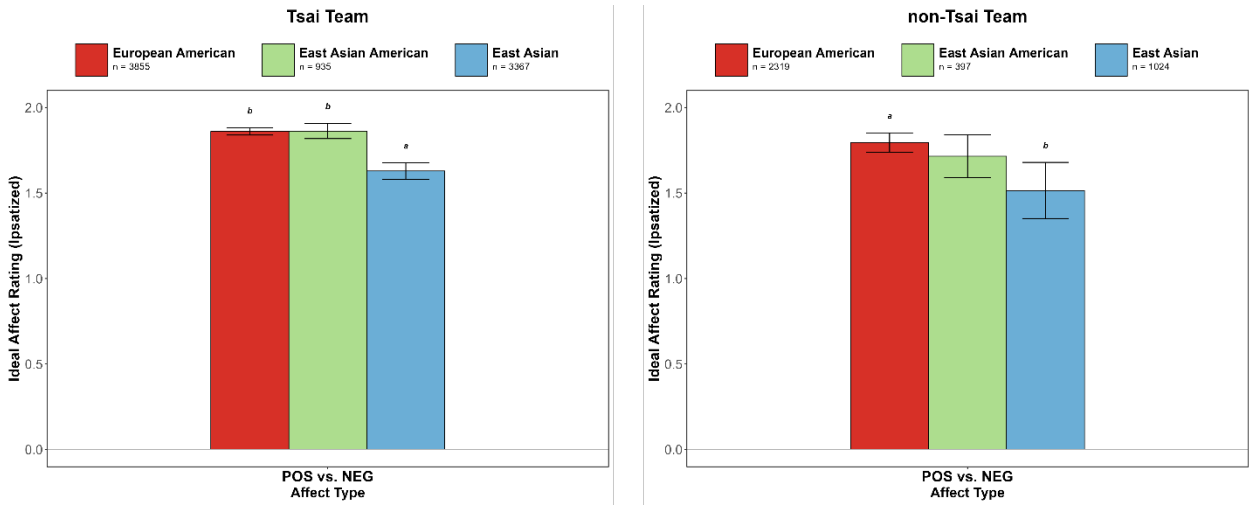
*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. HAN = high arousal negative; LAN = low arousal negative.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$.

### f. Ideal POS vs. NEG

As in the full sample in the main manuscript, in the Tsai sample, European Americans and East Asian Americans valued positive vs. negative ("POS vs. NEG") more than East Asians. However, in the non-Tsai sample, while European Americans still valued POS vs. NEG more than East Asians, East Asian Americans did not significantly differ from the other cultural groups.

**Figure S19f**

*Ipsatized Ideal POS vs. NEG for Tsai Team (left) and non-Tsai Team (right) Samples by Cultural Group*




*Note.* Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. *n*s for each cultural group are listed in the legend. Means of ipsatized ideal affect control for ipsatized actual affect. POS vs. NEG = high arousal positive, low arousal positive, and positive minus high arousal negative, low arousal negative, and negative.

**Table S19k**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Ideal POS vs. NEG for Tsai Team and non-Tsai Team Samples by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Moderator | Culture | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal POS vs. NEG | | | | | |
| | Tsai Team | | | | |
| | | European American | 1.86 [1.84, 1.88] | 0.002 ($d$ = 0.01) | -0.23 ($d$ = 0.50)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | 1.86 [1.82, 1.91] | -0.23 ($d$ = 0.46)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian | | | 1.63 [1.58, 1.68] |
| | non-Tsai Team | | | | |
| | | European American | 1.80 [1.74, 1.85] | -0.08 ($d$ = 0.15) | -0.28 ($d$ = 0.48)$^{**}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | 1.72 [1.59, 1.84] | -0.20 ($d$ = 0.34) |
| | | East Asian | | | 1.52 [1.35, 1.68] |

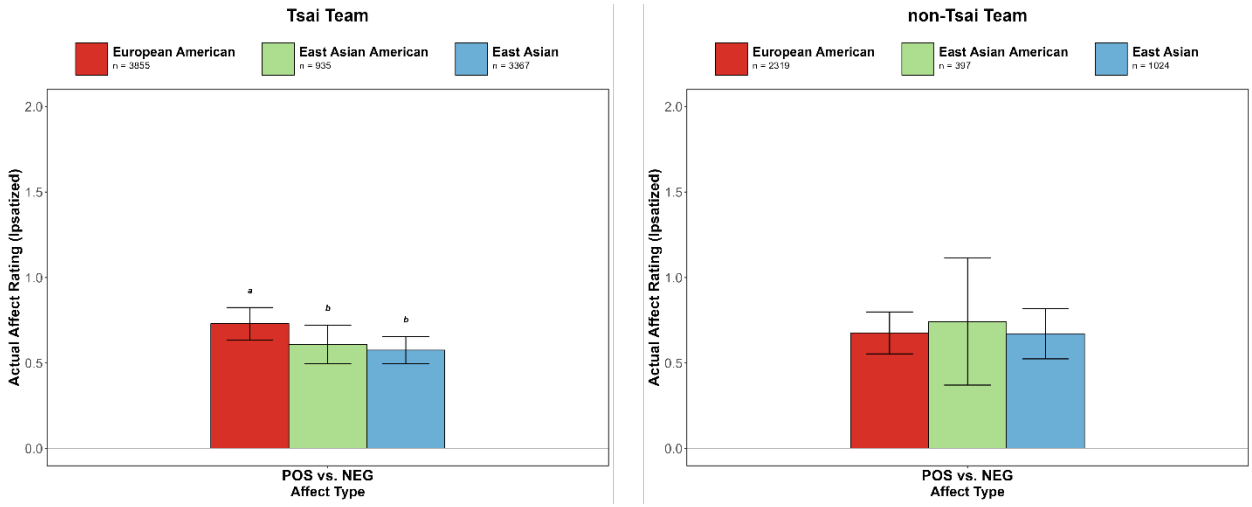
*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. POS vs. NEG = high arousal positive, low arousal positive, and positive minus high arousal negative, low arousal negative, and negative.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$.

### g. Actual POS vs. NEG

As for the full sample in the main manuscript, in the Tsai sample, European Americans actually felt positive vs. negative ("POS vs. NEG") more than East Asians. However, while in the full sample East Asian Americans did not significantly differ from either cultural group, in the Tsai sample, East Asian Americans felt POS vs. NEG less than European Americans (and did not significantly differ from the East Asians). Meanwhile, in the non-Tsai sample, there were no significant differences across cultural groups.

**Figure S19g**

*Ipsatized Actual POS vs. NEG for Tsai Team (left) and non-Tsai Team (right) Samples by Cultural Group*




*Note.* Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. *n*s for each cultural group are listed in the legend. Means of ipsatized actual affect control for ipsatized ideal affect. POS vs. NEG = high arousal positive, low arousal positive, and positive minus high arousal negative, low arousal negative, and negative.

**Table S19l**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Actual POS vs. NEG for Tsai Team and non-Tsai Team Samples by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Moderator | Culture | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Actual POS vs. NEG | | | | | |
| | Tsai Team | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.73 [0.64, 0.82] | -0.12 ($d$ = 0.12)* | -0.15 ($d$ = 0.16)** |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.61 [0.50, 0.72] | -0.03 ($d$ = 0.04) |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.58 [0.50, 0.65] |
| | non-Tsai Team | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.68 [0.55, 0.80] | 0.07 (d = 0.07) | -0.01 ($d$ = 0.01) |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.74 [0.37, 1.11] | -0.07 ($d$ = 0.08) |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.67 [0.52, 0.82] |

*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. POS vs. NEG = high arousal positive, low arousal positive, and positive minus high arousal negative, low arousal negative, and negative.
** $p < .01$. * $p < .05$.

## Section 20: Analyses by Participant Population (University vs. Community)

To examine whether the premises of AVT (Aims 1 and 2) held across different participant populations, we compared data from university samples with data from community samples.[1]

### a. Internal consistency, distinct constructs, and mean comparisons

As seen in Table S20a and S20b, reliabilities for all aggregates in the university and community samples showed moderate to high reliability (which was comparable with those reported in the main manuscript). We also examined reliabilities in the cultural subsample of European Americans, East Asian Americans, and East Asians. As seen in Table S20c and S20d, reliabilities in the cultural subsample for both the university and community samples showed moderate to high reliability as well.

We also tested whether ideal and actual affect were distinct constructs. For both university and community samples (of the full sample), ideal and actual affect were weakly to moderately correlated (see Table S20a and S20b). We also conducted CFAs testing the two-factor versus one-factor model for both the university and community samples (see Table S20g and S20h). Across octants, most fit indices (RMSEA, GFI, IFI, CFI) indicated reasonable fit for the two-factor model, and the two-factor model was consistently a better fit than the one-factor model. The AIC and BIC were lower for the two-factor model for all octants. The difference in CFI (exceeding .01) and chi-square also indicated that the two-factor model was a significantly better fit than the one-factor model.

Finally, as seen in Table S20e and S20f as well as Figure S20a, the means for ideal and actual were significantly different across octants for both the university and community samples. For both samples, participants wanted to feel more positive and less negative than they actually felt. In summary, in both the university and community samples, aggregates were reliable, and ideal and actual affect were distinct constructs.

[1] "Community sample" referred to samples that were not solely or explicitly university samples and therefore might also contain university students.

**Table S20a**

*Zero-Order Correlations and Reliabilities for Raw Actual and Ideal Affect for the University Sample*

| Variable (Raw) | | Actual Affect | | | | | | | | Ideal Affect | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | HAP | P | LAP | LA | LAN | N | HAN | HA | HAP | P | LAP | LA | LAN | N | HAN | HA |
| Actual Affect | HAP | **.74** | .57*** | .31*** | -.21*** | -.25*** | -.23*** | -.05* | .39*** | .44*** | .14*** | .06*** | -.003 | .02 | .03 | .10*** | .27*** |
| | P | | **.82** | .52*** | -.25*** | -.34*** | -.46*** | -.30*** | .16*** | .25*** | .28*** | .17*** | -.02 | -.05*** | -.07*** | -.03** | .12*** |
| | LAP | | | **.75** | .03* | -.18*** | -.25*** | -.31*** | .11*** | .10*** | .12*** | .28*** | .10*** | .05*** | .03* | .02* | .09*** |
| | LA | | | | **.69** | .56*** | .45*** | .34*** | .10*** | -.002 | .005 | .08*** | .36*** | .18*** | .16*** | .13*** | .09*** |
| | LAN | | | | | **.66** | .51*** | .43*** | .04** | .04** | .02 | .08*** | .22*** | .18*** | .11*** | .10*** | .07*** |
| | N | | | | | | **.80** | .57*** | .08*** | .01 | -.06*** | .01 | .19*** | .17*** | .27*** | .18*** | .09*** |
| | HAN | | | | | | | **.65** | .25*** | .07*** | -.05** | -.01 | .20*** | .19*** | .23*** | .28*** | .16*** |
| | HA | | | | | | | | **.71** | .17*** | -.03 | -.01 | .18*** | .18*** | .20*** | .28*** | .48*** |
| Ideal Affect | HAP | | | | | | | | | **.71** | .53*** | .41*** | -.19*** | -.32*** | -.32*** | -.21*** | .35*** |
| | P | | | | | | | | | | **.82** | .62*** | -.29*** | -.50*** | -.56*** | -.47*** | .09*** |
| | LAP | | | | | | | | | | | **.77** | -.17*** | -.38*** | -.41*** | -.39*** | .10*** |
| | LA | | | | | | | | | | | | **.63** | .61*** | .55*** | .52*** | .12*** |
| | LAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.79** | .73*** | .68*** | .06* |
| | N | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.83** | .71*** | .09** |
| | HAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.72** | .18*** |
| | HA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.69** |

*Note*. *n*s range from 9,306 to 17,769; reliabilities are reported in the diagonal; shaded boxes are correlations between actual and ideal affect for the same aggregate; HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.
$^{***}p < .001$, $^{**}p < .01$, $^{*}p < .05$.

**Table S20b**

*Zero-Order Correlations and Reliabilities for Raw Actual and Ideal Affect for the Community Sample*

| Variable (Raw) | | Actual Affect | | | | | | | | Ideal Affect | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | HAP | P | LAP | LA | LAN | N | HAN | HA | HAP | P | LAP | LA | LAN | N | HAN | HA |
| Actual Affect | HAP | **.75** | .54*** | .38*** | -.17*** | -.22*** | -.23*** | -.06* | .45*** | .44*** | .13*** | .10*** | .04 | .06 | .06 | .14*** | .27*** |
| | P | | **.83** | .58*** | -.26*** | -.35*** | -.48*** | -.32*** | .18*** | .22*** | .28*** | .21*** | -.02 | -.05* | -.07** | -.03 | .10*** |
| | LAP | | | **.78** | -.06** | -.22*** | -.31*** | -.33*** | .13*** | .11*** | .16*** | .28*** | .05 | .03 | -.01 | -.0001 | .09*** |
| | LA | | | | **.73** | .60*** | .52*** | .41*** | .11** | .03 | -.03 | .02 | .43*** | .24*** | .21*** | .19*** | .14*** |
| | LAN | | | | | **.75** | .56*** | .51*** | .05* | .03 | -.01 | .03 | .26*** | .25*** | .18*** | .17*** | .09*** |
| | N | | | | | | **.83** | .62*** | .09*** | .03 | -.08*** | -.03 | .25*** | .23*** | .27*** | .23*** | .10*** |
| | HAN | | | | | | | **.70** | .28*** | .07** | -.07*** | -.03 | .27*** | .27*** | .29*** | .36*** | .18*** |
| | HA | | | | | | | | **.72** | .20*** | -.04 | -.01 | .23*** | .24*** | .23*** | .29*** | .48*** |
| Ideal Affect | HAP | | | | | | | | | **.69** | .44*** | .39*** | -.07** | -.22*** | -.20*** | -.11*** | .34*** |
| | P | | | | | | | | | | **.79** | .60*** | -.20*** | -.43*** | -.49*** | -.41*** | .05* |
| | LAP | | | | | | | | | | | **.77** | -.10*** | -.32*** | -.35*** | -.33*** | .08*** |
| | LA | | | | | | | | | | | | **.64** | .53*** | .49*** | .45*** | .22*** |
| | LAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.76** | .69*** | .66*** | .13*** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N | **.82** | .72*** | .15*** |
| HAN | | **.73** | .22*** |
| HA | | | **.72** |

*Note*. *n*s range from 4,433 to 7,134; reliabilities are reported in the diagonal; shaded boxes are correlations between actual and ideal affect for the same aggregate; HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.
***$p < .001$, **$p < .01$, *$p < .05$.

**Table S20c**

*Zero-Order Correlations and Reliabilities for Raw Actual and Ideal Affect for the University Samples from the Cultural Subsample*

| Variable (Raw) | | Actual Affect | | | | | | | | Ideal Affect | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | HAP | P | LAP | LA | LAN | N | HAN | HA | HAP | P | LAP | LA | LAN | N | HAN | HA |
| Actual Affect | HAP | **.75** | .58*** | .29*** | -.20*** | -.24*** | -.23*** | -.06* | .38*** | .45*** | .14*** | .06*** | -.01 | .01 | .03 | .10*** | .27*** |
| | P | | **.83** | .52*** | -.24*** | -.34*** | -.46*** | -.30*** | .17*** | .26*** | .28*** | .17*** | -.03* | -.05*** | -.07*** | -.03** | .13*** |
| | LAP | | | **.74** | .05*** | -.17*** | -.25*** | -.31*** | .10*** | .10*** | .12*** | .28*** | .11*** | .06*** | .03** | .03* | .08*** |
| | LA | | | | **.69** | .56*** | .46*** | .36*** | .11*** | .01 | .004 | .09*** | .37*** | .19*** | .17*** | .14*** | .09*** |
| | LAN | | | | | **.65** | .51*** | .43*** | .05** | .05** | .03 | .09*** | .22*** | .18*** | .11*** | .10*** | .07*** |
| | N | | | | | | **.79** | .57*** | .10*** | .02 | -.05** | .01 | .22*** | .17*** | .26*** | .19*** | .09*** |
| | HAN | | | | | | | **.65** | .25*** | .07*** | -.04* | .001 | .22*** | .19*** | .23*** | .30*** | .16*** |
| | HA | | | | | | | | **.69** | .18*** | -.04* | -.03 | .20*** | .20*** | .21*** | .29*** | .46*** |
| Ideal Affect | HAP | | | | | | | | | **.71** | .50*** | .37*** | -.15*** | -.28*** | -.28*** | -.18*** | .33*** |
| | P | | | | | | | | | | **.81** | .58*** | -.24*** | -.46*** | -.53*** | -.43*** | .05* |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAP | | | | | | | | | **.75** | -.11*** | -.32*** | -.35*** | -.35*** | .06** |
| LA | | | | | | | | | | **.59** | .58*** | .53*** | .48*** | .17*** |
| LAN | | | | | | | | | | | **.76** | .70*** | .63*** | .11*** |
| N | | | | | | | | | | | | **.80** | .70*** | .13*** |
| HAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.72** | .22*** |
| HA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.68** |

*Note*. *n*s range from 7,064 to 10,747; reliabilities are reported in the diagonal; shaded boxes are correlations between actual and ideal affect for the same aggregate; HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.
$^{***}p < .001$, $^{**}p < .01$, $^{*}p < .05$.

**Table S20d**

*Zero-Order Correlations and Reliabilities for Raw Actual and Ideal Affect for the Community Samples from the Cultural Subsample*

| Variable (Raw) | | Actual Affect | | | | | | | | Ideal Affect | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | HAP | P | LAP | LA | LAN | N | HAN | HA | HAP | P | LAP | LA | LAN | N | HAN | HA |
| Actual Affect | HAP | **.75** | .53*** | .35*** | -.18*** | -.24*** | -.23*** | -.06* | .46*** | .43*** | .12*** | .08*** | .04 | .05 | .06 | .13*** | .27*** |
| | P | | **.83** | .59*** | -.27*** | -.37*** | -.50*** | -.33*** | .16*** | .22*** | .27*** | .21*** | -.01 | -.05* | -.06* | -.02 | .10*** |
| | LAP | | | **.76** | -.07*** | -.24*** | -.34*** | -.35*** | .11*** | .09*** | .15*** | .26*** | .06* | .02 | -.0002 | -.001 | .07*** |
| | LA | | | | **.72** | .61*** | .52*** | .41*** | .11*** | .02 | -.02 | .03 | .42*** | .23*** | .19*** | .16*** | .14*** |
| | LAN | | | | | **.74** | .57*** | .51*** | .05 | .03 | -.01 | .03 | .24*** | .24*** | .15*** | .14*** | .09*** |
| | N | | | | | | **.83** | .62*** | .10*** | .03 | -.08*** | -.03 | .25*** | .24*** | .27*** | .22*** | .10*** |
| | HAN | | | | | | | **.68** | .29*** | .07** | -.07** | -.03 | .26*** | .28*** | .28*** | .35*** | .18*** |
| | HA | | | | | | | | **.68** | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal Affect | HA | **.72** | .19*** | -.06* | -.03 | .24*** | .25*** | .24*** | .30*** | .48*** |
| | HAP | | **.70** | .43*** | .40*** | -.06** | -.23*** | -.20*** | -.11*** | .35*** |
| | P | | | **.80** | .59*** | -.19*** | -.41*** | -.47*** | -.39*** | .03 |
| | LAP | | | | **.76** | -.09*** | -.30*** | -.32*** | -.32*** | .06** |
| | LA | | | | | **.63** | .53*** | .49*** | .44*** | .23*** |
| | LAN | | | | | | **.74** | .68*** | .66*** | .15*** |
| | N | | | | | | | **.81** | .72*** | .16*** |
| | HAN | | | | | | | | **.72** | .24*** |
| | HA | | | | | | | | | **.70** |

*Note*. *n*s range from 3,710 to 5,739; reliabilities are reported in the diagonal; shaded boxes are correlations between actual and ideal affect for the same aggregate; HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.
***$p < .001$. **$p < .01$. *$p < .05$.

