Supplemental Materials for

A Meta-Analytic Review of Cultural Variation in Affect Valuation

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Section 1: Affect 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. Affect item selection for ideal and actual affect

For a variety of reasons, it was possible that different research teams used different combinations of affect items when measuring actual and ideal affect. Therefore, we wanted to determine empirically which specific affect 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 affect 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%)

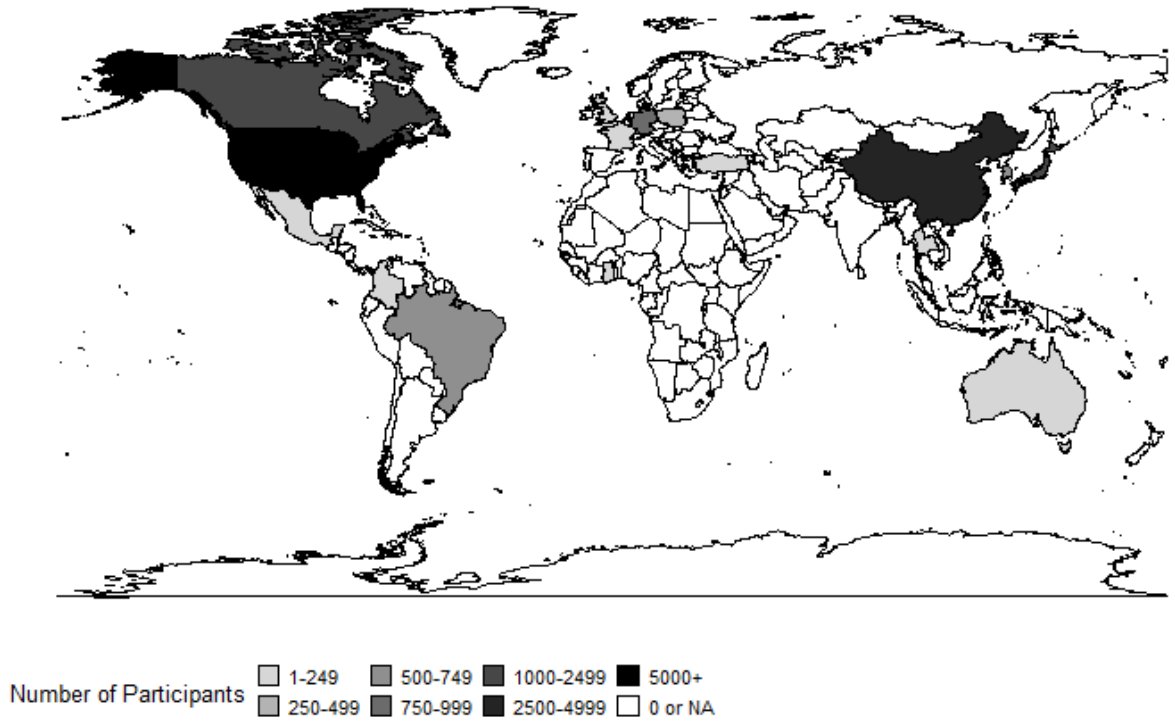
Note. In ambiguous cases, participants were put in the “Other” group. Ethn = ethnicity. Geo = geographic location.

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 affect 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.