**Table S20e**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons of Actual and Ideal Affect (Raw and Ipsatized) for the University Sample*

| Aggregate | Raw | | | Ipsatized | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual Affect | Ideal Affect | Pairwise Difference[a] | Actual Affect | Ideal Affect | Pairwise Difference[a] |
| HAP | 2.78 (0.73) ($n$ = 11,031) | 3.55 (0.80) ($n$ = 15,140) | -0.77 ($z$ = -107.40$^{***}$) | 0.19 (0.64) ($n$ = 10,893) | 0.60 (0.48) ($n$ = 14,606) | -0.44 ($z$ = -73.97$^{***}$) |
| P | 3.21 (0.80) ($n$ = 11,317) | 4.21 (0.80) ($n$ = 15,341) | -1.01 ($z$ = -119.86$^{***}$) | 0.62 (0.72) ($n$ = 11,032) | 1.07 (0.51) ($n$ = 14,702) | -0.51 ($z$ = -71.44$^{***}$) |
| LAP | 3.03 (0.76) ($n$ = 11,116) | 3.92 (0.80) ($n$ = 15,185) | -0.91 ($z$ = -109.24$^{***}$) | 0.45 (0.66) ($n$ = 10,787) | 0.87 (0.49) ($n$ = 14,448) | -0.47 ($z$ = -70.99$^{***}$) |
| LA | 2.44 (0.78) ($n$ = 9,551) | 1.92 (0.72) ($n$ = 13,262) | 0.55 ($z$ = 66.42$^{***}$) | -0.14 (0.66) ($n$ = 9,485) | -0.53 (0.44) ($n$ = 13,140) | 0.41 ($z$ = 59.45$^{***}$) |
| LAN | 2.75 (0.77) ($n$ = 11,415) | 1.63 (0.76) ($n$ = 15,449) | 1.13 ($z$ = 131.14$^{***}$) | 0.18 (0.70) ($n$ = 11,138) | -0.71 (0.53) ($n$ = 14,796) | 0.94 ($z$ = 125.67$^{***}$) |
| N | 2.28 (0.78) ($n$ = 11,411) | 1.50 (0.69) ($n$ = 15,418) | 0.79 ($z$ = 100.57$^{***}$) | -0.31 (0.68) ($n$ = 11,135) | -0.83 (0.45) ($n$ = 14,804) | 0.54 ($z$ = 81.83$^{***}$) |
| HAN | 2.23 (0.72) ($n$ = 13,704) | 1.55 (0.63) ($n$ = 17,769) | 0.70 ($z$ = 107.42$^{***}$) | -0.44 (0.61) ($n$ = 11,138) | -0.83 (0.39) ($n$ = 14,808) | 0.41 ($z$ = 68.05$^{***}$) |
| HA | 2.07 (0.70) ($n$ = 11,409) | 2.39 (0.84) ($n$ = 15,138) | -0.29 ($z$ = -43.35$^{***}$) | -0.55 (0.59) ($n$ = 11,139) | -0.23 (0.53) ($n$ = 14,802) | -0.30 ($z$ = -52.87$^{***}$) |

*Note*. Standard deviations are reported in parentheses. HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.

[a] Individual participants were used as GEE clusters instead of individual datasets since ideal and actual ratings could be paired (from the same participant).

$^{***}p < .001$.

**Table S20f**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons of Actual and Ideal Affect (Raw and Ipsatized) for the Community Sample*

| Aggregate | Raw | | | Ipsatized | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual Affect | Ideal Affect | Pairwise Difference[a] | Actual Affect | Ideal Affect | Pairwise Difference[a] |
| HAP | 2.71 (0.76) ($n$ = 4,884) | 3.51 (0.79) ($n$ = 6,510) | -0.78 ($z$ = -68.95$^{***}$) | 0.14 (0.63) ($n$ = 4,860) | 0.57 (0.46) ($n$ = 5,182) | -0.43 ($z$ = -48.09$^{***}$) |
| P | 3.19 (0.84) ($n$ = 5,911) | 4.28 (0.73) ($n$ = 5,951) | -1.09 ($z$ = -87.66$^{***}$) | 0.61 (0.74) ($n$ = 5,464) | 1.15 (0.44) ($n$ = 5,514) | -0.53 ($z$ = -51.69$^{***}$) |
| LAP | 3.12 (0.82) ($n$ = 5,587) | 4.02 (0.77) ($n$ = 7,134) | -0.91 ($z$ = -74.33$^{***}$) | 0.53 (0.69) ($n$ = 5,456) | 0.98 (0.42) ($n$ = 5,707) | -0.45 ($z$ = -46.86$^{***}$) |
| LA | 2.36 (0.83) ($n$ = 4,750) | 1.78 (0.64) ($n$ = 4,999) | 0.59 ($z$ = 49.79$^{***}$) | -0.16 (0.68) ($n$ = 4,728) | -0.57 (0.39) ($n$ = 4,982) | 0.41 ($z$ = 42.87$^{***}$) |
| LAN | 2.68 (0.87) ($n$ = 5,495) | 1.51 (0.64) ($n$ = 5,846) | 1.16 ($z$ = 89.47$^{***}$) | 0.13 (0.74) ($n$ = 5,458) | -0.76 (0.42) ($n$ = 5,720) | 0.89 ($z$ = 81.96$^{***}$) |
| N | 2.19 (0.86) ($n$ = 5,501) | 1.36 (0.59) ($n$ = 5,747) | 0.83 ($z$ = 68.48$^{***}$) | -0.36 (0.71) ($n$ = 5,463) | -0.88 (0.37) ($n$ = 5,719) | 0.52 ($z$ = 52.38$^{***}$) |
| HAN | 2.11 (0.76) ($n$ = 6,207) | 1.40 (0.57) ($n$ = 6,545) | 0.71 ($z$ = 72.88$^{***}$) | -0.49 (0.61) ($n$ = 5,458) | -0.88 (0.33) ($n$ = 5,711) | 0.38 ($z$ = 45.66$^{***}$) |
| HA | 2.06 (0.73) ($n$ = 5,200) | 2.26 (0.85) ($n$ = 5,872) | -0.22 ($z$ = -20.25$^{***}$) | -0.52 (0.58) ($n$ = 5,168) | -0.28 (0.52) ($n$ = 5,722) | -0.26 ($z$ = -30.61$^{***}$) |

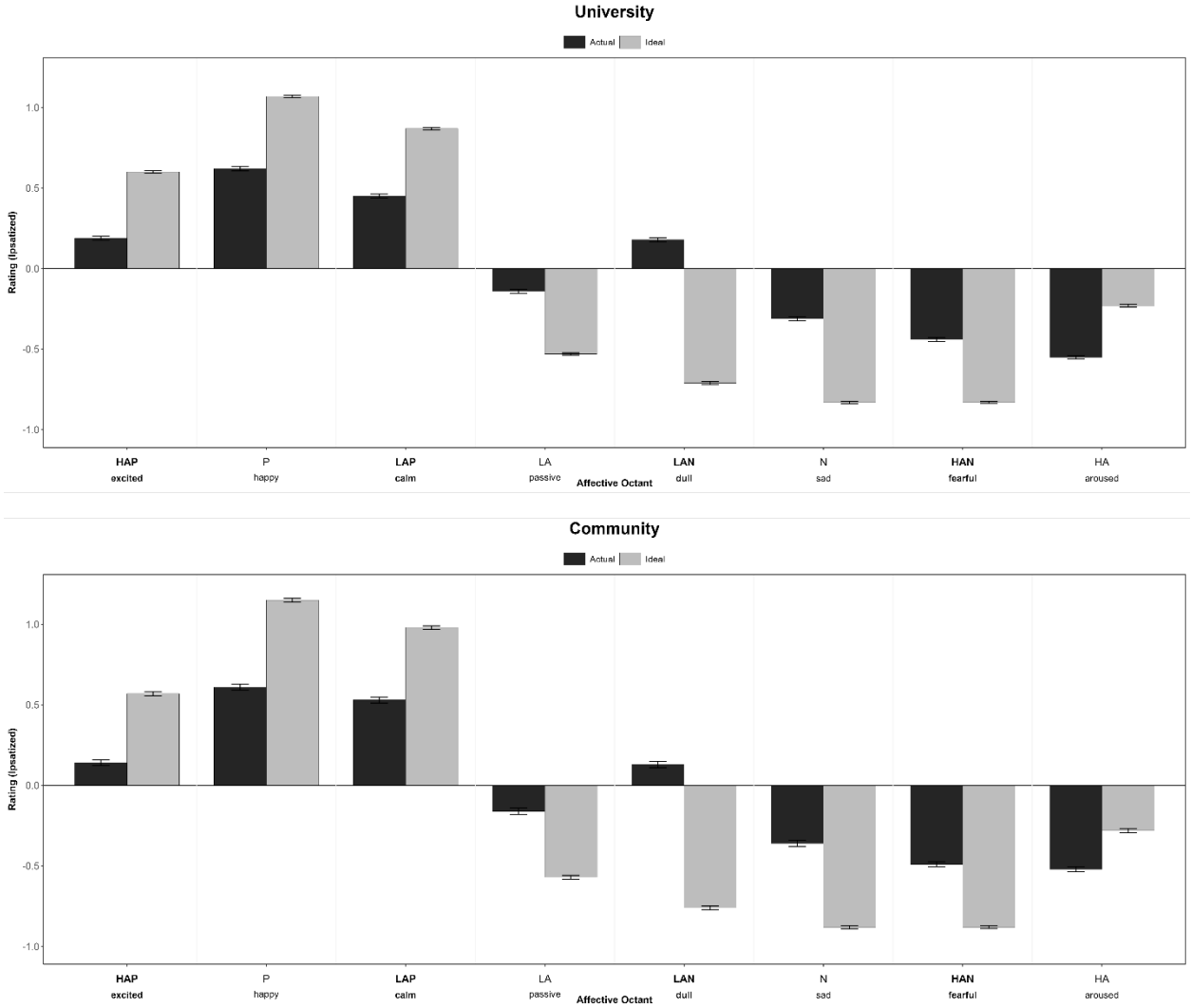
*Note*. Standard deviations are reported in parentheses. HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.

[a] Individual participants were used as GEE clusters instead of individual datasets since ideal and actual ratings could be paired (from the same participant).

$^{***}p < .001$.

**Figure S20a**

*Ipsatized Actual and Ideal Affect Means Across University (top) and Community (bottom) Samples*




*Note.* Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. For the university sample, sample sizes for actual affect ranged from $n$ = 9,485-11,139, and sample sizes for ideal affect ranged from $n$ = 13,140-14,808. For the community sample, sample sizes for actual affect ranged from $n$ = 4,728-5,464, and sample sizes for ideal affect ranged from $n$ = 4,982-5,722. HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.

**Table S20g**

*Fit Indices and Model Comparison Values for Two-Factor vs. One-Factor Models for the University Sample*

| Variable | Fit indices | | | | Model Comparison | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RMSEA | GFI | IFI | CFI | AIC | BIC | $\chi 2$ | $df_{\chi 2}$ | *n* | *p* |
| HAP | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .15 | .99 | .91 | .90 | 162962.31 | 163101.09 | 1934.65 | 8 | 10982 | |
| 1-Factor | .21 | .99 | .84 | .76 | 165474.19 | 165605.66 | 4448.53 | 9 | 10982 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .14 | | | 119.86 | 1 | | < .001 |
| P | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .11 | 1.00 | .95 | .96 | 154571.52 | 154710.80 | 1171.98 | 8 | 11276 | |
| 1-Factor | .33 | .98 | .43 | .55 | 164660.92 | 164792.87 | 11263.38 | 9 | 11276 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .40 | | | 415.04 | 1 | | < .001 |
| LAP | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .09 | 1.00 | .96 | .96 | 163353.12 | 163492.05 | 693.36 | 8 | 11073 | |
| 1-Factor | .24 | .99 | .75 | .64 | 168678.78 | 168810.40 | 6021.01 | 9 | 11073 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .32 | | | 248.07 | 1 | | < .001 |
| LA | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .12 | .99 | .78 | .89 | 146073.36 | 146209.38 | 1211.69 | 8 | 9500 | |
| 1-Factor | .17 | .98 | .66 | .77 | 147315.70 | 147444.56 | 2456.03 | 9 | 9500 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .12 | | | 63.76 | 1 | | < .001 |
| LAN | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .09 | 1.00 | .91 | .95 | 165126.29 | 165265.69 | 759.60 | 8 | 11348 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-Factor | .22 | .98 | .37 | .65 | 169525.90 | 169657.96 | 5161.21 | 9 | 11348 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .30 | | | 728.65 | 1 | | < .001 |
| N | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .09 | 1.00 | .92 | .97 | 141687.12 | 141826.54 | 765.99 | 8 | 11359 | |
| 1-Factor | .31 | .95 | .24 | .57 | 150898.43 | 151030.51 | 9979.30 | 9 | 11359 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .40 | | | 502.39 | 1 | | < .001 |
| HAN | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .14 | .99 | .73 | .87 | 186717.97 | 186860.88 | 2293.95 | 8 | 13650 | |
| 1-Factor | .21 | .98 | .47 | .66 | 190135.20 | 190270.59 | 5713.18 | 9 | 13650 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .20 | | | 254.05 | 1 | | < .001 |
| HA | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .18 | .99 | .43 | .82 | 137205.37 | 137340.95 | 2408.52 | 8 | 9281 | |
| 1-Factor | .19 | .99 | .47 | .78 | 137720.50 | 137848.94 | 2925.65 | 9 | 9281 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .04 | | | 53.99 | 1 | | < .001 |

*Note.* RMSEA < .10 indicates acceptable fit; RMSEA < .05 and GFI, IFI, and CFI > .90 indicate good fit. ΔCFI > .01 indicates difference in model fit. Robust RMSEA, IFI, CFI, and $\Delta\chi 2$ were used. RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; GFI = goodness-of-fit index; IFI = incremental fit index; CFI = comparative fit index; AIC = Akaike's Information Criterion; BIC = Bayesian Information Criteria; $\chi 2$ = chi-square statistic; *p* = statistical significance of change in chi-square statistic; HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.

**Table S20h**

*Fit Indices and Model Comparison Values for Two-Factor vs. One-Factor Models for the Community Sample*

| Variable | Fit indices | | | | Model Comparison | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RMSEA | GFI | IFI | CFI | AIC | BIC | $\chi 2$ | $df_{\chi 2}$ | *n* | *p* |
| HAP | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .13 | .99 | .93 | .91 | 73148.66 | 73271.90 | 730.36 | 8 | 4847 | |
| 1-Factor | .21 | .99 | .83 | .75 | 74468.31 | 74585.06 | 2052.01 | 9 | 4847 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .16 | | | 121.39 | 1 | | < .001 |
| P | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .10 | 1.00 | .93 | .97 | 78061.32 | 78187.57 | 451.96 | 8 | 5681 | |
| 1-Factor | .35 | .97 | .53 | .51 | 83785.38 | 83904.99 | 6178.02 | 9 | 5681 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .45 | | | 197.18 | 1 | | < .001 |
| LAP | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .09 | 1.00 | .95 | .96 | 82499.60 | 82625.40 | 388.82 | 8 | 5547 | |
| 1-Factor | .26 | .99 | .71 | .64 | 85437.93 | 85557.11 | 3329.15 | 9 | 5547 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .32 | | | 130.90 | 1 | | < .001 |
| LA | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .12 | .99 | .79 | .92 | 70719.86 | 70842.60 | 527.01 | 8 | 4721 | |
| 1-Factor | .18 | .98 | .63 | .78 | 71541.75 | 71658.03 | 1350.90 | 9 | 4721 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .14 | | | 66.65 | 1 | | < .001 |
| LAN | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .09 | 1.00 | .91 | .96 | 78366.63 | 78492.16 | 374.29 | 8 | 5468 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-Factor | .28 | .96 | .35 | .56 | 81898.73 | 82017.65 | 3908.38 | 9 | 5468 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .40 | | | 145.24 | 1 | | < .001 |
| N | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .07 | 1.00 | .88 | .98 | 66863.65 | 66989.21 | 241.79 | 8 | 5477 | |
| 1-Factor | .35 | .93 | .10 | .53 | 72836.28 | 72955.23 | 6216.42 | 9 | 5477 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .45 | | | 113.71 | 1 | | < .001 |
| HAN | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .14 | .99 | .59 | .90 | 82334.76 | 82462.58 | 930.86 | 8 | 6172 | |
| 1-Factor | .23 | .97 | .02 | .68 | 84390.00 | 84511.10 | 2988.11 | 9 | 6172 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .22 | | | 150.67 | 1 | | < .001 |
| HA | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .20 | .99 | .47 | .80 | 72338.75 | 72461.81 | 1574.81 | 8 | 4803 | |
| 1-Factor | .22 | .98 | .45 | .73 | 72878.62 | 72995.21 | 2116.68 | 9 | 4803 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .07 | | | 37.64 | 1 | | < .001 |

*Note.* RMSEA < .10 indicates acceptable fit; RMSEA < .05 and GFI, IFI, and CFI > .90 indicate good fit. ΔCFI > .01 indicates difference in model fit. Robust RMSEA, IFI, CFI, and $\Delta\chi 2$ were used. RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; GFI = goodness-of-fit index; IFI = incremental fit index; CFI = comparative fit index; AIC = Akaike's Information Criterion; BIC = Bayesian Information Criteria; $\chi 2$ = chi-square statistic; *p* = statistical significance of change in chi-square statistic; HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.