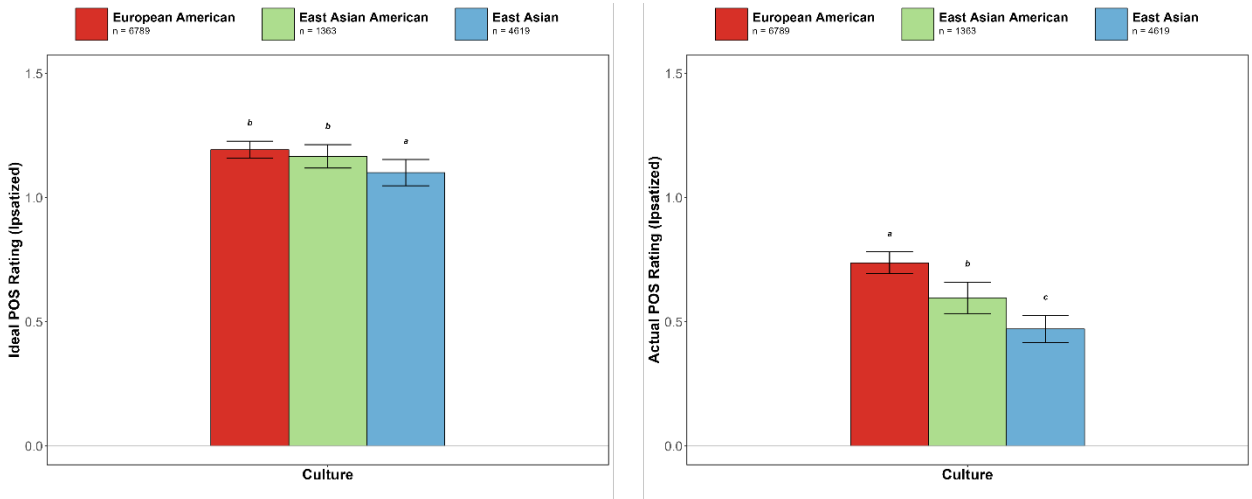
a. Ideal and actual P

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.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{*}p < .05$.

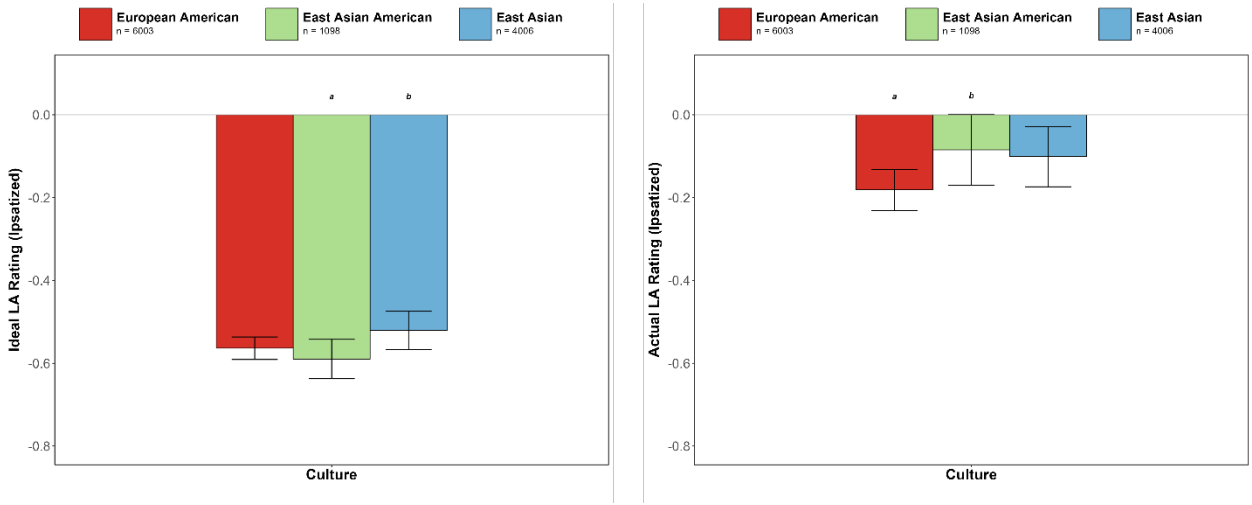
b. Ideal and actual LA

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.
*$p < .05$.

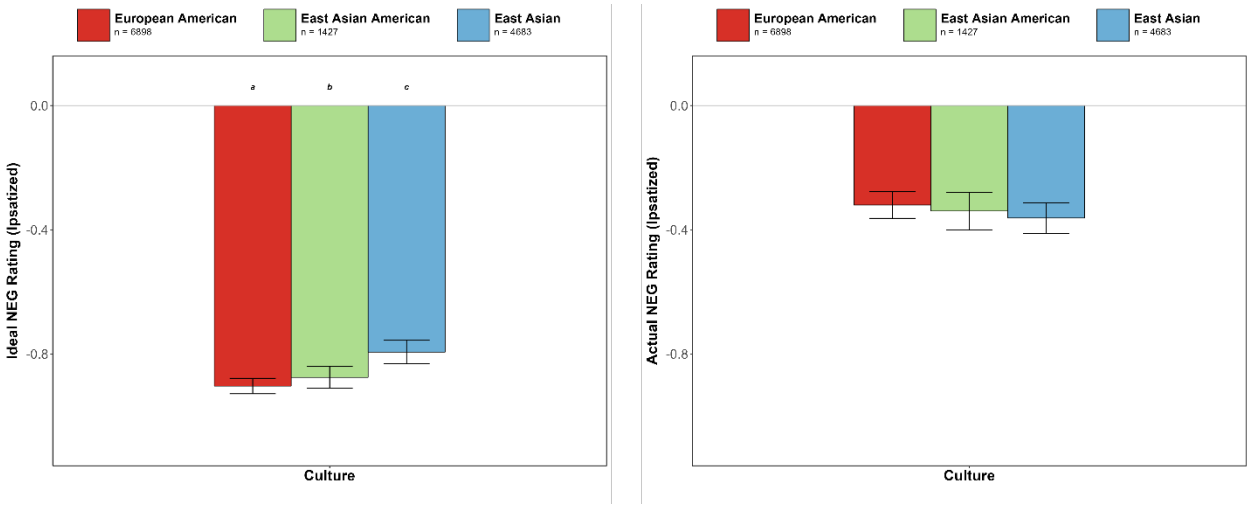
c. Ideal and actual N

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.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{*}p < .05$.

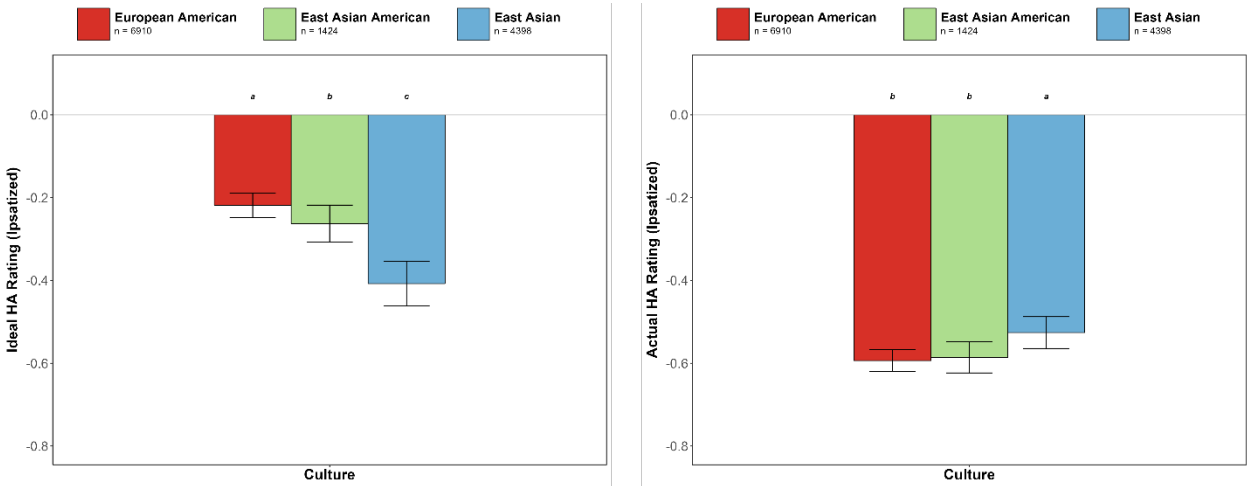
d. Ideal and actual HA

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.