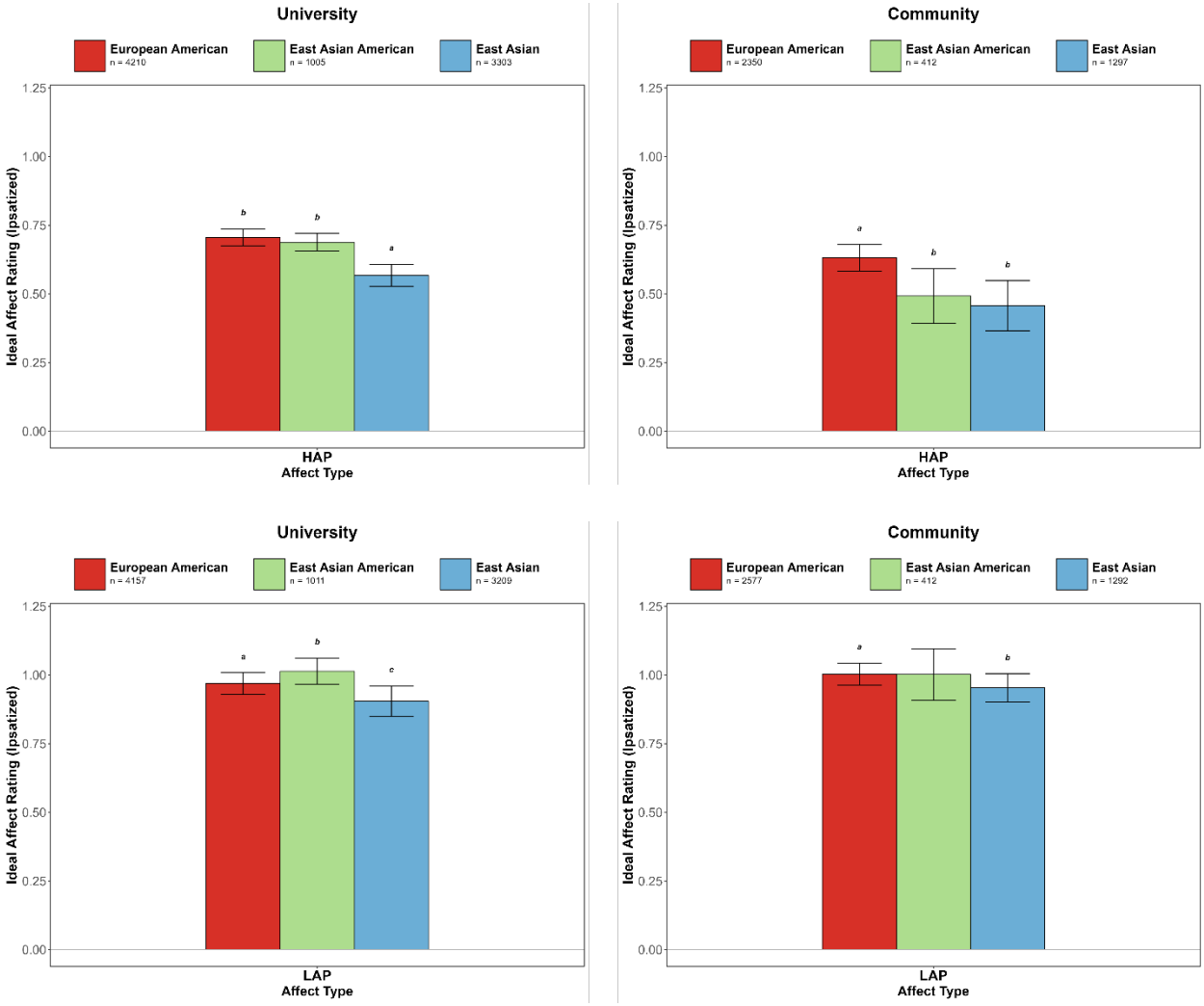
**b. Ideal HAP and LAP by cultural group**

As in the full sample in the main manuscript, European Americans valued HAP more than East Asians in both the university and community samples. However, while European Americans significantly valued HAP more than East Asian Americans, who significantly valued HAP more than East Asians in the full sample, East Asian Americans did not differ from European Americans in the university sample (but still valued HAP more than East Asians). In the community sample, East Asian Americans valued HAP less than European Americans but did not differ from East Asians.

As in the full sample reported in the main manuscript, in both university and community samples, European Americans valued LAP more than East Asians. However, while East Asian Americans valued LAP as much as European Americans (and more than East Asians) in the full sample, in the university sample, East Asian Americans valued LAP significantly more than the other two cultural groups; in the community sample, East Asian Americans did not significantly differ from either of the other cultural groups.

**Figure S20b**

*Ipsatized Ideal HAP (top) and LAP (bottom) for University (left) and Community (right) Samples by Cultural Group*




*Note.* Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b, c) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. *n*s for each cultural group are listed in the legend. Means of ipsatized ideal affect control for ipsatized actual affect. HAP = high arousal positive; LAP = low arousal positive.

**Table S20i**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Ideal HAP and LAP for University and Community Samples by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Moderator | Culture | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal HAP | | | | | |
| | University | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.71 [0.68, 0.74] | -0.02 ($d$ = 0.04) | -0.14 ($d$ = 0.30)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.69 [0.66, 0.72] | -0.12 ($d$ = 0.26)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.57 [0.53, 0.61] |
| | Community | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.63 [0.58, 0.68] | -0.14 ($d$ = 0.31)$^{**}$ | -0.17 ($d$ = 0.38)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.49 [0.39, 0.59] | -0.04 ($d$ = 0.08) |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.46 [0.37, 0.55] |
| Ideal LAP | | | | | |
| | University | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.97 [0.93, 1.01] | 0.04 ($d$ = 0.11)$^{*}$ | -0.06 ($d$ = 0.14)$^{*}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | 1.01 [0.97, 1.06] | -0.11 ($d$ = 0.24)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.90 [0.85, 0.96] |
| | Community | | | | |
| | | European American | 1.00 [0.96, 1.04] | -0.001 ($d$ = 0.003) | -0.05 ($d$ = 0.13)$^{**}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | 1.00 [0.91, 1.10] | -0.05 ($d$ = 0.12) |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.95 [0.90, 1.00] |

*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. HAP = high arousal positive; LAP = low arousal positive.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$. $^{*}p < .05$.

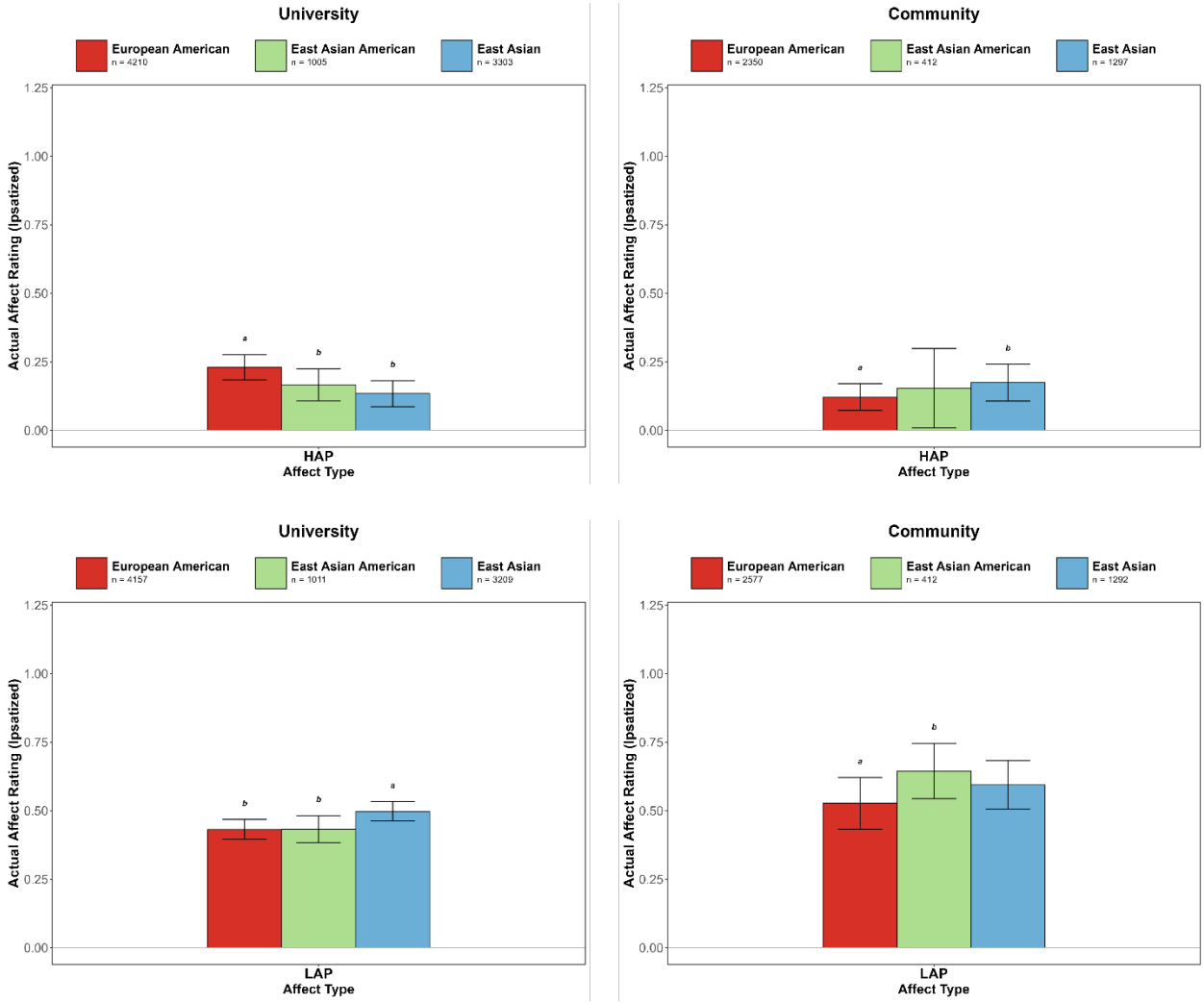
### c. Actual HAP and LAP by cultural group

Unlike the full sample reported in the main manuscript, where there were no significant cultural differences in actual HAP, in the university sample, European Americans felt more HAP than East Asian Americans and East Asians (who did not differ from each other). In the community sample, East Asians felt more HAP than European Americans, while East Asian Americans did not significantly differ from the other cultural groups.

As in the full sample reported in the main manuscript, East Asians felt LAP more than European Americans in the university sample. However, whereas in the full sample, East Asian Americans did not significantly differ from the other cultural groups, in the university sample, East Asians also felt LAP more than East Asian Americans. Additionally, the pattern for the community sample was different than the full sample, with East Asian Americans feeling LAP more than European Americans, and East Asians not significantly differing in actual LAP compared to the other cultural groups.

**Figure S20c**

*Ipsatized Actual HAP (top) and LAP (bottom) for University (left) and Community (right) Samples by Cultural Group*




*Note.* Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. *n*s for each cultural group are listed in the legend. Means of ipsatized actual affect control for ipsatized ideal affect. HAP = high arousal positive; LAP = low arousal positive.

**Table S20j**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Actual HAP and LAP for University and Community Samples by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Moderator | Culture | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Actual HAP | | | | | |
| | University | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.23 [0.18, 0.28] | -0.06 ($d$ = 0.10)$^{*}$ | -0.10 ($d$ = 0.15)$^{**}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.17 [0.11, 0.23] | -0.03 ($d$ = 0.05) |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.13 [0.09, 0.18] |
| | Community | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.12 [0.07, 0.17] | 0.03 ($d$ = 0.05) | 0.05 ($d$ = 0.08)$^{**}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.15 [0.01, 0.30] | 0.02 ($d$ = 0.03) |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.17 [0.11, 0.24] |
| Actual LAP | | | | | |
| | University | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.43 [0.39, 0.47] | 0.002 ($d$ = 0.002) | 0.07 ($d$ = 0.10)$^{**}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.43 [0.38, 0.48] | 0.06 ($d$ = 0.10)$^{*}$ |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.50 [0.46, 0.53] |
| | Community | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.53 [0.43, 0.62] | 0.12 ($d$ = 0.17)$^{*}$ | 0.07 ($d$ = 0.10) |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.65 [0.54, 0.75] | -0.05 ($d$ = 0.08) |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.59 [0.51, 0.68] |

*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. HAP = high arousal positive; LAP = low arousal positive.
$^{**}p < .01$. $^{*}p < .05$.

### d. Ideal HAN and LAN by cultural group

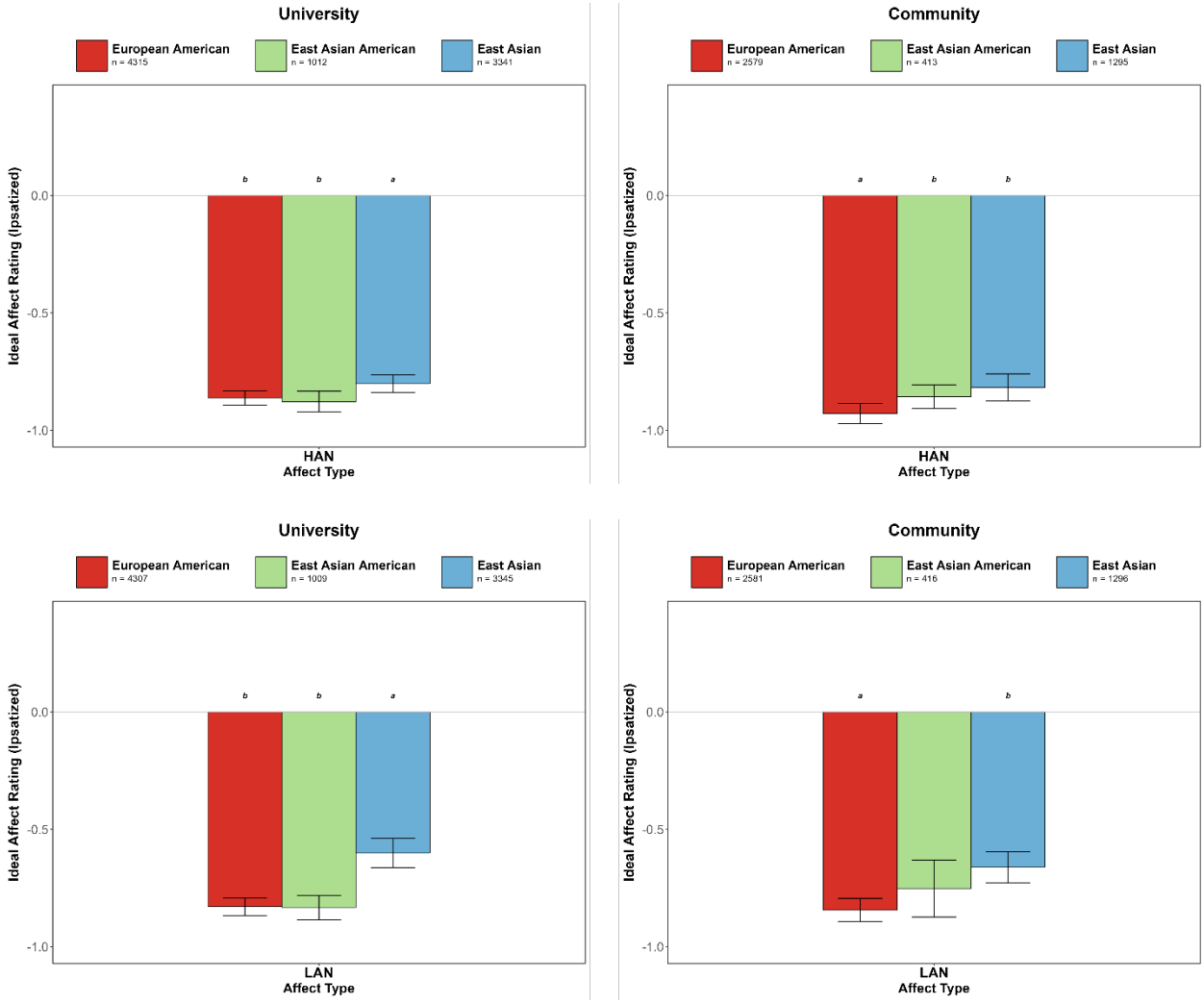
As in the full sample reported in the main manuscript, in the university sample, East Asians valued HAN more than both the East Asian Americans and the European Americans. However, in the community sample, both East Asians and East Asian Americans valued HAN more than European Americans.

As for the full sample reported in the main manuscript, East Asians in the university sample valued LAN more than both the East Asian Americans and the European Americans. In the community

sample, while East Asians also valued LAN more than the European Americans, East Asian Americans did not significantly differ in ideal LAN compared to the other cultural groups.

**Figure S20d**

*Ipsatized Ideal HAN (top) and LAN (bottom) for University (left) and Community (right) Samples by Cultural Group*




*Note.* Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. *n*s for each cultural group are listed in the legend. Means of ipsatized ideal affect control for ipsatized actual affect. HAN = high arousal negative; LAN = low arousal negative.

**Table S20k**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Ideal HAN and LAN for University and Community Samples by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Moderator | Culture | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal HAN | | | | | |
| | University | | | | |
| | | European American | -0.86 [-0.89, -0.83] | -0.02 ($d$ = 0.05) | 0.06 ($d$ = 0.18)$^{**}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | -0.88 [-0.92, -0.83] | 0.08 ($d$ = 0.21)$^{**}$ |
| | | East Asian | | | -0.80 [-0.84, -0.76] |
| | Community | | | | |
| | | European American | -0.93 [-0.97, -0.89] | 0.07 ($d$ = 0.24)$^{**}$ | 0.11 ($d$ = 0.36)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | -0.86 [-0.91, -0.81] | 0.04 ($d$ = 0.12) |
| | | East Asian | | | -0.82 [-0.87, -0.76] |
| Ideal LAN | | | | | |
| | University | | | | |
| | | European American | -0.83 [-0.87, -0.79] | -0.004 ($d$ = 0.01) | 0.23 ($d$ = 0.51)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | -0.83 [-0.88, -0.78] | 0.23 ($d$ = 0.49)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian | | | -0.60 [-0.66, -0.54] |
| | Community | | | | |
| | | European American | -0.84 [-0.89, -0.79] | 0.09 ($d$ = 0.26) | 0.18 ($d$ = 0.49)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | -0.75 [-0.87, -0.63] | 0.09 ($d$ = 0.21) |
| | | East Asian | | | -0.66 [-0.73, -0.59] |

*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. HAN = high arousal negative; LAN = low arousal negative.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$.

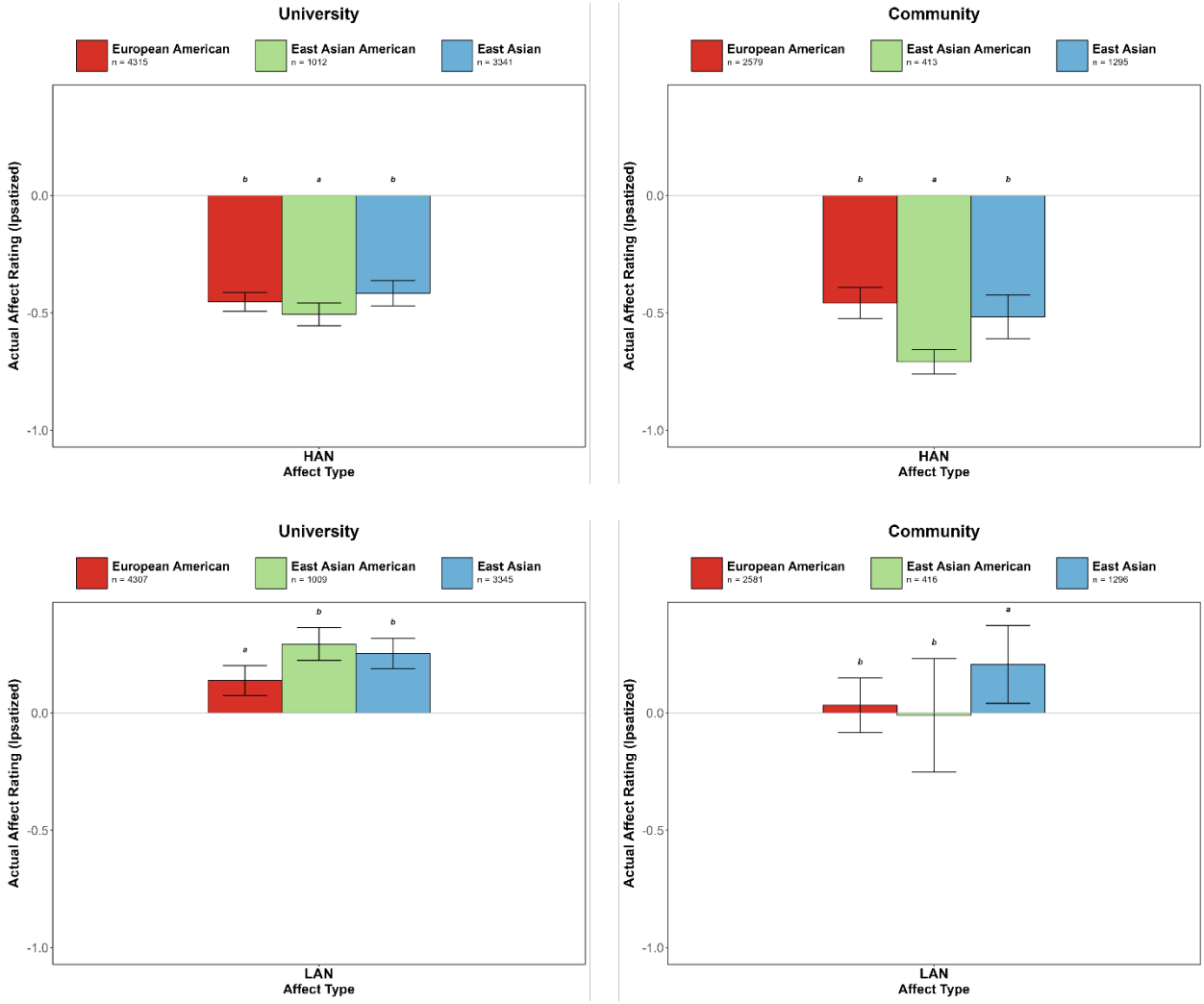
**e. Actual HAN and LAN by cultural group**

As in the full sample reported in the main manuscript, in both the university and community samples, East Asian Americans felt HAN less than both European Americans and East Asians.