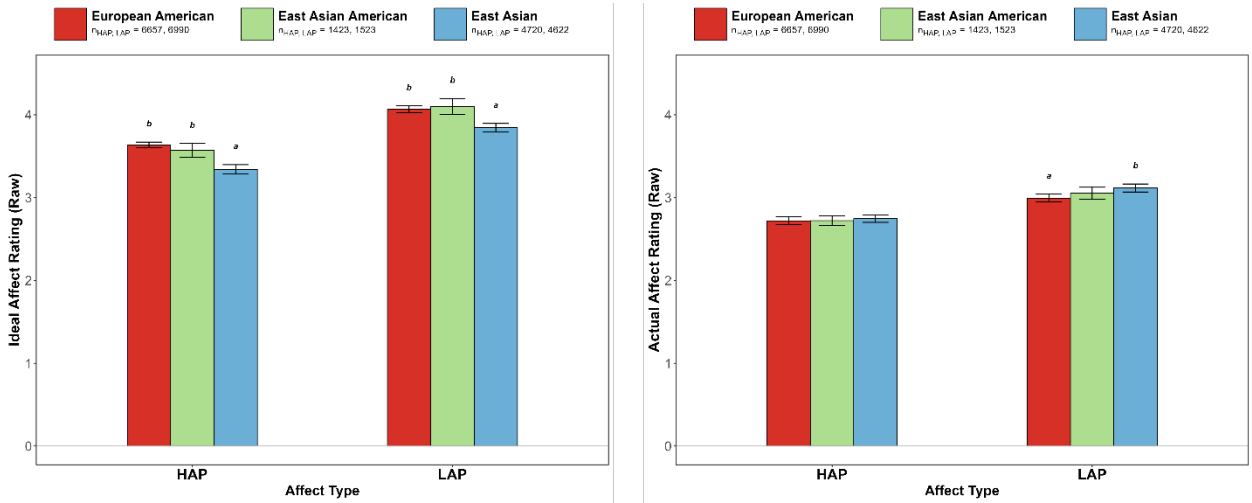
a. Ideal and actual HAP and LAP

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

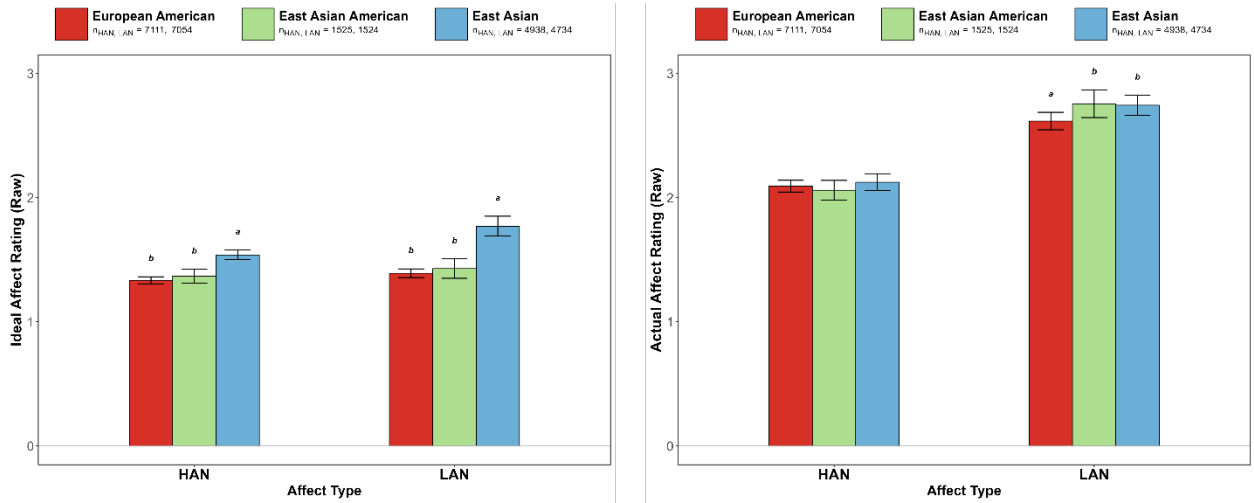
b. Ideal and actual HAN and LAN

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]

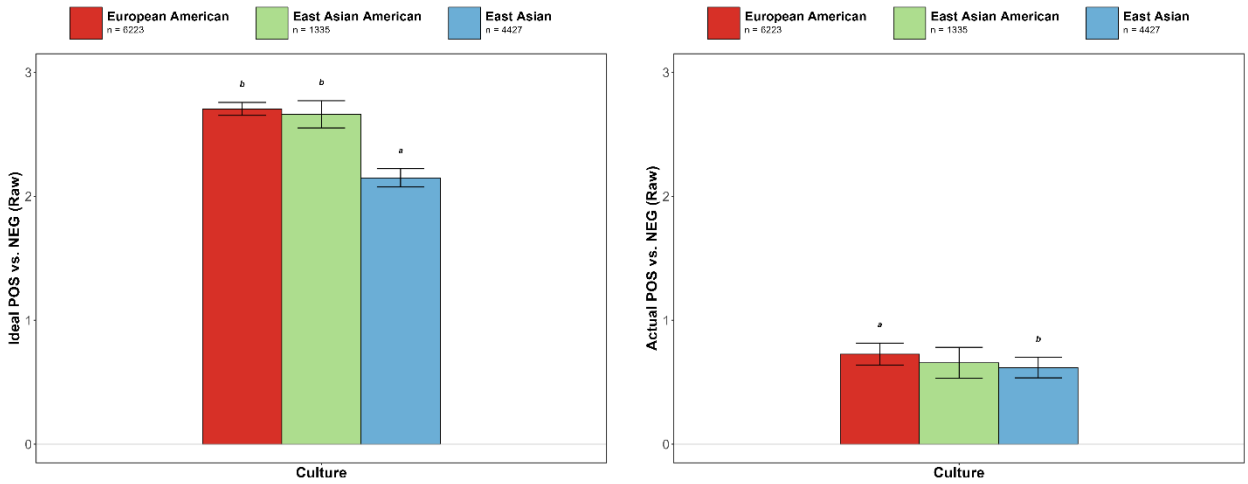
Note. Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. HAN = high arousal negative; LAP = low arousal negative.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$.