As in the full sample reported in the main manuscript, European Americans in the university sample felt LAN less than both the East Asian Americans and the East Asians. However, in the community sample, both East Asian Americans and European Americans felt LAN less than the East Asians.

**Figure S20e**

*Ipsatized Actual HAN (top) and LAN (bottom) for University (left) and Community (right) Samples by Cultural Group*




*Note.* Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. *n*s for each cultural group are listed in the legend. Means of ipsatized actual affect control for ipsatized ideal affect. HAN = high arousal negative; LAN = low arousal negative.

**Table S20l**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Actual HAN and LAN for University and Community Samples by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Moderator | Culture | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Actual HAN | | | | | |
| | University | | | | |
| | | European American | -0.45 [-0.49, -0.41] | -0.05 ($d$ = 0.09)$^{*}$ | 0.04 ($d$ = 0.06) |
| | | East Asian American | | -0.51 [-0.55, -0.46] | 0.09 ($d$ = 0.15)$^{**}$ |
| | | East Asian | | | -0.42 [-0.47, -0.36] |
| | Community | | | | |
| | | European American | -0.46 [-0.52, -0.39] | -0.25 ($d$ = 0.43)$^{***}$ | -0.06 ($d$ = 0.10) |
| | | East Asian American | | -0.71 [-0.76, -0.66] | 0.19 ($d$ = 0.33)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian | | | -0.52 [-0.61, -0.42] |
| Actual LAN | | | | | |
| | University | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.14 [0.07, 0.20] | 0.15 ($d$ = 0.22)$^{***}$ | 0.12 ($d$ = 0.17)$^{*}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.29 [0.22, 0.36] | -0.04 ($d$ = 0.06) |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.25 [0.19, 0.32] |
| | Community | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.03 [-0.08, 0.15] | -0.04 ($d$ = 0.06) | 0.17 ($d$ = 0.23)$^{*}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | -0.01 [-0.25, 0.23] | 0.22 ($d$ = 0.30)$^{*}$ |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.21 [0.04, 0.37] |

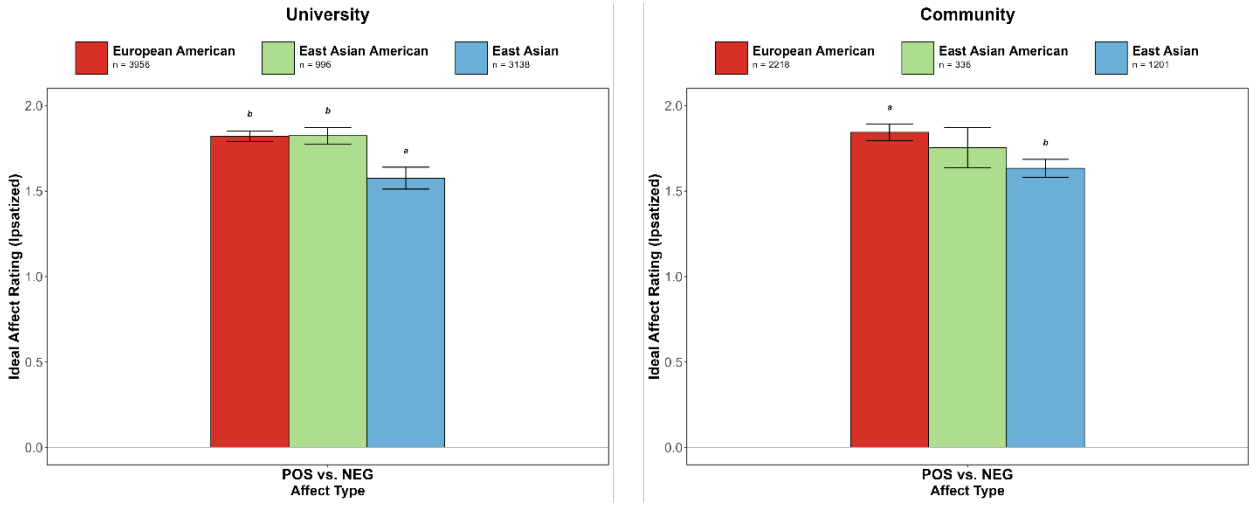
*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. HAN = high arousal negative; LAN = low arousal negative.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$. $^{*}p < .05$.

### f. Ideal POS vs. NEG by cultural group

As in the full sample reported in the main manuscript, European Americans and East Asian Americans in university sample valued positive vs. negative ("POS vs. NEG") more than East Asians. However, in the community sample, while European Americans still valued POS vs. NEG more than East Asians, East Asian Americans did not significantly differ from the other cultural groups.

**Figure S20f**

*Ipsatized Ideal POS vs. NEG for University (left) and Community (right) Samples by Cultural Group*




*Note.* Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. *n*s for each cultural group are listed in the legend. Means of ipsatized ideal affect control for ipsatized actual affect. POS vs. NEG = high arousal positive, low arousal positive, and positive minus high arousal negative, low arousal negative, and negative.

**Table S20m**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Ideal POS vs. NEG for University and Community Samples by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Moderator | Culture | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal POS vs. NEG | | | | | |
| | University | | | | |
| | | European American | 1.82 [1.79, 1.85] | 0.002 ($d$ = 0.01) | -0.25 ($d$ = 0.47)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | 1.82 [1.78, 1.87] | -0.25 ($d$ = 0.45)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian | | | 1.58 [1.51, 1.64] |
| | Community | | | | |
| | | European American | 1.84 [1.80, 1.89] | -0.09 ($d$ = 0.20) | -0.21 ($d$ = 0.46)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | 1.75 [1.64, 1.87] | -0.12 ($d$ = 0.26) |
| | | East Asian | | | 1.63 [1.58, 1.69] |

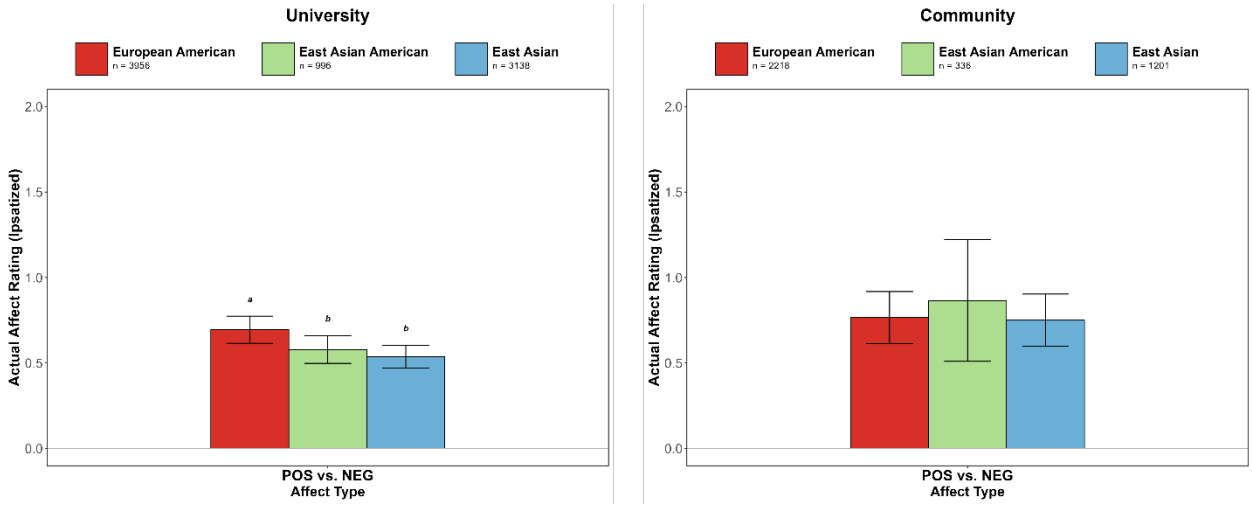
*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. POS vs. NEG = HAP, LAP, and P minus HAN, LAN, and N.
$^{***}p < .001$.

### g. Actual POS vs. NEG by cultural group

As in the full sample reported in the main manuscript, European Americans in the university sample actually felt positive vs. negative ("POS vs. NEG") more than East Asians. However, while in the full sample East Asian Americans did not significantly differ from either cultural group, in the university sample, East Asian Americans felt POS vs. NEG less than European Americans (but not significantly different from the East Asians). Meanwhile, in the community sample, there were no significant differences across cultural groups.

**Figure S20g**

*Ipsatized Actual POS vs. NEG for University (left) and Community (right) Samples by Cultural Group*




*Note.* Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. *n*s for each cultural group are listed in the legend. Means of ipsatized actual affect control for ipsatized ideal affect. POS vs. NEG = HAP, LAP, and P minus HAN, LAN, and N.

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**Table S20n**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Actual POS vs. NEG for University and Community Samples by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Moderator | Culture | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Actual POS vs. NEG | | | | | |
| | University | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.70 [0.62, 0.77] | -0.12 ($d$ = 0.12)** | -0.16 ($d$ = 0.17)** |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.58 [0.50, 0.66] | -0.04 ($d$ = 0.05) |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.54 [0.47, 0.60] |
| | Community | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.77 [0.61, 0.92] | 0.10 ($d$ = 0.10) | -0.02 ($d$ = 0.02) |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.87 [0.51, 1.22] | -0.11 ($d$ = 0.13) |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.75 [0.60, 0.90] |

*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. POS vs. NEG = high arousal positive, low arousal positive, and positive minus high arousal negative, low arousal negative, and negative.
** $p < .01$.

## Section 21: Analyses by Publication Status (Published vs. Unpublished)

To examine whether the premises of AVT (Aims 1 and 2) held regardless of publication status, we compared data from published reports with data from unpublished reports.

**a. Internal consistency, distinct constructs, and mean comparisons**

As seen in Table S21a and S21b, internal consistencies for all aggregates in both the published and unpublished samples showed moderate to high reliability (which were comparable with those reported in the main manuscript).

We also tested whether ideal and actual affect were distinct constructs. For both samples, ideal and actual affect were weakly to moderately correlated (see Table S21a and S21b). We also conducted CFAs testing the two-factor versus one-factor model for both the published and unpublished samples (see Table S21e and S21f). Across octants, most fit indices (RMSEA, GFI, IFI, CFI) indicated reasonable fit for the two-factor model, and the two-factor model was consistently a better fit than the one-factor model. The AIC and BIC were lower for the two-factor model for all octants. The difference in CFI (exceeding .01) and chi-square also indicated that the two-factor model was a significantly better fit than the one-factor model.

Finally, as seen in Table S21c and S21d as well as Figure S21a, the means for ideal and actual were significantly different across octants for both the published and unpublished samples. For both samples, participants wanted to feel more positive and less negative than they actually felt. In summary, in both the published and unpublished samples, aggregates were reliable, and ideal and actual affect were distinct constructs.

**Table S21a**

*Zero-Order Correlations and Reliabilities for Raw Actual and Ideal Affect for the Published Sample*

| Variable (Raw) | | Actual Affect | | | | | | | | Ideal Affect | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | HAP | P | LAP | LA | LAN | N | HAN | HA | HAP | P | LAP | LA | LAN | N | HAN | HA |
| Actual Affect | HAP | **.73** | .57*** | .34*** | -.19*** | -.23*** | -.23*** | -.06** | .40*** | .44*** | .13*** | .07*** | .01 | .03 | .04* | .11*** | .27*** |
| | P | | **.82** | .54*** | -.25*** | -.34*** | -.46*** | -.31*** | .17*** | .24*** | .27*** | .17*** | -.03* | -.05*** | -.08*** | -.03** | .11*** |
| | LAP | | | **.76** | -.001 | -.20*** | -.27*** | -.32*** | .12*** | .11*** | .13*** | .28*** | .08*** | .04* | .02 | .01 | .09*** |
| | LA | | | | **.71** | .55*** | .46*** | .36*** | .10*** | -.001 | -.01 | .06*** | .39*** | .20*** | .18*** | .15*** | .10*** |
| | LAN | | | | | **.69** | .53*** | .45*** | .04** | .03* | .01 | .06*** | .25*** | .20*** | .13*** | .12*** | .07*** |
| | N | | | | | | **.80** | .58*** | .08*** | .01 | -.07*** | -.002 | .21*** | .19*** | .28*** | .20*** | .09*** |
| | HAN | | | | | | | **.67** | .24*** | .05** | -.07*** | -.02 | .23*** | .21*** | .25*** | .30*** | .16*** |
| | HA | | | | | | | | **.72** | .16*** | -.04* | -.01 | .19*** | .18*** | .21*** | .28*** | .49*** |
| Ideal Affect | HAP | | | | | | | | | **.70** | .52*** | .40*** | -.19*** | -.31*** | -.31*** | -.21*** | .34*** |
| | P | | | | | | | | | | **.82** | .61*** | -.30*** | -.50*** | -.56*** | -.47*** | .08** |
| | LAP | | | | | | | | | | | **.77** | -.18*** | -.38*** | -.41*** | -.39*** | .09*** |
| | LA | | | | | | | | | | | | **.64** | .61*** | .55*** | .51*** | .13*** |
| | LAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.79** | .72*** | .67*** | .06* |
| | N | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.83** | .71*** | .09** |
| | HAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.73** | .18*** |
| | HA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.70** |

*Note*. *n*s range from 10,920 to 19,566; reliabilities are reported in the diagonal; shaded boxes are correlations between actual and ideal affect for the same aggregate; HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$. $^{*}p < .05$.

**Table S21b**

*Zero-Order Correlations and Reliabilities for Raw Actual and Ideal Affect for the Unpublished Sample*

| Variable (Raw) | | Actual Affect | | | | | | | | Ideal Affect | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | HAP | P | LAP | LA | LAN | N | HAN | HA | HAP | P | LAP | LA | LAN | N | HAN | HA |
| Actual Affect | HAP | **.76** | .55*** | .29*** | -.21*** | -.26*** | -.24*** | -.03 | .44*** | .45*** | .15*** | .08*** | .03 | .04 | .04 | .13*** | .28*** |
| | P | | **.83** | .54*** | -.26*** | -.37*** | -.49*** | -.28*** | .16*** | .25*** | .28*** | .22*** | .01 | -.04 | -.07** | -.02 | .12*** |
| | LAP | | | **.77** | -.02 | -.20*** | -.31*** | -.32*** | .09** | .09*** | .16*** | .29*** | .09*** | .04 | -.003 | .02 | .07*** |
| | LA | | | | **.68** | .63*** | .49*** | .38*** | .11*** | .04 | .01 | .07** | .35*** | .22*** | .16*** | .12*** | .12*** |
| | LAN | | | | | **.70** | .53*** | .46*** | .06* | .05 | .01 | .07*** | .19*** | .20*** | .14*** | .11*** | .09*** |
| | N | | | | | | **.82** | .59*** | .10*** | .06** | -.05** | -.01 | .21*** | .21*** | .25*** | .19*** | .10*** |
| | HAN | | | | | | | **.66** | .31*** | .13*** | -.02 | .01 | .21*** | .24*** | .24*** | .32*** | .20*** |
| | HA | | | | | | | | **.70** | .22*** | -.02 | -.01 | .22*** | .25*** | .22*** | .30*** | .47*** |
| Ideal Affect | HAP | | | | | | | | | **.71** | .45*** | .41*** | -.05 | -.21*** | -.19*** | -.10 | .37*** |
| | P | | | | | | | | | | **.81** | .63*** | -.17*** | -.42*** | -.47*** | -.39*** | .07*** |
| | LAP | | | | | | | | | | | **.76** | -.06 | -.32*** | -.35*** | -.33*** | .08*** |
| | LA | | | | | | | | | | | | **.60** | .54*** | .49*** | .45*** | .24*** |
| | LAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | **.76** | .72*** | .68*** | .15*** |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N | **.82** | .74*** | .18*** | |
| HAN | | **.73** | .25*** | |
| HA | | | **.69** | |

*Note*. *n*s range from 3,624 to 5,822; reliabilities are reported in the diagonal; shaded boxes are correlations between actual and ideal affect for the same aggregate; HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.
***$p < .001$. **$p < .01$. *$p < .05$.

**Table S21c**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons of Actual and Ideal Affect (Raw and Ipsatized) for the Published Sample*

| Aggregate | Raw | | | Ipsatized | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual Affect | Ideal Affect | Pairwise Difference[a] | Actual Affect | Ideal Affect | Pairwise Difference[a] |
| HAP | 2.79 (0.74) ($n$ = 12,329) | 3.57 (0.80) ($n$ = 16,407) | -0.78 ($z$ = -113.21$^{***}$) | 0.18 (0.62) ($n$ = 12,175) | 0.59 (0.48) ($n$ = 15,682) | -0.43 ($z$ = -78.40$^{***}$) |
| P | 3.24 (0.80) ($n$ = 12,986) | 4.23 (0.79) ($n$ = 16,628) | -1.00 ($z$ = -124.69$^{***}$) | 0.64 (0.71) ($n$ = 12,274) | 1.07 (0.50) ($n$ = 15,588) | -0.47 ($z$ = -70.36$^{***}$) |
| LAP | 3.07 (0.78) ($n$ = 12,467) | 3.95 (0.80) ($n$ = 16,554) | -0.89 ($z$ = -111.35$^{***}$) | 0.48 (0.66) ($n$ = 12,025) | 0.87 (0.49) ($n$ = 15,529) | -0.44 ($z$ = -69.35$^{***}$) |
| LA | 2.38 (0.80) ($n$ = 10,654) | 1.90 (0.71) ($n$ = 14,192) | 0.51 ($z$ = 65.63$^{***}$) | -0.19 (0.66) ($n$ = 10,576) | -0.54 (0.43) ($n$ = 14,080) | 0.38 ($z$ = 58.42$^{***}$) |
| LAN | 2.70 (0.80) ($n$ = 12,671) | 1.63 (0.76) ($n$ = 16,533) | 1.09 ($z$ = 130.90$^{***}$) | 0.14 (0.71) ($n$ = 12,375) | -0.72 (0.53) ($n$ = 15,884) | 0.90 ($z$ = 124.61$^{***}$) |
| N | 2.23 (0.79) ($n$ = 12,674) | 1.48 (0.68) ($n$ = 16,508) | 0.77 ($z$ = 101.33$^{***}$) | -0.35 (0.68) ($n$ = 12,380) | -0.85 (0.45) ($n$ = 15,898) | 0.52 ($z$ = 81.92$^{***}$) |
| HAN | 2.21 (0.73) ($n$ = 15,670) | 1.53 (0.63) ($n$ = 19,566) | 0.69 ($z$ = 113.35$^{***}$) | -0.46 (0.61) ($n$ = 12,374) | -0.85 (0.39) ($n$ = 15,896) | 0.40 ($z$ = 70.63$^{***}$) |
| HA | 2.08 (0.72) ($n$ = 12,366) | 2.40 (0.84) ($n$ = 16,352) | -0.31 ($z$ = -46.64$^{***}$) | -0.54 (0.59) ($n$ = 12,083) | -0.24 (0.53) ($n$ = 15,898) | -0.30 ($z$ = -54.47$^{***}$) |

*Note*. Standard deviations are reported in parentheses. HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.

[a] Individual participants were used as GEE clusters instead of individual datasets since ideal and actual ratings could be paired (from the same participant).

$^{***}p < .001$.

**Table S21d**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons of Actual and Ideal Affect (Raw and Ipsatized) for the Unpublished Sample*

| Aggregate | Raw | | | Ipsatized | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual Affect | Ideal Affect | Pairwise Difference[a] | Actual Affect | Ideal Affect | Pairwise Difference[a] |
| HAP | 2.68 (0.74) ($n$ = 3,642) | 3.46 (0.80) ($n$ = 5,300) | -0.75 ($z$ = -59.56$^{***}$) | 0.16 (0.67) ($n$ = 3,633) | 0.59 (0.47) ($n$ = 4,163) | -0.45 ($z$ = -41.22$^{***}$) |
| P | 3.10 (0.83) ($n$ = 4,297) | 4.24 (0.76) ($n$ = 4,721) | -1.15 ($z$ = -80.68$^{***}$) | 0.54 (0.76) ($n$ = 4,276) | 1.17 (0.46) ($n$ = 4,685) | -0.66 ($z$ = -55.00$^{***}$) |
| LAP | 3.03 (0.79) ($n$ = 4,292) | 3.97 (0.76) ($n$ = 5,822) | -0.95 ($z$ = -71.21$^{***}$) | 0.47 (0.70) ($n$ = 4,273) | 0.99 (0.43) ($n$ = 4,683) | -0.54 ($z$ = -49.95$^{***}$) |
| LA | 2.49 (0.79) ($n$ = 3,647) | 1.80 (0.65) ($n$ = 4,069) | 0.71 ($z$ = 51.58$^{***}$) | -0.02 (0.66) ($n$ = 3,637) | -0.52 (0.39) ($n$ = 4,042) | 0.51 ($z$ = 45.70$^{***}$) |
| LAN | 2.78 (0.83) ($n$ = 4,296) | 1.51 (0.64) ($n$ = 4,819) | 1.28 ($z$ = 90.75$^{***}$) | 0.24 (0.71) ($n$ = 4,277) | -0.74 (0.41) ($n$ = 4,689) | 1.00 ($z$ = 84.81$^{***}$) |
| N | 2.31 (0.84) ($n$ = 4,295) | 1.40 (0.61) ($n$ = 4,714) | 0.91 ($z$ = 66.31$^{***}$) | -0.25 (0.71) ($n$ = 4,274) | -0.82 (0.38) ($n$ = 4,682) | 0.58 ($z$ = 52.35$^{***}$) |
| HAN | 2.14 (0.74) ($n$ = 4,298) | 1.43 (0.56) ($n$ = 4,805) | 0.72 ($z$ = 62.30$^{***}$) | -0.43 (0.60) ($n$ = 4,278) | -0.81 (0.33) ($n$ = 4,680) | 0.40 ($z$ = 42.12$^{***}$) |
| HA | 2.02 (0.70) ($n$ = 4,300) | 2.19 (0.83) ($n$ = 4,715) | -0.15 ($z$ = -13.25$^{***}$) | -0.56 (0.57) ($n$ = 4,280) | -0.29 (0.50) ($n$ = 4,683) | -0.25 ($z$ = -27.32$^{***}$) |

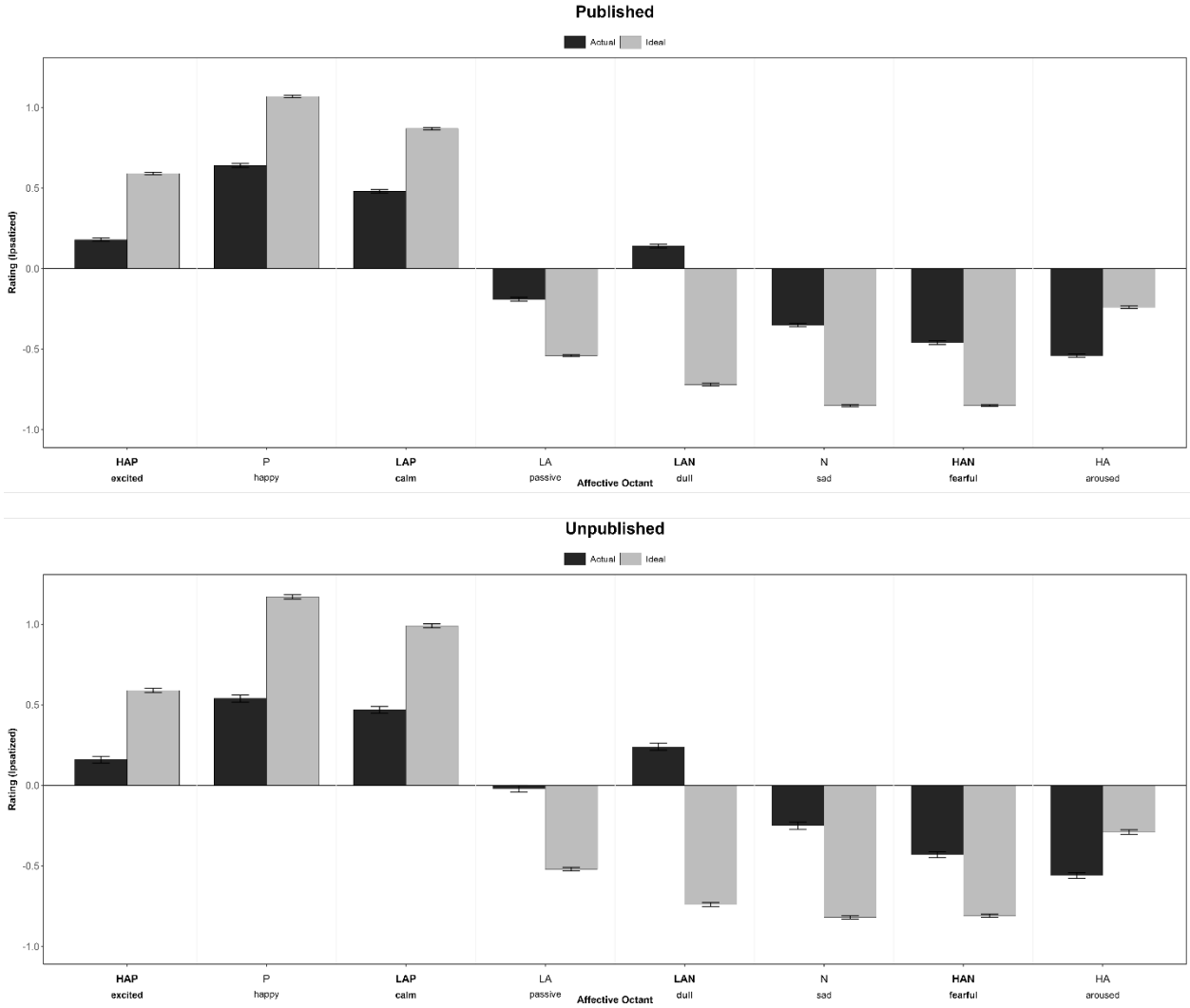
*Note*. Standard deviations are reported in parentheses. HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.

[a] Individual participants were used as GEE clusters instead of individual datasets since ideal and actual ratings could be paired (from the same participant).

$^{***}p < .001$.

**Figure S21a**

*Ipsatized Actual and Ideal Affect Means Across Published (top) and Unpublished (bottom) Samples*




*Note.* Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. For the Tsai team sample, sample sizes for actual affect ranged from $n$ = 10,576-12,380, and sample sizes for ideal affect ranged from $n$ = 14,080-15,898. For the non-Tsai team sample, sample sizes for actual affect ranged from $n$ = 3,633-4,280, and sample sizes for ideal affect ranged from $n$ = 4,042-4,689. HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.

**Table S21e**

*Fit Indices and Model Comparison Values for Two-Factor vs. One-Factor Models for the Published Sample*

| Variable | Fit indices | | | | Model Comparison | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RMSEA | GFI | IFI | CFI | AIC | BIC | $\chi 2$ | $df_{\chi 2}$ | *n* | *p* |
| HAP | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .15 | .99 | .89 | .88 | 183960.88 | 184101.74 | 2357.38 | 8 | 12253 | |
| 1-Factor | .21 | .99 | .82 | .75 | 186732.20 | 186865.64 | 5130.70 | 9 | 12253 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .14 | | | 141.20 | 1 | | < .001 |
| P | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .11 | 1.00 | .94 | .96 | 174999.25 | 175140.83 | 1299.66 | 8 | 12731 | |
| 1-Factor | .33 | .98 | .40 | .54 | 186503.73 | 186637.86 | 12806.15 | 9 | 12731 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .41 | | | 4750.59 | 1 | | < .001 |
| LAP | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .09 | 1.00 | .96 | .96 | 183862.48 | 184003.57 | 845.33 | 8 | 12403 | |
| 1-Factor | .25 | .99 | .74 | .63 | 190260.79 | 190394.45 | 7245.63 | 9 | 12403 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .33 | | | 289.82 | 1 | | < .001 |
| LA | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .13 | .99 | .78 | .89 | 161614.17 | 161752.25 | 1427.74 | 8 | 10583 | |
| 1-Factor | .17 | .98 | .66 | .78 | 163076.67 | 163207.48 | 2892.24 | 9 | 10583 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .11 | | | 74.90 | 1 | | < .001 |
| LAN | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .09 | 1.00 | .92 | .96 | 184166.42 | 184307.80 | 823.13 | 8 | 12590 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-Factor | .24 | .98 | .38 | .63 | 189781.56 | 189915.49 | 6440.27 | 9 | 12590 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .32 | | | 433.50 | 1 | | < .001 |
| N | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .09 | 1.00 | .91 | .97 | 156789.17 | 156930.58 | 807.39 | 8 | 12614 | |
| 1-Factor | .32 | .94 | .10 | .56 | 167781.86 | 167915.83 | 11802.08 | 9 | 12614 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .40 | | | 496.09 | 1 | | < .001 |
| HAN | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .14 | .99 | .69 | .87 | 214154.28 | 214299.73 | 2608.39 | 8 | 15600 | |
| 1-Factor | .22 | .97 | .34 | .67 | 218421.98 | 218559.77 | 6878.09 | 9 | 15600 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .21 | | | 321.19 | 1 | | < .001 |
| HA | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .19 | .99 | .54 | .81 | 149758.65 | 149895.67 | 2849.14 | 8 | 10013 | |
| 1-Factor | .20 | .98 | .49 | .77 | 150464.97 | 150594.77 | 3557.46 | 9 | 10013 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .05 | | | 85.40 | 1 | | < .001 |

*Note.* RMSEA < .10 indicates acceptable fit; RMSEA < .05 and GFI, IFI, and CFI > .90 indicate good fit. ΔCFI > .01 indicates difference in model fit. Robust RMSEA, IFI, CFI, and $\Delta\chi 2$ were used. RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; GFI = goodness-of-fit index; IFI = incremental fit index; CFI = comparative fit index; AIC = Akaike's Information Criterion; BIC = Bayesian Information Criteria; $\chi 2$ = chi-square statistic; *p* = statistical significance of change in chi-square statistic; HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.

**Table S21f**

*Fit Indices and Model Comparison Values for Two-Factor vs. One-Factor Models for the Unpublished Sample*

| Variable | Fit indices | | | | Model Comparison | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RMSEA | GFI | IFI | CFI | AIC | BIC | $\chi 2$ | $df_{\chi 2}$ | *n* | *p* |
| HAP | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .11 | 1.00 | .96 | .95 | 53061.08 | 53178.84 | 371.48 | 8 | 3632 | |
| 1-Factor | .21 | .98 | .88 | .78 | 54156.05 | 54267.61 | 1468.45 | 9 | 3632 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .17 | | | 135.75 | 1 | | < .001 |
| P | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .09 | 1.00 | .95 | .97 | 58272.50 | 58393.37 | 320.52 | 8 | 4281 | |
| 1-Factor | .34 | .97 | .64 | .54 | 62522.45 | 62636.97 | 4572.48 | 9 | 4281 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .43 | | | 238.98 | 1 | | < .001 |
| LAP | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .08 | 1.00 | .95 | .97 | 62892.52 | 63013.36 | 241.26 | 8 | 4273 | |
| 1-Factor | .23 | .99 | .68 | .67 | 64787.40 | 64901.88 | 2138.14 | 9 | 4273 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .29 | | | 121.08 | 1 | | < .001 |
| LA | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .10 | .99 | .91 | .91 | 55044.13 | 55161.91 | 319.38 | 8 | 3638 | |
| 1-Factor | .16 | .99 | .81 | .76 | 55577.79 | 55689.38 | 855.05 | 9 | 3638 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .15 | | | 63.43 | 1 | | < .001 |
| LAN | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .09 | 1.00 | .91 | .95 | 60276.17 | 60397.05 | 309.50 | 8 | 4283 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-Factor | .26 | .97 | .44 | .58 | 62525.86 | 62640.39 | 2561.20 | 9 | 4283 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .37 | | | 149.70 | 1 | | < .001 |
| N | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .07 | 1.00 | .92 | .98 | 52764.46 | 52885.33 | 204.56 | 8 | 4279 | |
| 1-Factor | .33 | .94 | .48 | .53 | 56924.94 | 57039.44 | 4367.03 | 9 | 4279 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .45 | | | 81.90 | 1 | | < .001 |
| HAN | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .13 | .99 | .79 | .89 | 55820.76 | 55941.63 | 637.12 | 8 | 4279 | |
| 1-Factor | .22 | .97 | .55 | .67 | 57063.50 | 57178.01 | 1881.86 | 9 | 4279 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .22 | | | 99.73 | 1 | | < .001 |
| HA | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Factor | .18 | .99 | .18 | .82 | 60394.51 | 60514.69 | 1105.95 | 8 | 4128 | |
| 1-Factor | .19 | .98 | .39 | .76 | 60720.20 | 60834.06 | 1433.64 | 9 | 4128 | |
| Δ (robust) | | | | .05 | | | 16.94 | 1 | | < .001 |

*Note.* RMSEA < .10 indicates acceptable fit; RMSEA < .05 and GFI, IFI, and CFI > .90 indicate good fit. ΔCFI > .01 indicates difference in model fit. Robust RMSEA, IFI, CFI, and $\Delta\chi 2$ were used. RMSEA = root-mean-square error of approximation; GFI = goodness-of-fit index; IFI = incremental fit index; CFI = comparative fit index; AIC = Akaike's Information Criterion; BIC = Bayesian Information Criteria; $\chi 2$ = chi-square statistic; *p* = statistical significance of change in chi-square statistic; HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.

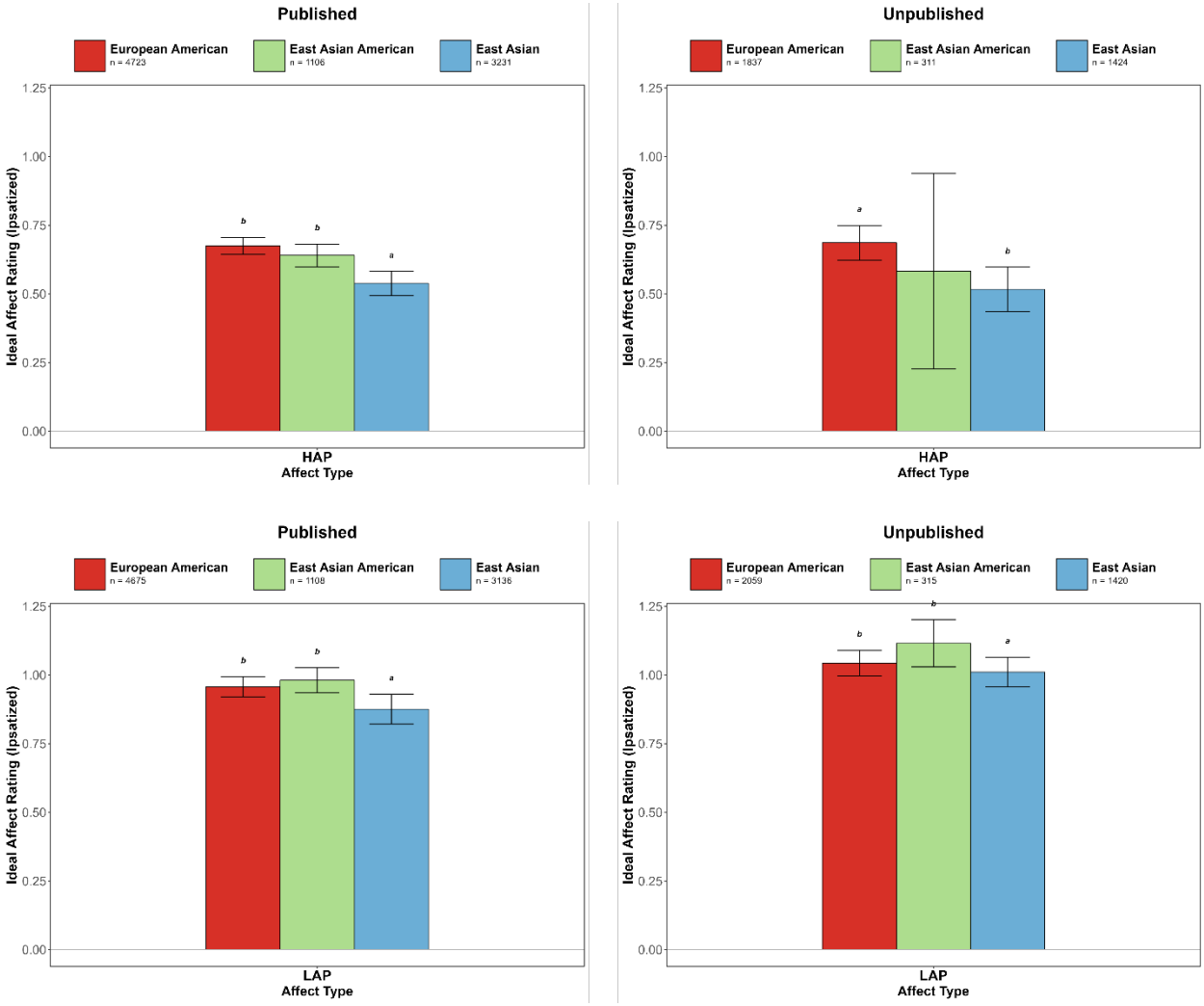
**b. Ideal HAP and LAP by cultural group**

As in the full sample reported in the main manuscript, European Americans valued HAP more than East Asians in both the published and unpublished samples. In the full sample, East Asian Americans significantly differed from both European Americans and East Asians. However, in the published sample, East Asian Americans did not differ from European Americans (but they still valued HAP more than East Asians). In the unpublished sample, East Asian Americans did not differ from either of the other cultural groups.

As in the full sample reported in the main manuscript, European Americans valued LAP more than East Asians in both the published and unpublished samples. Also similar to the full sample, East Asian Americans valued LAP at the same level as European Americans (and more than East Asians) in both the published and unpublished samples.

**Figure S21b**

*Ipsatized Ideal HAP (top) and LAP (bottom) for Published (left) and Unpublished (right) Samples by Cultural Group*




*Note.* Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. *n*s for each cultural group are listed in the legend. Means of ipsatized ideal affect control for ipsatized actual affect. HAP = high arousal positive; LAP = low arousal positive.