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.

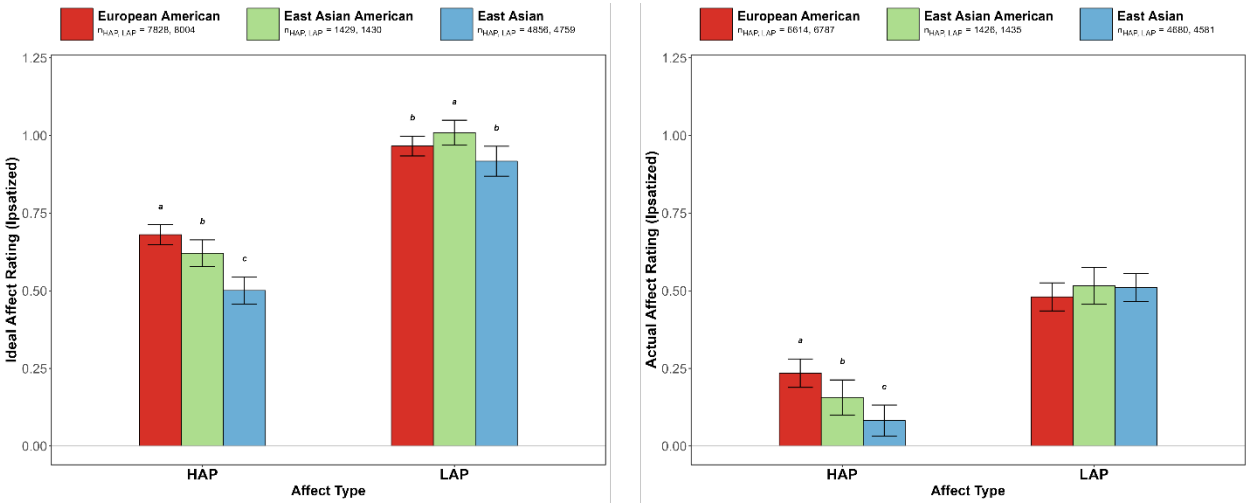
a. Ideal and actual HAP and LAP

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.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$. $^{*}p < .05$.

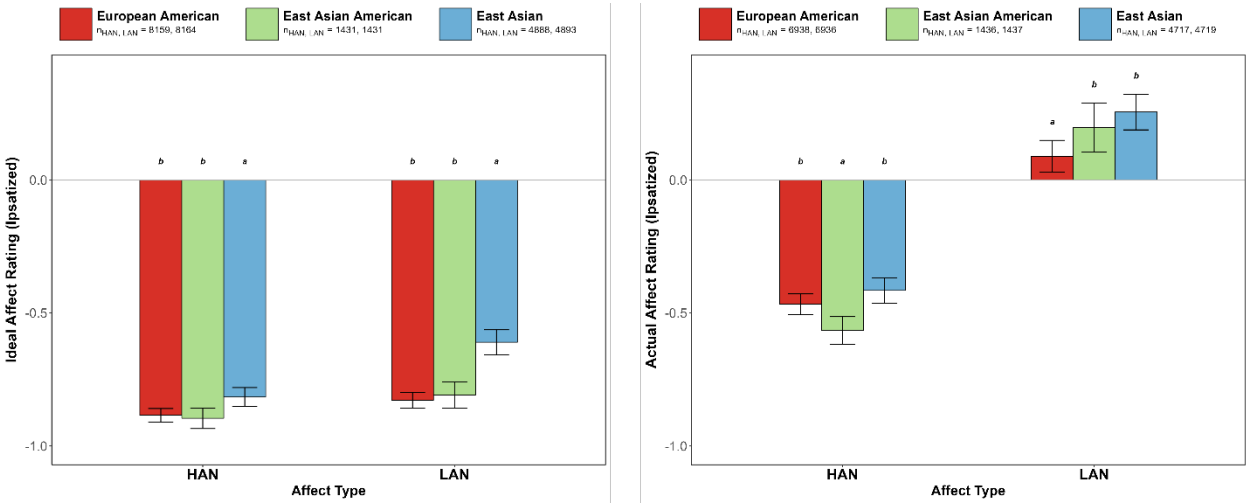
b. Ideal and actual HAN and LAN

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.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$.