**Table S21g**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Ideal HAP and LAP for Published and Unpublished Samples by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Moderator | Culture | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal HAP | | | | | |
| | Published | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.68 [0.64, 0.71] | -0.03 ($d$ = 0.08) | -0.14 ($d$ = 0.30)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.64 [0.60, 0.68] | -0.10 ($d$ = 0.22)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.54 [0.49, 0.58] |
| | Unpublished | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.69 [0.62, 0.75] | -0.10 ($d$ = 0.24) | -0.17 ($d$ = 0.37)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.58 [0.23, 0.94] | -0.07 ($d$ = 0.14) |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.52 [0.44, 0.60] |
| Ideal LAP | | | | | |
| | Published | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.96 [0.92, 0.99] | 0.02 ($d$ = 0.06) | -0.08 ($d$ = 0.18)$^{*}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.98 [0.94, 1.03] | -0.11 ($d$ = 0.23)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.88 [0.82, 0.93] |
| | Unpublished | | | | |
| | | European American | 1.04 [1.00, 1.09] | 0.07 ($d$ = 0.19) | -0.03 ($d$ = 0.08)$^{*}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | 1.12 [1.03, 1.20] | -0.10 ($d$ = 0.26)$^{*}$ |
| | | East Asian | | | 1.01 [0.96, 1.07] |

*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. HAP = high arousal positive; LAP = low arousal positive.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{*}p < .05$.

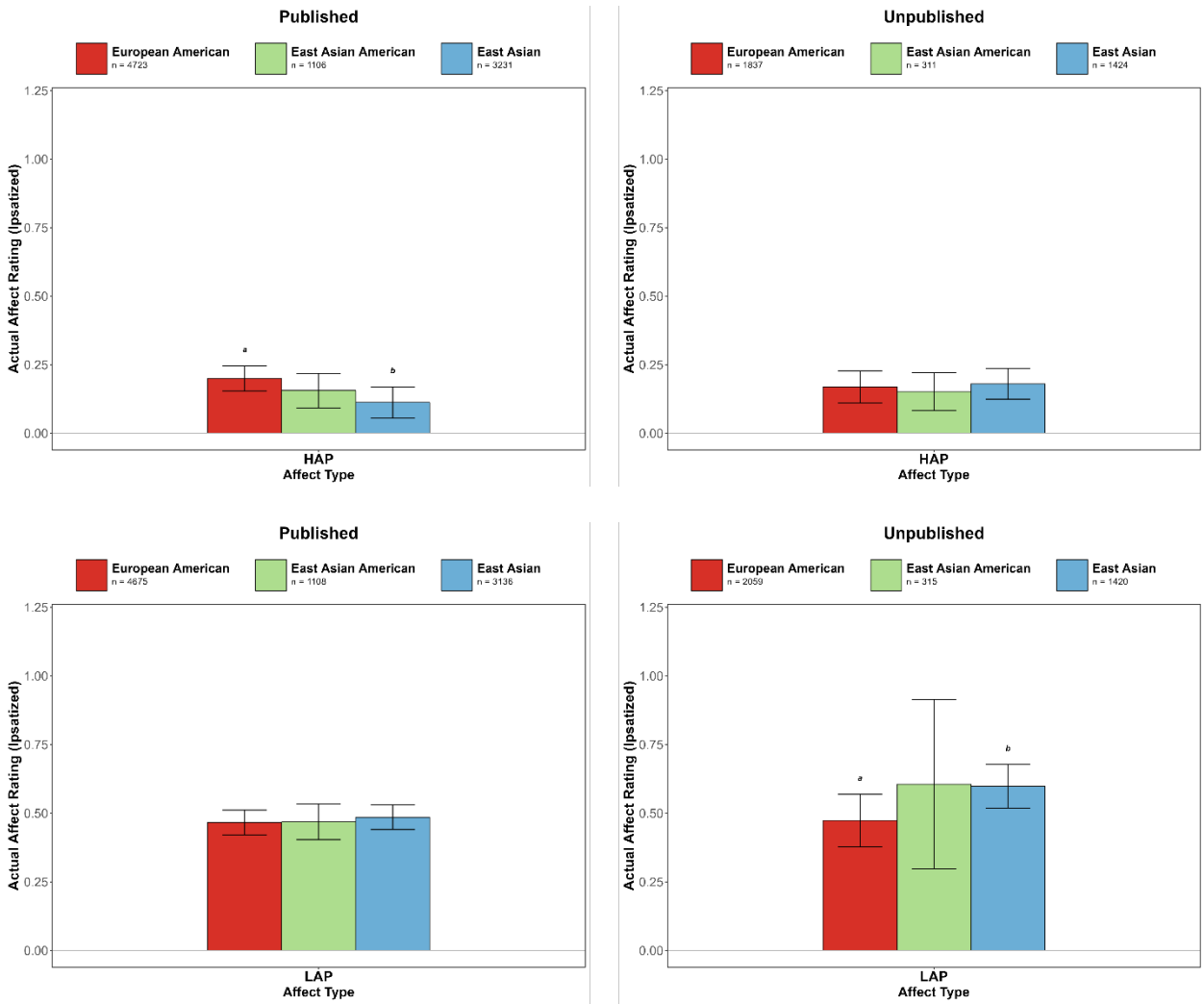
### c. Actual HAP and LAP by cultural group

As in the full sample reported in the main manuscript, there were no significant cultural differences in actual HAP in the unpublished sample. However, in the published sample, European Americans felt more HAP than East Asians, and East Asian Americans did not significantly differ from either group.

As in the full sample reported in the main manuscript, in the unpublished sample, East Asians felt LAP more than European Americans, and East Asian Americans did not significantly differ from either group. However, in the published sample, there were no cultural differences in actual LAP.

**Figure S21c**

*Ipsatized Actual HAP (top) and LAP (bottom) for Published (left) and Unpublished (right) Samples by Cultural Group*




*Note.* Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. *n*s for each cultural group are listed in the legend. Means of ipsatized actual affect control for ipsatized ideal affect. HAP = high arousal positive; LAP = low arousal positive.

**Table S21h**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Actual HAP and LAP for Published and Unpublished Samples by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Moderator | Culture | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Actual HAP | | | | | |
| | Published | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.20 [0.15, 0.25] | -0.04 ($d$ = 0.07) | -0.09 ($d$ = 0.14)* |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.16 [0.09, 0.22] | -0.04 ($d$ = 0.07) |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.11 [0.06, 0.17] |
| | Unpublished | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.17 [0.11, 0.23] | -0.02 ($d$ = 0.03) | 0.01 ($d$ = 0.02) |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.15 [0.08, 0.22] | 0.03 ($d$ = 0.04) |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.18 [0.12, 0.24] |
| Actual LAP | | | | | |
| | Published | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.47 [0.42, 0.51] | 0.002 ($d$ = 0.003) | 0.02 ($d$ = 0.03) |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.47 [0.40, 0.53] | 0.02 ($d$ = 0.03) |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.49 [0.44, 0.53] |
| | Unpublished | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.47 [0.38, 0.57] | 0.13 ($d$ = 0.19) | 0.12 ($d$ = 0.18)** |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.61 [0.30, 0.91] | -0.01 ($d$ = 0.01) |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.60 [0.52, 0.68] |

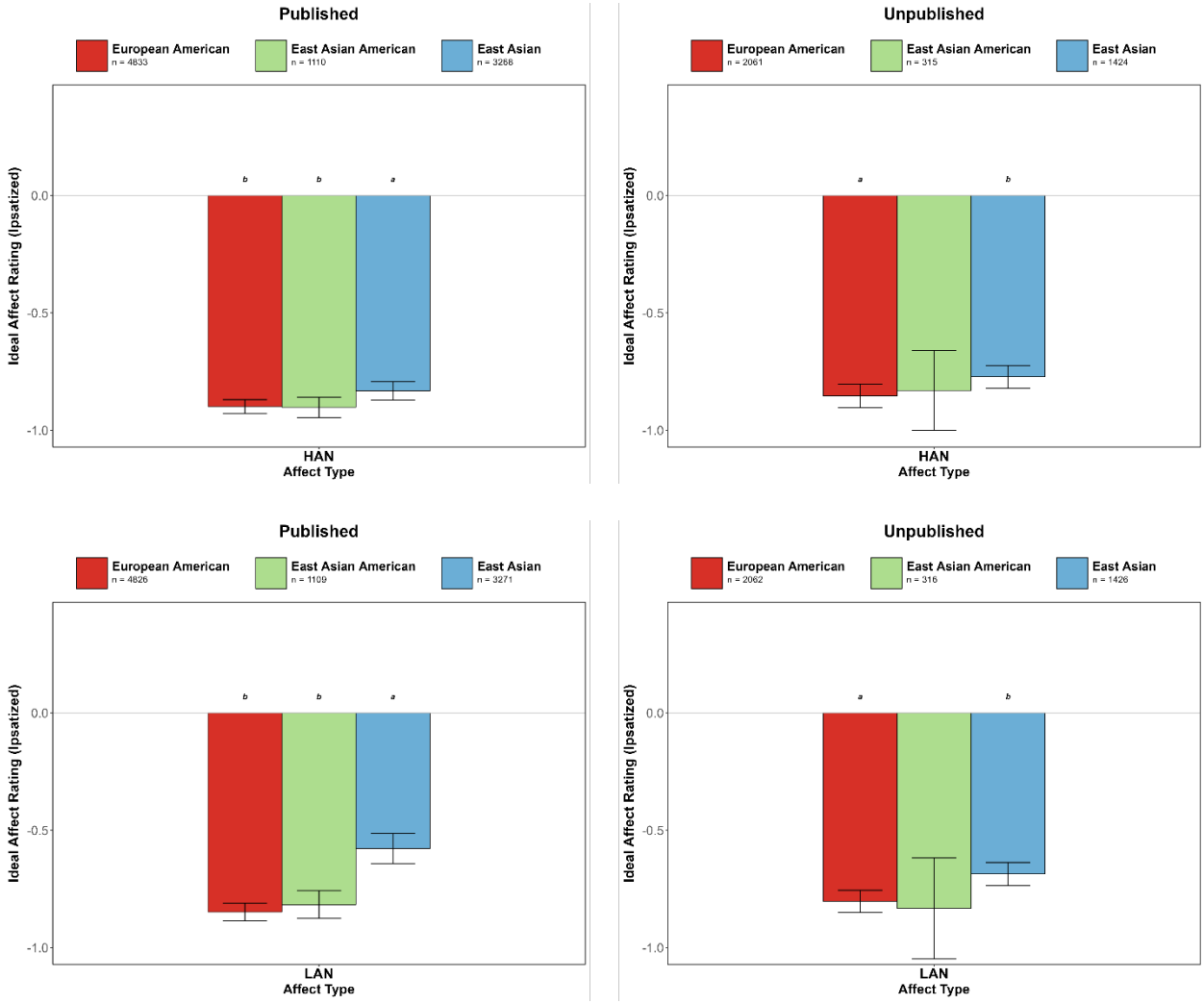
*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. HAP = high arousal positive; LAP = low arousal positive.
** $p < .01$. * $p < .05$.

### d. Ideal HAN and LAN by cultural group

As in the full sample reported in the main manuscript, in the published sample, East Asians valued both HAN and LAN more than both the East Asian Americans and the European Americans. However, in the unpublished sample, while East Asians also valued HAN and LAN more than the European Americans, the East Asian Americans were not significantly different in ideal HAN or LAN compared to the other cultural groups.

**Figure S21d**

*Ipsatized Ideal HAN (top) and LAN (bottom) for Published (left) and Unpublished (right) Samples by Cultural Group*




*Note.* Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. *n*s for each cultural group are listed in the legend. Means of ipsatized ideal affect control for ipsatized actual affect. HAN = high arousal negative; LAN = low arousal negative.

**Table S21i**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Ideal HAN and LAN for Published and Unpublished Samples by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Moderator | Culture | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal HAN | | | | | |
| | Published | | | | |
| | | European American | -0.90 [-0.93, -0.87] | -0.003 ($d$ = 0.01) | 0.07 ($d$ = 0.19)** |
| | | East Asian American | | -0.90 [-0.94, -0.86] | 0.07 ($d$ = 0.18)** |
| | | East Asian | | | -0.83 [-0.87, -0.79] |
| | Unpublished | | | | |
| | | European American | -0.85 [-0.90, -0.80] | 0.02 ($d$ = 0.09) | 0.08 ($d$ = 0.29)** |
| | | East Asian American | | -0.83 [-1.00, -0.66] | 0.06 ($d$ = 0.20) |
| | | East Asian | | | -0.77 [-0.82, -0.72] |
| Ideal LAN | | | | | |
| | Published | | | | |
| | | European American | -0.85 [-0.88, -0.81] | 0.03 ($d$ = 0.08) | 0.27 ($d$ = 0.59)*** |
| | | East Asian American | | -0.82 [-0.87, -0.76] | 0.24 ($d$ = 0.48)*** |
| | | East Asian | | | -0.58 [-0.64, -0.51] |
| | Unpublished | | | | |
| | | European American | -0.80 [-0.85, -0.75] | -0.03 ($d$ = 0.10) | 0.12 ($d$ = 0.35)** |
| | | East Asian American | | -0.83 [-1.05, -0.62] | 0.15 ($d$ = 0.40) |
| | | East Asian | | | -0.69 [-0.74, -0.64] |

*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. HAN = high arousal negative; LAN = low arousal negative.
***$p$ < .001. **$p$ < .01.

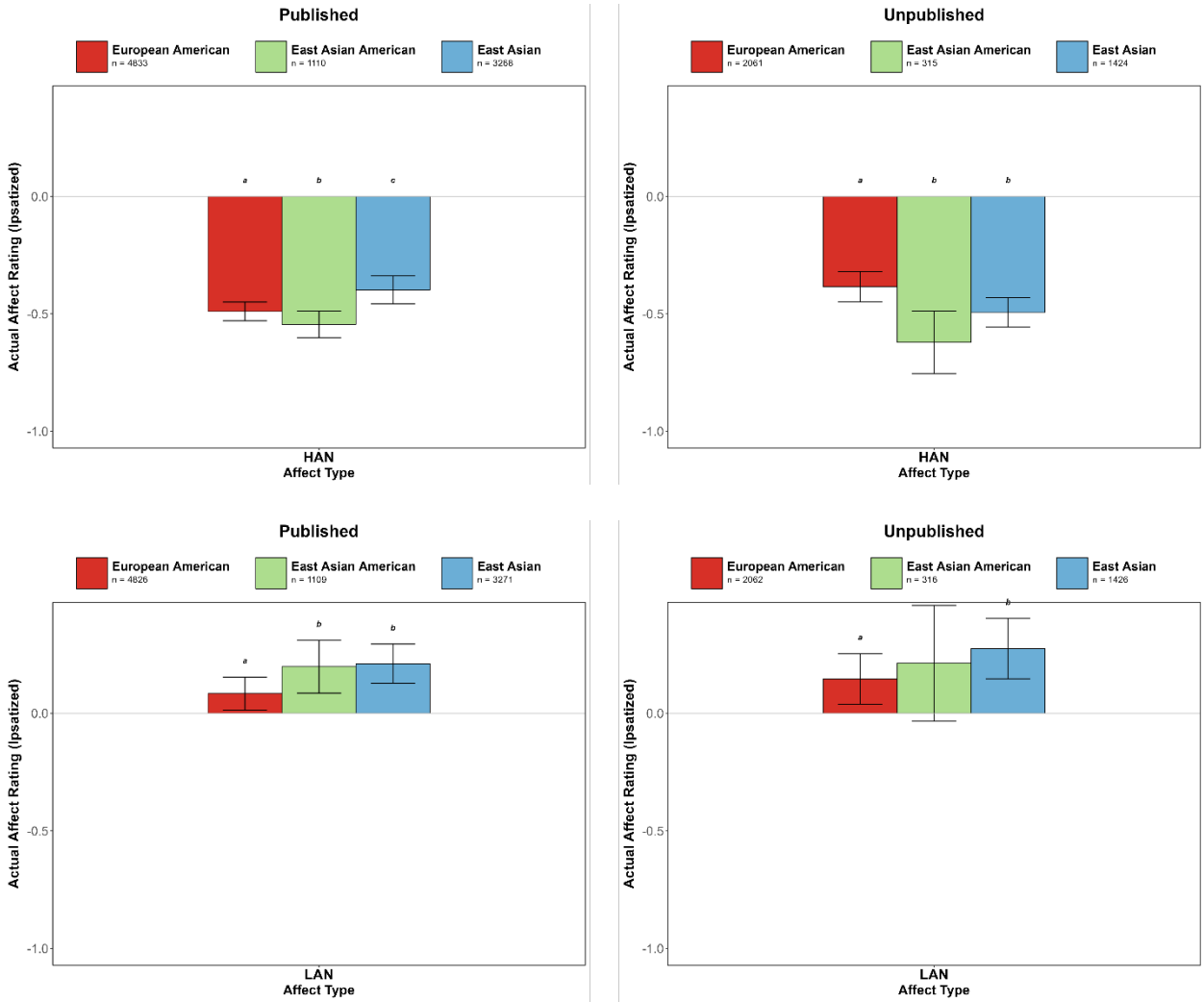
### e. Actual HAN and LAN by cultural group

Unlike the full sample reported in the main manuscript, where East Asian Americans felt HAN less than both European Americans and East Asians (who did not differ from each other), in the published sample, East Asian Americans felt HAN the least, followed by European Americans, and then East Asians. In the unpublished sample, East Asian Americans and East Asians did not significantly differ from each other, and both felt HAN less than European Americans.

As in the full sample reported in the main manuscript, in the published sample, European Americans felt LAN less than both the East Asian Americans and the East Asians. However, in the unpublished sample, while European Americans felt less LAN than East Asians, East Asian Americans did not significantly differ from the other cultural groups.

**Figure S21e**

*Ipsatized Actual HAN (top) and LAN (bottom) for Published (left) and Unpublished (right) Samples by Cultural Group*




*Note.* Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b, c) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. *n*s for each cultural group are listed in the legend. Means of ipsatized actual affect control for ipsatized ideal affect. HAN = high arousal negative; LAN = low arousal negative.

**Table S21j**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Actual HAN and LAN for Published and Unpublished Samples by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Moderator | Culture | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Actual HAN | | | | | |
| | Published | | | | |
| | | European American | -0.49 [-0.53, -0.45] | -0.05 ($d$ = 0.09)$^{*}$ | 0.09 ($d$ = 0.15)$^{**}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | -0.54 [-0.60, -0.49] | 0.15 ($d$ = 0.23)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian | | | -0.40 [-0.46, -0.34] |
| | Unpublished | | | | |
| | | European American | -0.38 [-0.45, -0.32] | -0.24 ($d$ = 0.41)$^{**}$ | -0.11 ($d$ = 0.19)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | -0.62 [-0.75, -0.49] | 0.13 ($d$ = 0.22) |
| | | East Asian | | | -0.49 [-0.56, -0.43] |
| Actual LAN | | | | | |
| | Published | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.08 [0.01, 0.15] | 0.11 ($d$ = 0.16)$^{*}$ | 0.13 ($d$ = 0.18)$^{*}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.20 [0.09, 0.31] | 0.01 ($d$ = 0.02) |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.21 [0.13, 0.29] |
| | Unpublished | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.15 [0.04, 0.25] | 0.07 ($d$ = 0.09) | 0.13 ($d$ = 0.18)$^{*}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.21 [-0.03, 0.46] | 0.06 ($d$ = 0.09) |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.27 [0.15, 0.40] |

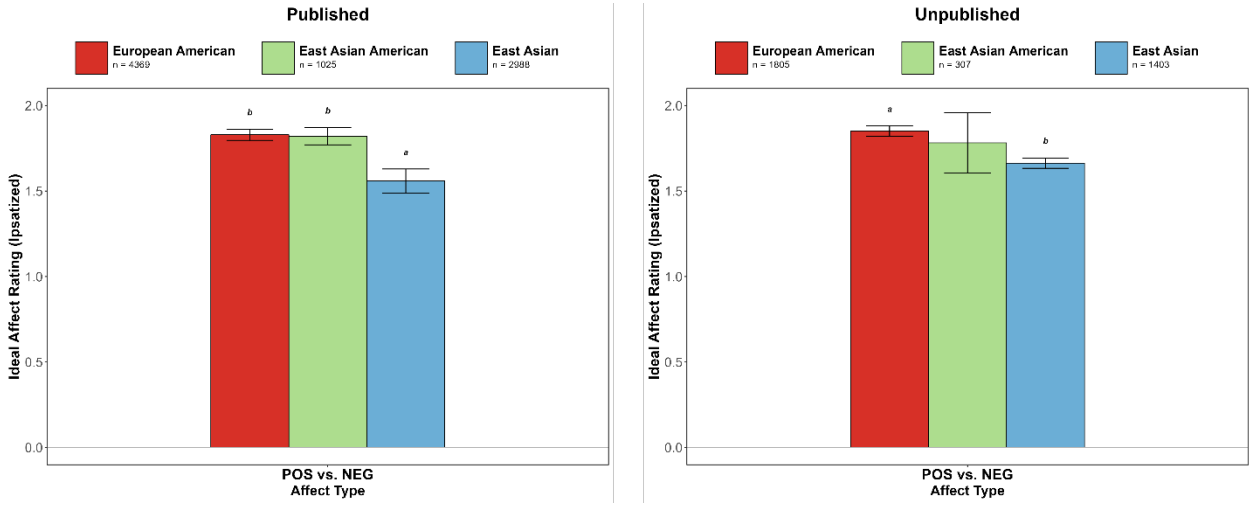
*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. HAN = high arousal negative; LAN = low arousal negative.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$. $^{*}p < .05$.