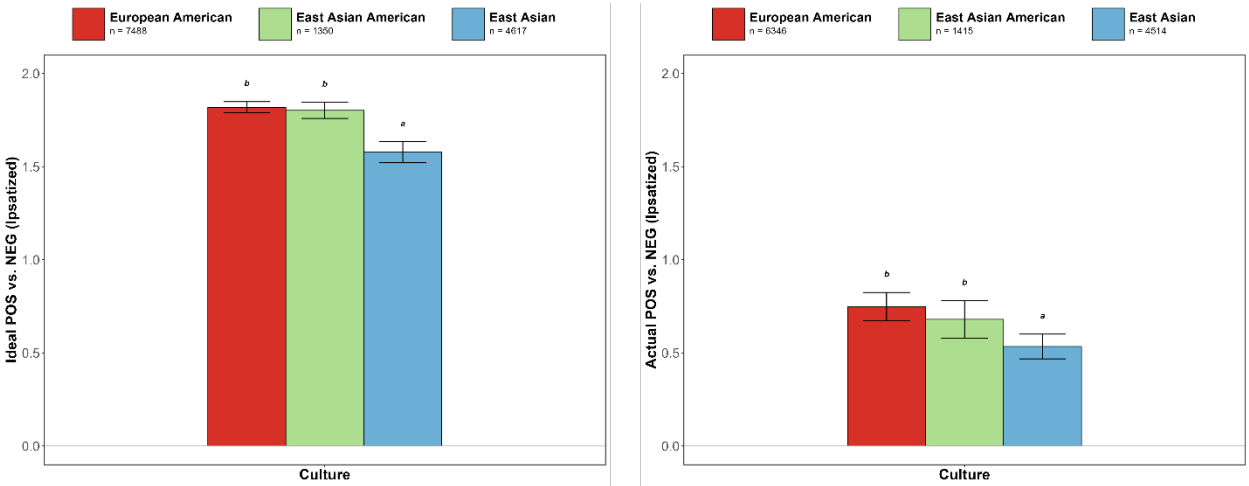
c. Ideal and actual POS vs. NEG

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.

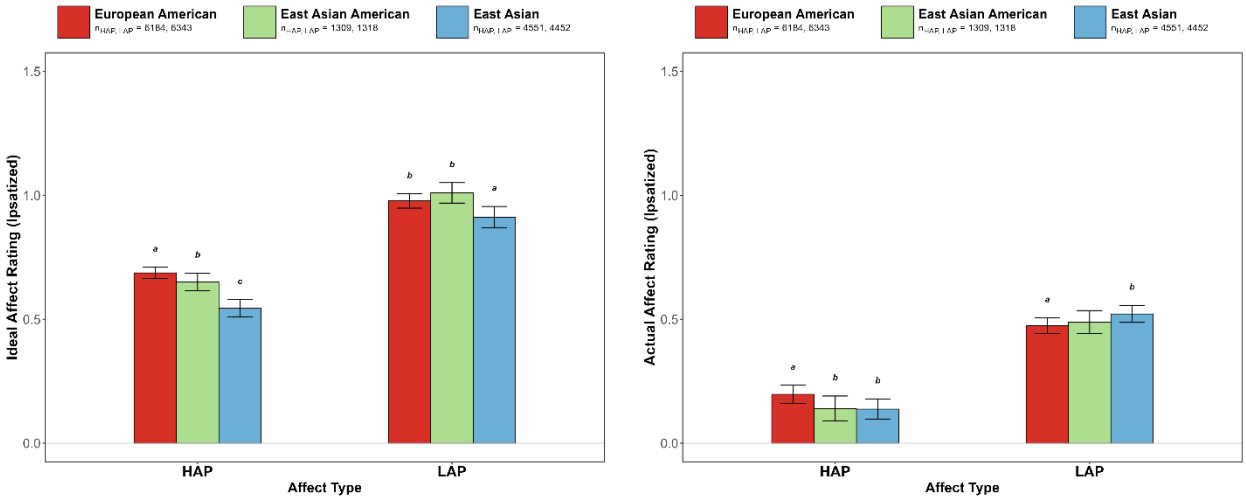
a. Ideal and actual HAP and LAP

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.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$. $^{*}p < .05$.

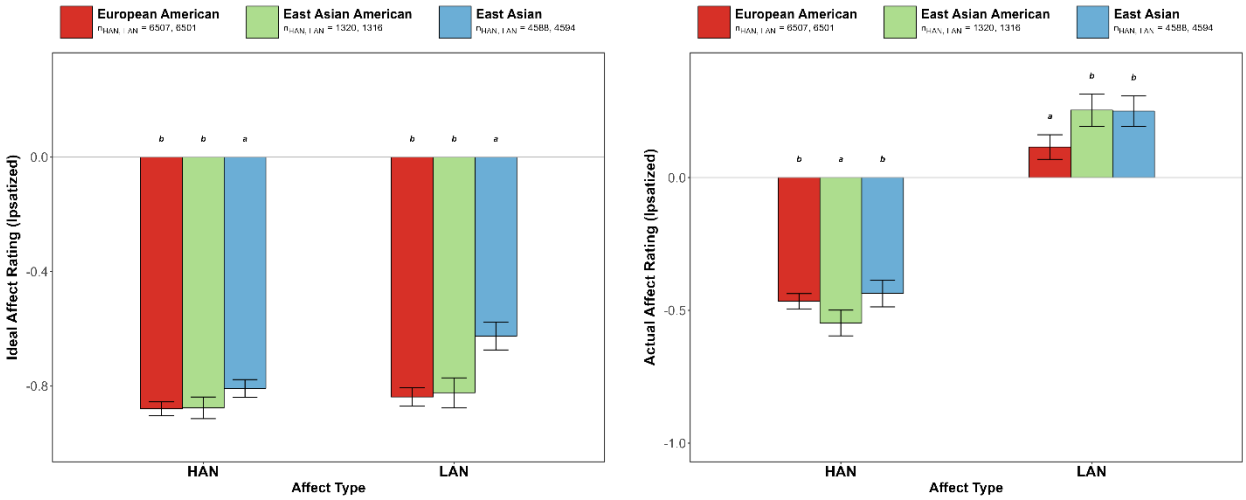
a. Ideal and actual HAN and LAN

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.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$.