### f. Ideal POS vs. NEG by cultural group

As in the full sample reported in the main manuscript, in the published sample, European Americans and East Asian Americans valued positive vs. negative ("POS vs. NEG") more than East Asians. However, in the unpublished sample, while European Americans still valued POS vs. NEG more than East Asians, East Asian Americans did not significantly differ from the other cultural groups.

**Figure S21f**

*Ipsatized Ideal POS vs. NEG for Published (left) and Unpublished (right) Samples by Cultural Group*




*Note.* Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. *n*s for each cultural group are listed in the legend. Means of ipsatized ideal affect control for ipsatized actual affect. POS vs. NEG = HAP, LAP, P minus HAN, LAN, and N.

**Table S21k**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Ideal POS vs. NEG for Published and Unpublished Samples by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Moderator | Culture | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal POS vs. NEG | | | | | |
| | Published | | | | |
| | | European American | 1.83 [1.80, 1.86] | -0.01 ($d$ = 0.02) | -0.27 ($d$ = 0.50)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | 1.82 [1.77, 1.87] | -0.26 ($d$ = 0.46)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian | | | 1.56 [1.49, 1.63] |
| | Unpublished | | | | |
| | | European American | 1.85 [1.82, 1.88] | -0.07 ($d$ = 0.18) | -0.19 ($d$ = 0.46)$^{***}$ |
| | | East Asian American | | 1.78 [1.61, 1.96] | -0.12 ($d$ = 0.27) |
| | | East Asian | | | 1.66 [1.63, 1.69] |

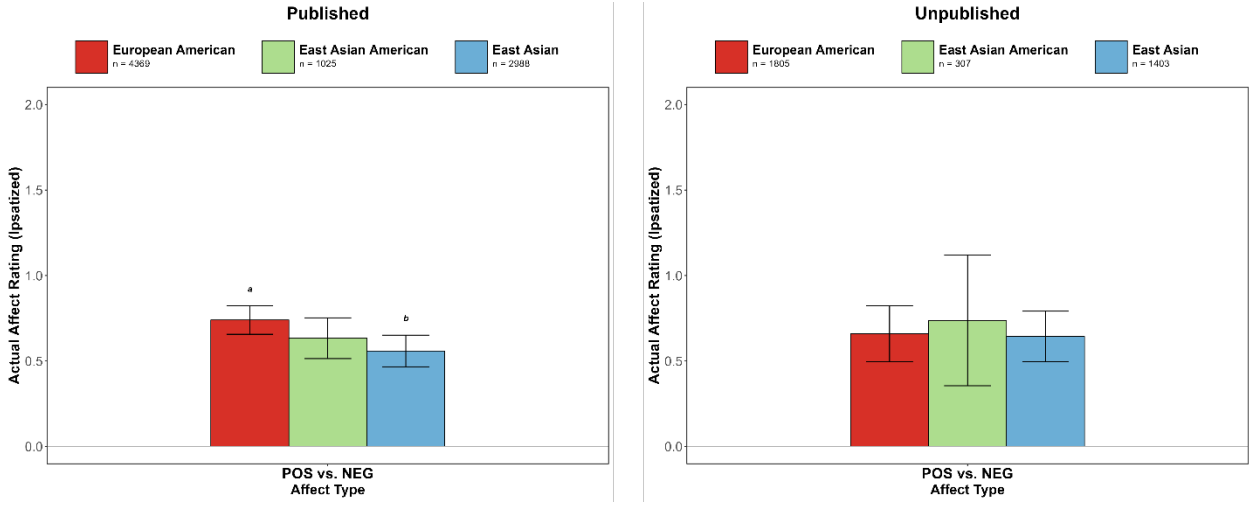
*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. POS vs. NEG = HAP, LAP, P minus HAN, LAN, and N.
$^{***}p < .001$.

### g. Actual POS vs. NEG by cultural group

As in the full sample reported in the main manuscript, in the published sample, European Americans actually felt positive vs. negative ("POS vs. NEG") more than East Asians, while East Asian Americans did not significantly differ from either cultural group. Meanwhile, in the unpublished sample, there were no significant differences across cultural groups.

**Figure S21g**

*Ipsatized Actual POS vs. NEG for Published (left) and Unpublished (right) Samples by Cultural Group*




*Note.* Error bars reflect 95% confidence intervals. Groups with different letters (a, b) indicate significant differences at $p < .05$. *n*s for each cultural group are listed in the legend. Means of ipsatized actual affect control for ipsatized ideal affect. POS vs. NEG = HAP, LAP, and P minus HAN, LAN, and N.

**Table S211**

*Means and Pairwise Comparisons for Ipsatized Actual POS vs. NEG for Published and Unpublished Samples by Cultural Group*

| Affect (Ipsatized) | Moderator | Culture | European American | East Asian American | East Asian |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Actual POS vs. NEG | | | | | |
| | Published | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.74 [0.66, 0.82] | -0.11 ($d$ = 0.11) | -0.18 ($d$ = 0.19)** |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.63 [0.51, 0.75] | -0.07 ($d$ = 0.08) |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.56 [0.47, 0.65] |
| | Unpublished | | | | |
| | | European American | 0.66 [0.50, 0.82] | 0.08 ($d$ = 0.08) | -0.02 ($d$ = 0.02) |
| | | East Asian American | | 0.74 [0.36, 1.12] | -0.09 ($d$ = 0.10) |
| | | East Asian | | | 0.64 [0.50, 0.79] |

*Note.* Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. POS vs. NEG = HAP, LAP, P minus HAN, LAN, and N.

** $p < .01$.

## Section 22: Reported Practices to Maintain Data Quality

We asked researchers to indicate whether they used the ten practices outlined in Gottfried (2024) (1 = "yes", 2 = "no", 3 = "I don't remember") to improve the quality of their data for the datasets they contributed to this meta-analysis. We received responses for 113 out of 124 datasets (91.12%), or 79 out of 88 reports (89.77%). The descriptives are reported below; percentages are out of 124 datasets.

**Table S21**

*Descriptives of Practices Authors Used to Maintain Data Quality*

| Data Quality Measure | Yes | No | I don't remember | No response |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Response time | 10 (8.06%) | 100 (80.65%) | 3 (2.42%) | 11 (8.87%) |
| Self-reported engagement or knowledge of study purpose | 4 (3.23%) | 105 (84.68%) | 4 (3.23%) | 11 (8.87%) |
| Multiple submissions by a single participant | 44 (35.48%) | 65 (52.42%) | 4 (3.23%) | 11 (8.87%) |
| Cross-checking with data from a second source | 10 (8.06%) | 100 (80.65%) | 3 (2.42%) | 11 (8.87%) |
| Consistency of answers | 4 (3.23%) | 105 (84.68%) | 4 (3.23%) | 11 (8.87%) |
| Control items or attention checks | 24 (19.35%) | 83 (66.94%) | 6 (4.84%) | 11 (8.87%) |
| Outliers | 40 (32.26%) | 66 (53.23%) | 7 (5.65%) | 11 (8.87%) |
| Missing answer rates | 56 (45.16%) | 51 (41.13%) | 6 (4.84%) | 11 (8.87%) |
| Variability of answers | 42 (33.87%) | 65 (52.42%) | 6 (4.84%) | 11 (8.87%) |
| Quality of open-ended responses | 10 (8.06%) | 96 (77.42%) | 7 (5.65%) | 11 (8.87%) |
| Other | 18 (14.52%) | 18 (14.52%) | 2 (1.61%) | 86 (69.35%) |

## Section 23: Descriptives and Moderators for Datasets Included in Meta-Analysis

### a. Demographic variables

**Table S23a**

*Datasets Included in Meta-Analysis and Demographic Variables*

| Study | Date Collected | Number of Participants | Cultural Grouping | Gender | Subjective SES | Age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tsai et al., 2006 study 1 | 2002.00 | 395 | East Asian American: 49.62%<br>European American: 50.38% | Female: 53.16% | 3.68<br>(0.90) | 19.88<br>(1.74) |
| Tsai et al., 2006 study 2 | 2004.00 | 256 | East Asian: 37.50%<br>East Asian American: 31.64%<br>European American: 30.86% | Female: 50.39% | 3.53<br>(1.08) | 20.02<br>(1.18) |
| Tsai et al., 2007a study 1 | 2005.50 | 560 | East Asian: 26.07%<br>East Asian American: 33.04%<br>European American: 40.89% | Female: 60.29% | | 19.71<br>(1.49) |
| Tsai et al., 2007b study 1 | 2005.50 | 225 | East Asian American: 46.67%<br>European American: 53.33% | Female: 56.44% | | 22.96<br>(6.58) |
| Cheung, 2008 study 1[a] | 2008.50 | 231 | East Asian: 16.02%<br>East Asian American: 83.98% | Female: 60.61% | | 33.03<br>(14.15) |
| Harmon-Jones et al., 2011 study 4 | 2010.50 | 131 | Other: 100.00% | | | |
| Li, 2011 study 1 | 2011.50 | 183 | European American: 68.85%<br>Other: 31.15% | Female: 100.00% | | 29.43<br>(8.66) |
| Chow & Berenbaum, 2012 study 1 | 2009.00 | 298 | East Asian American: 52.35%<br>European American: 47.65% | Female: 47.65% | | 19.08<br>(1.28) |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ruby et al., 2012 study 1 | 2008.50 | 236 | East Asian: 55.93%<br>European American: 33.05%<br>Other: 11.02% | Female: 65.25% | | 21.45<br>(4.20) |
| Ruby et al., 2012 study 2 | 2009.50 | 182 | East Asian: 18.68%<br>European American: 51.65%<br>Other: 29.67% | Female: 71.43% | | 20.86<br>(2.76) |
| Tamir & Ford, 2012 study 1 | 2011.50 | 173 | European American: 67.05%<br>Other: 32.95% | Female: 46.24% | | 20.21<br>(2.85) |
| Koopmann-Holm et al., 2013 study 1 | 2010.00 | 91 | East Asian American: 57.14%<br>European American: 42.86% | Female: 48.35% | | 22.82<br>(4.98) |
| Samanez-Larkin & Knutson, 2013 study 1[a] | 2016.50 | 48 | European American: 72.92%<br>Other: 27.08% | Female: 59.57% | | 49.28<br>(16.94) |
| Scheibe et al., 2013 study 1 | 2005.14 | 136 | European American: 65.44%<br>Other: 34.56% | Female: 52.21% | 2.89<br>(0.97) | 55.78<br>(22.05) |
| Ditzfeld & Showers, 2014 study 1 (sample 1) | 2007.50 | 125 | European American: 64.80%<br>Other: 35.20% | Female: 79.67% | | 19.83<br>(3.50) |
| Ditzfeld, 2014 study 3 | 2010.50 | 197 | European American: 72.08%<br>Other: 27.92% | Female: 83.08% | | 18.90<br>(3.07) |
| Ford & Tamir, 2014 pilot 1 | 2011.50 | 60 | Other: 100.00% | Female: 51.67% | | 23.53<br>(2.83) |
| Koopmann-Holm & Tsai, 2014 study 2 | 2007.75 | 223 | European American: 53.36%<br>Other: 46.64% | Female: 77.58% | 1.63<br>(0.81) | 21.95<br>(4.63) |
| Koopmann-Holm & Tsai, 2014 study 3 | 2012.66 | 190 | European American: 51.05%<br>Other: 48.95% | Female: 73.02% | 3.31<br>(1.01) | 23.07<br>(3.25) |
| Kumar, 2014 study 1 | 2014.00 | 113 | East Asian: 44.25%<br>European American: 54.87%<br>Other: 0.88% | Female: 71.68% | | 20.67<br>(2.74) |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Luong & Charles, 2014 study 1 | 2011.12 | 159 | East Asian American: 47.80%<br>European American: 49.06%<br>Other: 3.14% | Female: 49.69% | | 44.96<br>(25.59) |
| Mannell et al., 2014 study 1 | 2012.50 | 257 | European American: 100.00% | Female: 51.75% | | 47.66<br>(12.79) |
| Mannell, 2014 study 1 | 2013.50 | 292 | East Asian: 36.99%<br>European American: 63.01% | Female: 67.47% | | 22.02<br>(2.86) |
| Mortazavi, 2014 study 1 | 2013.68 | 106 | European American: 36.79%<br>Other: 63.21% | Female: 69.52% | | |
| Chow et al., 2015 study 1 | 2013.00 | 357 | European American: 68.91%<br>Other: 31.09% | Female: 60.50% | | 19.05<br>(1.20) |
| Sims & Tsai, 2015 study 1 | 2012.56 | 121 | East Asian American: 46.28%<br>European American: 53.72% | | | 56.38<br>(11.98) |
| Sims et al., 2015 study 3 | 2006.00 | 194 | East Asian: 48.97%<br>European American: 22.68%<br>Other: 28.35% | Female: 62.89% | | 19.83<br>(1.50) |
| Yi, 2015 study 1[c] | 2014.92 | 428 | European American: 88.32%<br>Other: 11.68% | Female: 77.10% | 3.44<br>(0.69) | 19.00<br>(0.74) |
| Jiang et al., 2016 study 1a | 2011.55 | 299 | East Asian: 100.00% | Female: 52.35% | | 45.62<br>(20.81) |
| Park et al., 2016 study 1 | 2013.07 | 38 | East Asian: 50.00%<br>European American: 50.00% | Female: 100.00% | | 22.21<br>(2.62) |
| Samanez-Larkin & Knutson, 2016 study 1[a] | 2013.00 | 57 | European American: 100.00% | Female: 45.61% | | 53.60<br>(18.49) |
| Tamir et al., 2016 study 1 | 2013.50 | 2328 | East Asian: 9.15%<br>Other: 90.85% | Female: 57.53% | | 22.72<br>(4.13) |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thompson et al., 2016 study 1 | 2013.50 | 73 | European American: 58.90%<br>Other: 41.10% | Female: 100.00% | | 33.19<br>(9.42) |
| Tsai et al., 2016 study 3 | 2005.50 | 1094 | East Asian: 51.19%<br>Other: 48.81% | Female: 56.82% | 3.28<br>(0.82) | 20.61<br>(2.23) |
| Floerke et al., 2017 study 2 | 2015.95 | 109 | European American: 65.14%<br>Other: 34.86% | Female: 61.47% | | 44.12<br>(25.72) |
| Gui et al., 2017 study 1 | 2013.04 | 589 | East Asian: 100.00% | Female: 50.59% | | 40.92<br>(12.96) |
| Kashima, 2017a study 1[a] | 2017.44 | 75 | Other: 100.00% | Female: 69.33%<br>Other: 1.33% | | 33.79<br>(14.08) |
| Kashima, 2017b study 1[a] | 2017.56 | 46 | Other: 100.00% | Female: 65.22% | | 25.52<br>(5.39) |
| Oosterhoff & Shook, 2017 study 1 | 2014.50 | 273 | European American: 75.82%<br>Other: 24.18% | Female: 60.44%<br>Prefer not to answer: 0.73% | | 23.19<br>(4.18) |
| Oosterhoff & Shook, 2017 study 3 | 2014.50 | 136 | European American: 84.56%<br>Other: 15.44% | Female: 57.35% | | 20.21<br>(4.47) |
| Park et al., 2017 study 1 | 2013.50 | 159 | East Asian: 37.74%<br>European American: 62.26% | Female: 60.38% | | 20.77<br>(2.81) |
| Park et al., 2017 study 2 | 2016.00 | 36 | East Asian: 50.00%<br>European American: 50.00% | Female: 44.44% | | 24.06<br>(3.52) |
| Parker et al., 2017 study 3 | 2015.50 | 271 | European American: 79.70%<br>Other: 20.30% | Female: 42.44% | | 32.85<br>(9.99) |
| Sands, 2017 study 1 | 2016.70 | 103 | European American: 62.14%<br>Other: 37.86% | Female: 65.05% | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acevedo, 2018 study 2[a] | 2018.00 | 332 | European American: 51.20%<br>Other: 48.80% | Female: 50.00% | 19.30<br>(1.32) |
| Chim et al., 2018 study 1 | 2010.96 | 63 | European American: 71.43%<br>Other: 28.57% | Female: 41.94% | 19.16<br>(1.07) |
| Chim et al., 2018 study 3 | 2011.08 | 58 | East Asian: 50.00%<br>European American: 50.00% | Female: 72.41% | 20.93<br>(1.68) |
| Chim et al., 2018 study 4a | 2013.21 | 51 | European American: 47.06%<br>Other: 52.94% | Female: 58.82% | 21.53<br>(3.20) |
| Chim et al., 2018 study 4b | 2013.71 | 105 | European American: 35.24%<br>Other: 64.76% | Female: 72.12% | 19.12<br>(1.32) |
| Gentzler et al., 2018 study 1 | 2013.19 | 100 | European American: 88.00%<br>Other: 12.00% | Female: 100.00% | 38.72<br>(6.52) |
| Ito et al., 2018a study 1 | 2012.42 | 41 | East Asian: 100.00% | Female: 34.15% | 19.41<br>(0.74) |
| Ito et al., 2018b study 1[b] | 2018.46 | 110 | East Asian: 100.00% | Female: 10.00% | 47.07<br>(11.29) |
| Lee et al., 2018 study 2 | 2018.30 | 202 | East Asian: 37.13%<br>East Asian American: 27.23%<br>European American: 35.15%<br>Other: 0.50% | Female: 73.00% | 21.77<br>(3.16) |
| Palmer & Gentzler, 2018 study 1 | 2013.72 | 118 | European American: 83.90%<br>Other: 16.10% | Female: 62.71% | |
| Palmer et al., 2018 study 1[a] | 2018.38 | 58 | European American: 56.90%<br>Other: 43.10% | Female: 58.62% | 15.26<br>(1.24) |
| Shim, 2018 study 1 | 2016.50 | 385 | European American: 16.10%<br>Other: 83.90% | Female: 64.16% | 22.18<br>(6.20) |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shim, 2018 study 2 | 2017.50 | 124 | European American: 14.52%<br>Other: 85.48% | Female: 64.23% | | 24.60<br>(7.98) |
| Sims et al., 2018 study 1 | 2009.50 | 199 | East Asian: 33.17%<br>East Asian American: 33.17%<br>European American: 33.67% | Female: 52.26% | | 47.42<br>(18.97) |
| Sims et al., 2018 study 2 | 2012.54 | 88 | European American: 48.86%<br>Other: 51.14% | Female: 73.86% | | 21.13<br>(4.80) |
| Tompson et al., 2018 study 1 | 2012.50 | 377 | East Asian: 47.48%<br>East Asian American: 2.39%<br>European American: 50.13% | Female: 34.48% | | 20.29<br>(1.21) |
| Tsai et al., 2018 study 1 | 2006.50 | 852 | East Asian: 37.56%<br>East Asian American: 31.10%<br>European American: 31.34% | Female: 50.00% | | 49.85<br>(19.77) |
| Yamada, 2018 study 1 | 2017.50 | 195 | European American: 55.90%<br>Other: 44.10% | | | 25.36<br>(11.97) |
| Yip & Lockenhoff, 2018 study 1 | 2015.55 | 170 | European American: 50.59%<br>Other: 49.41% | Female: 76.47% | | 19.66<br>(1.26) |
| Bencharit et al., 2019 study 1 | 2017.00 | 236 | East Asian: 40.25%<br>East Asian American: 29.24%<br>European American: 30.51% | Female: 69.92% | | 20.50<br>(2.28) |
| Bencharit et al., 2019 study 2 | 2017.00 | 176 | East Asian: 33.52%<br>East Asian American: 31.25%<br>European American: 35.23% | Female: 65.34% | | 20.31<br>(1.97) |
| Bencharit et al., 2019 study 3 | 2017.15 | 197 | East Asian: 34.01%<br>East Asian American: 30.46%<br>European American: 35.53% | Female: 55.84% | 2.97<br>(0.82) | 38.08<br>(6.20) |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bencharit et al., 2019 study 4a | 2017.44 | 126 | East Asian: 33.33%<br>East Asian American: 20.63%<br>European American: 46.03% | Female: 45.24% | 3.58 (0.83) | 31.51 (3.21) |
| Chen & Zhou, 2019 study 1 | 2010.50 | 239 | East Asian American: 18.41%<br>Other: 81.59% | | | |
| Kraus & Kitayama, 2019 study 1 | 2017.14 | 117 | European American: 47.01%<br>Other: 52.99% | Female: 47.86% | | 18.74 (1.08) |
| Lin & Dmitrieva, 2019 study 1 | 2014.78 | 153 | East Asian: 100.00% | Female: 58.82% | | 21.64 (2.30) |
| Painter et al., 2019 study 1 | 2014.50 | 16 | European American: 93.75%<br>Other: 6.25% | Female: 50.00% | | 43.19 (12.76) |
| Severin, 2019 study 1 | 2019.50 | 124 | Other: 100.00% | Female: 79.84% | | 34.76 (10.52) |
| Swerdlow et al., 2019 study 1 | 2016.26 | 355 | European American: 25.63%<br>Other: 74.37% | Female: 75.17% | | 21.23 (2.53) |
| Swerdlow et al., 2019 study 2 | 2017.01 | 445 | European American: 18.43%<br>Other: 81.57% | Female: 73.19%<br>Non-binary/Genderqueer: 0.80% | | 20.62 (3.30) |
| Tsai et al., 2019 study 1a | 2012.56 | 138 | East Asian: 51.45%<br>European American: 48.55% | Female: 57.25% | | 20.08 (1.54) |
| Tsai et al., 2019 study 1b | 2016.78 | 165 | East Asian: 49.70%<br>European American: 50.30% | Female: 76.97%<br>Other: 0.61% | | 20.88 (2.42) |
| Tsai et al., 2019 study 2 | 2011.71 | 259 | East Asian: 44.02%<br>East Asian American: 15.83%<br>European American: 26.64%<br>Other: 13.51% | Female: 53.28% | | 21.50 (4.09) |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tsai et al., 2019 study 3 | 2016.94 | 198 | East Asian: 50.51%<br>European American: 49.49% | Female: 75.25%<br>Other: 0.51% | 2.84<br>(0.94) | 28.59<br>(6.75) |
| Arens & Stangier, 2020 study 1 | 2016.50 | 100 | Other: 100.00% | Female: 60.00% | | 41.34<br>(14.65) |
| Curlee, 2020 study 1 | 2019.04 | 100 | European American: 59.00%<br>Other: 41.00% | Non-male: 74.75% | | 21.42<br>(4.39) |
| Hu & Ito, 2020 study 1 | 2019.04 | 80 | East Asian: 100.00% | Female: 58.75% | | 32.20<br>(7.44) |
| Ito et al., 2020 study 1[b] | 2018.50 | 150 | East Asian: 100.00% | Female: 52.67% | | 37.43<br>(10.59) |
| Ito, 2020 study 1 | 2019.88 | 74 | East Asian: 100.00% | Female: 50.00% | | 67.88<br>(5.45) |
| Koopmann-Holm et al., 2020 study 1 | 2016.79 | 60 | European American: 41.67%<br>Other: 58.33% | Female: 79.31% | 3.98<br>(0.88) | 18.57<br>(0.86) |
| Koopmann-Holm et al., 2020 study 2 | 2015.82 | 182 | East Asian American: 4.95%<br>European American: 46.15%<br>Other: 48.90% | Female: 72.61% | 3.83<br>(0.82) | 18.93<br>(0.96) |
| Koopmann-Holm et al., 2020 study 3 | 2015.40 | 468 | East Asian American: 2.14%<br>European American: 21.15%<br>Other: 76.71% | Female: 65.74% | 3.29<br>(1.11) | 24.35<br>(8.75) |
| Park et al., 2020 study 3 | 2017.75 | 103 | East Asian: 51.46%<br>European American: 48.54% | Female: 34.95%<br>Other: 0.97% | 2.00<br>(1.10) | 22.51<br>(3.12) |
| Salvador et al., 2020 study 1 | 2019.78 | 557 | East Asian: 31.42%<br>European American: 36.62%<br>Other: 31.96% | Female: 56.62% | 2.82<br>(0.80) | 19.71<br>(2.02) |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vishkin et al., 2020 study 2 | 2017.50 | 616 | Other: 100.00% | Female: 49.35% | 2.90 (0.88) | 38.92 (12.17) |
| Vishkin et al., 2020 study 3 | 2017.50 | 272 | Other: 100.00% | Female: 50.74% | 3.11 (0.77) | 41.30 (13.00) |
| De Almeida & Uchida, 2021 study 1 | 2015.64 | 141 | East Asian: 38.30%<br>Other: 61.70% | Female: 48.23%<br>Other: 0.71% | | 21.67 (2.89) |
| Koopmann-Holm et al., 2021 study 2ab | 2016.89 | 198 | European American: 59.60%<br>Other: 40.40% | Female: 70.41% | | 20.66 (2.82) |
| Millgram et al., 2021 study 1 | 2015.00 | 387 | European American: 75.97%<br>Other: 24.03% | Female: 47.67% | | 33.52 (10.99) |
| Millgram et al., 2021 study 2 | 2016.22 | 63 | Other: 100.00% | Female: 65.08% | | 23.42 (2.21) |
| Millgram et al., 2021 study 3 | 2016.66 | 67 | European American: 83.58%<br>Other: 16.42% | Female: 68.66% | 3.20 (0.88) | 34.73 (11.02) |
| Song et al., 2021 pilot | 2019.46 | 57 | East Asian: 100.00% | Female: 87.72% | | 22.44 (1.64) |
| Song et al., 2021 study 1 | 2019.81 | 599 | East Asian: 41.24%<br>European American: 52.42%<br>Other: 6.34% | Female: 49.00% | | 20.88 (2.48) |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blevins, 2022 study 3[c] | 2018.45 | 193 | East Asian: 53.89%<br>European American: 40.93%<br>Other: 5.18% | Female: 61.66% | 1.91<br>(1.19) | 21.41<br>(3.23) |
| Blevins, 2022 study 4a[c] | 2022.17 | 100 | European American: 100.00% | Female: 50.00%<br>Other: 3.00% | 2.49<br>(1.05) | 25.11<br>(3.48) |
| Blevins, 2022 study 4b[c] | 2022.46 | 428 | East Asian: 100.00% | Female: 52.44% | 3.06<br>(0.79) | 28.20<br>(5.45) |
| Blevins, 2022 study 5a[c] | 2015.29 | 87 | European American: 100.00% | Female: 52.87% | 2.30<br>(0.84) | 24.84<br>(3.17) |
| Blevins, 2022 study 5b[c] | 2016.96 | 54 | East Asian: 100.00% | Female: 83.02% | 1.79<br>(1.03) | 20.46<br>(3.36) |
| Blevins, 2022 study 6[c] | 2017.39 | 268 | East Asian: 42.16%<br>European American: 57.84% | Female: 74.53%<br>Other: 0.37% | 2.09<br>(1.07) | 22.36<br>(3.34) |
| Blevins, 2022 study 7[c] | 2018.34 | 259 | East Asian: 39.38%<br>European American: 60.62% | Female: 75.68%<br>Other: 1.16% | 1.95<br>(1.06) | 21.78<br>(3.28) |
| Clobert et al., 2022 study 1 and 2 | 2015.50 | 559 | East Asian: 30.41%<br>European American: 69.59% | Female: 63.69% | | 24.34<br>(6.01) |
| Lai et al., 2022 study 1 | 2020.08 | 2218 | European American: 15.92%<br>Other: 84.08% | Female: 80.70%<br>Other: 0.59%<br>Prefer not to answer: 0.36% | | 20.42<br>(3.04) |
| Mizrahi Lakan, 2022 study 1 | 2020.50 | 72 | Other: 100.00% | Female: 76.39% | | 24.65<br>(3.74) |
| Yu et al., 2022 study 1 | 2020.83 | 311 | East Asian: 100.00% | Female: 70.00% | | 23.21<br>(3.55) |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Z*hou et al., 2022 study 1 | 2018.00 | 300 | East Asian: 50.00%<br>European American: 50.00% | Female: 51.33% | | 20.32<br>(2.56) |
| *Z*hou et al., 2022 study 2 | 2019.00 | 101 | East Asian: 48.51%<br>European American: 51.49% | Female: 52.48% | | 20.69<br>(2.41) |
| Bencharit et al., 2023 study 2[b] | 2017.60 | 449 | East Asian: 27.39%<br>East Asian American: 28.73%<br>European American: 43.88% | Female: 71.94% | | 20.34<br>(2.83) |
| Curlee, 2023 study 1 | 2021.71 | 115 | European American: 80.87%<br>Other: 19.13% | Non-male: 87.83% | | 21.30<br>(6.77) |
| Ito & Kono, 2023 study 1[b] | 2018.80 | 449 | East Asian: 100.00% | Female: 4.68% | | 39.74<br>(7.74) |
| Ito et al., 2023 study 1[b] | 2020.12 | 418 | East Asian: 100.00% | Female: 31.82% | | 49.29<br>(11.55) |
| Cachia et al., 2024a study 1[b] | 2019.71 | 222 | East Asian: 49.55%<br>European American: 50.45% | Female: 59.91% | 2.05<br>(1.02) | 23.25<br>(3.70) |
| Cachia et al., 2024a study 2[b] | 2020.50 | 217 | East Asian: 48.39%<br>European American: 51.61% | Female: 69.44%<br>Other: 1.39% | 2.08<br>(1.11) | 21.55<br>(2.14) |
| Cachia et al., 2024a study 3[b] | 2021.04 | 205 | East Asian: 50.73%<br>European American: 49.27% | Female: 63.90%<br>Other: 1.95% | 1.99<br>(1.05) | 21.19<br>(2.12) |
| Cachia et al., 2024a study 4[b] | 2021.50 | 233 | East Asian: 46.78%<br>European American: 53.22% | Female: 66.52%<br>Other: 3.43% | 2.07<br>(1.13) | 22.78<br>(2.91) |
| Cachia et al., 2024a supplement (flipped order)[b] | 2021.79 | 200 | European American: 100.00% | Female: 50.00% | 2.04<br>(0.99) | 21.64<br>(2.08) |
| Cachia et al., 2024a supplement (graphic presentation)[b] | 2021.79 | 100 | European American: 100.00% | Female: 50.00% | 1.98<br>(0.95) | 21.55<br>(2.20) |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cachia et al., 2024b study 1[b] | 2019.29 | 229 | East Asian: 54.59%<br>European American: 45.41% | Female: 53.54% | 3.08 (1.15) | 22.71 (3.79) |
| Cachia et al., 2024b study 2[b] | 2022.38 | 400 | East Asian: 50.00%<br>European American: 50.00% | Female: 50.00% | 2.87 (1.05) | 25.86 (3.23) |
| Casidsid et al., 2024 study 1[b] | 2022.50 | 200 | European American: 32.00%<br>Other: 68.00% | Female: 67.50%<br>Non-binary/Genderqueer: 10.50%<br>Other: 0.50%<br>Prefer not to answer: 0.50%<br>Transgender: 0.50% | | 21.90 (3.54) |
| Jiang & Fung, 2024 study 1[b] | 2015.00 | 148 | East Asian: 100.00% | Female: 50.00% | | 45.81 (15.38) |

*Note*. Standard deviations are reported in parentheses.
[a] Data sets are unpublished.
[b] Studies were originally unpublished (at the time of the search) but have since been submitted or accepted for publication.
[c] Studies were originally unpublished (at the time of the search) but have since been released as a doctoral dissertation.

**b. Data quality and moderator variables**

**Table S23b**

*Datasets Included in Meta-Analysis and Data Quality and Moderator Variables*

| Study | Research Team (Tsai vs. non-Tsai) | Population (University vs. Community) | Population (Clinical vs. Nonclinical) | Measure (AVI vs. non-AVI) | Publication Status (Published vs. Unpublished) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tsai et al., 2006 study 1 | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Tsai et al., 2006 study 2 | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Tsai et al., 2007a study 1 | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Tsai et al., 2007b study 1 | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Cheung, 2008 study 1[a] | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Harmon-Jones et al., 2011 study 4 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Li, 2011 study 1 | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Chow & Berenbaum, 2012 study 1 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Ruby et al., 2012 study 1 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Ruby et al., 2012 study 2 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Tamir & Ford, 2012 study 1 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | non-AVI | Published |
| Koopmann-Holm et al., 2013 study 1 | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Samanez-Larkin & Knutson, 2013 study 1[a] | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Scheibe et al., 2013 study 1 | Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ditzfeld & Showers, 2014 study 1 (sample 1) | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Ditzfeld, 2014 study 3 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Ford & Tamir, 2014 pilot 1 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | non-AVI | Published |
| Koopmann-Holm & Tsai, 2014 study 2 | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Koopmann-Holm & Tsai, 2014 study 3 | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Kumar, 2014 study 1 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Luong & Charles, 2014 study 1 | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Mannell et al., 2014 study 1 | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Mannell, 2014 study 1 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Mortazavi, 2014 study 1 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Chow et al., 2015 study 1 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Sims & Tsai, 2015 study 1 | Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Sims et al., 2015 study 3 | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Yi, 2015 study 1[c] | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Jiang et al., 2016 study 1a | Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Park et al., 2016 study 1 | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Samanez-Larkin & Knutson, 2016 study 1[a] | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Tamir et al., 2016 study 1 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | non-AVI | Published |
| Thompson et al., 2016 study 1 | non-Tsai | Community | Clinical, Nonclinical | AVI | Published |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tsai et al., 2016 study 3 | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Floerke et al., 2017 study 2 | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Gui et al., 2017 study 1 | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Kashima, 2017a study 1[a] | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Kashima, 2017b study 1[a] | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Oosterhoff & Shook, 2017 study 1 | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Oosterhoff & Shook, 2017 study 3 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Park et al., 2017 study 1 | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Park et al., 2017 study 2 | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Parker et al., 2017 study 3 | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Sands, 2017 study 1 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Acevedo, 2018 study 2[a] | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Chim et al., 2018 study 1 | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Chim et al., 2018 study 3 | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Chim et al., 2018 study 4a | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Chim et al., 2018 study 4b | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Gentzler et al., 2018 study 1 | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Ito et al., 2018a study 1 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Ito et al., 2018b study 1[b] | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Lee et al., 2018 study 2 | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Palmer & Gentzler, 2018 study 1 | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Palmer et al., 2018 study 1[a] | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Shim, 2018 study 1 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Shim, 2018 study 2 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Sims et al., 2018 study 1 | Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Sims et al., 2018 study 2 | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Tompson et al., 2018 study 1 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Tsai et al., 2018 study 1 | Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Yamada, 2018 study 1 | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Yip & Lockenhoff, 2018 study 1 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Bencharit et al., 2019 study 1 | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Bencharit et al., 2019 study 2 | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Bencharit et al., 2019 study 3 | Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Bencharit et al., 2019 study 4a | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Chen & Zhou, 2019 study 1 | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Kraus & Kitayama, 2019 study 1 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Lin & Dmitrieva, 2019 study 1 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Painter et al., 2019 study 1 | non-Tsai | Community | Clinical | AVI | Published |
| Severin, 2019 study 1 | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Swerdlow et al., 2019 study 1 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Swerdlow et al., 2019 study 2 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Tsai et al., 2019 study 1a | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Tsai et al., 2019 study 1b | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Tsai et al., 2019 study 2 | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Tsai et al., 2019 study 3 | Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Arens & Stangier, 2020 study 1 | non-Tsai | Community | Clinical, Nonclinical | non-AVI | Published |
| Curlee, 2020 study 1 | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Hu & Ito, 2020 study 1 | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Ito et al., 2020 study 1[b] | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Ito, 2020 study 1 | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Koopmann-Holm et al., 2020 study 1 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Koopmann-Holm et al., 2020 study 2 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Koopmann-Holm et al., 2020 study 3 | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Park et al., 2020 study 3 | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Salvador et al., 2020 study 1 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Vishkin et al., 2020 study 2 | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | non-AVI | Published |
| Vishkin et al., 2020 study 3 | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | non-AVI | Published |
| De Almeida & Uchida, 2021 study 1 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Koopmann-Holm et al., 2021 study 2ab | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Millgram et al., 2021 study 1 | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | non-AVI | Published |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Millgram et al., 2021 study 2 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | non-AVI | Published |
| Millgram et al., 2021 study 3 | non-Tsai | Community | Clinical, Nonclinical | non-AVI | Published |
| Song et al., 2021 pilot | non-Tsai | NA | NA | AVI | Published |
| Song et al., 2021 study 1 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Blevins, 2022 study 3[c] | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Blevins, 2022 study 4a[c] | Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Blevins, 2022 study 4b[c] | Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Blevins, 2022 study 5a[c] | Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Blevins, 2022 study 5b[c] | Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Blevins, 2022 study 6[c] | Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Blevins, 2022 study 7[c] | Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Clobert et al., 2022 study 1 and 2 | Tsai | University, Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Lai et al., 2022 study 1 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Mizrahi Lakan, 2022 study 1 | non-Tsai | University | Clinical, Nonclinical | non-AVI | Published |
| Yu et al., 2022 study 1 | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| *Z*hou et al., 2022 study 1 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| *Z*hou et al., 2022 study 2 | non-Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Bencharit et al., 2023 study 2[b] | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Curlee, 2023 study 1 | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Published |
| Ito & Kono, 2023 study 1[b] | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ito et al., 2023 study 1[b] | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Cachia et al., 2024a study 1[b] | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Cachia et al., 2024a study 2[b] | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Cachia et al., 2024a study 3[b] | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Cachia et al., 2024a study 4[b] | Tsai | University | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Cachia et al., 2024a supplement (flipped order)[b] | Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Cachia et al., 2024a supplement (graphic presentation)[b] | Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Cachia et al., 2024b study 1[b] | Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Cachia et al., 2024b study 2[b] | Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Casidsid et al., 2024 study 1[b] | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |
| Jiang & Fung, 2024 study 1[b] | non-Tsai | Community | Nonclinical | AVI | Unpublished |

[a] Data sets are unpublished.
[b] Studies were originally unpublished (at the time of the search) but have since been submitted or accepted for publication.
[c] Studies were originally unpublished (at the time of the search) but have since been released as a doctoral dissertation.

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