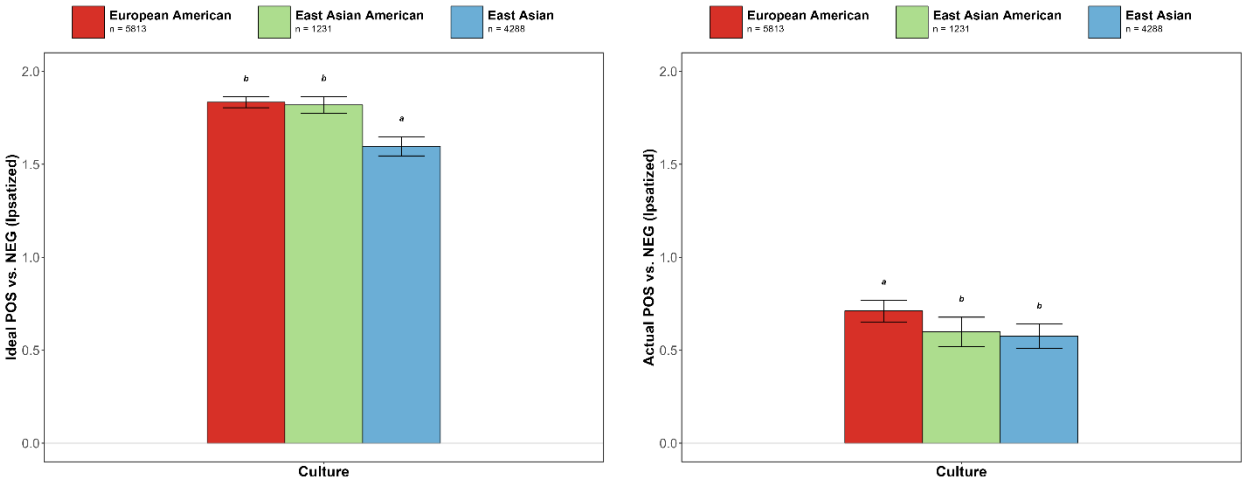
b. Ideal and actual POS vs. NEG

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

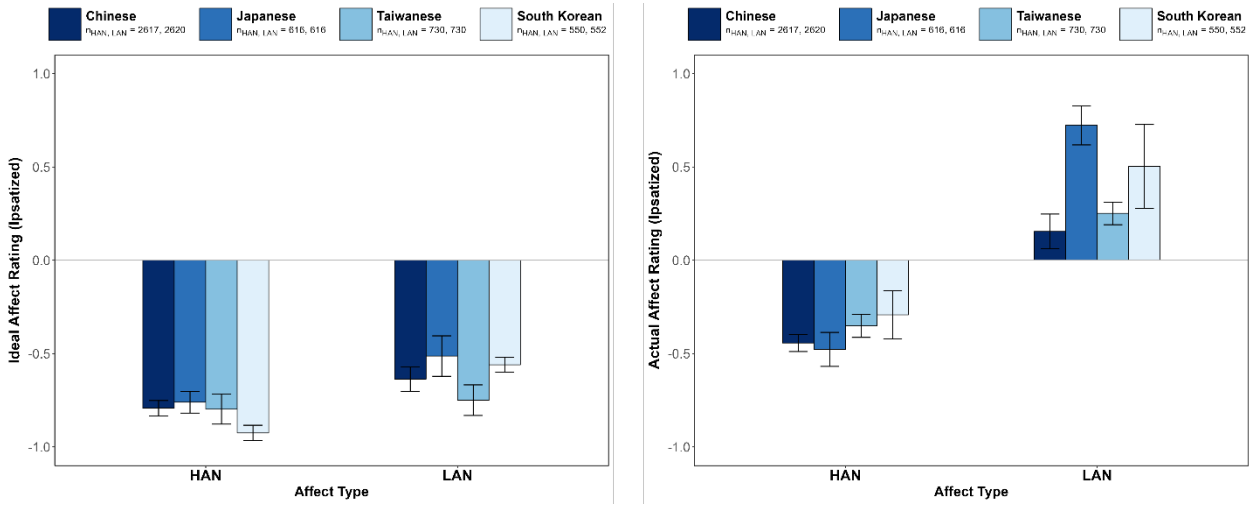
a. Ideal and actual HAN and LAN

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.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$. $^{*}p < .05$.

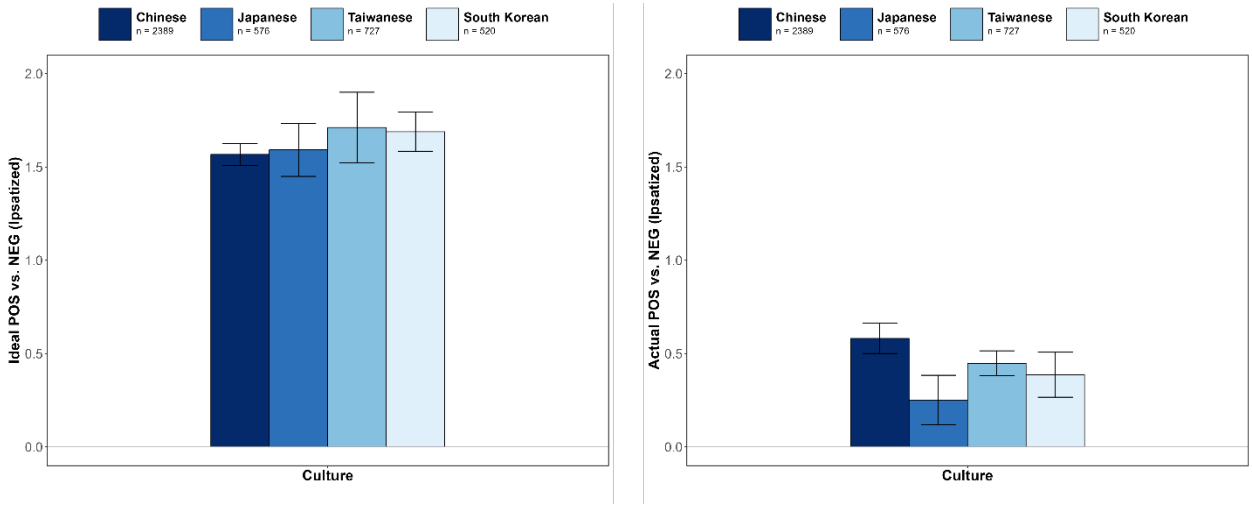
b. Ideal and actual POS vs. NEG

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 + significant* positive correlation − significant* negative correlation *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 affect aggregates, except for HAN, (2) the non-AVI measures did not sample all eight affect types, and as a result, there was insufficient variance across affect 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

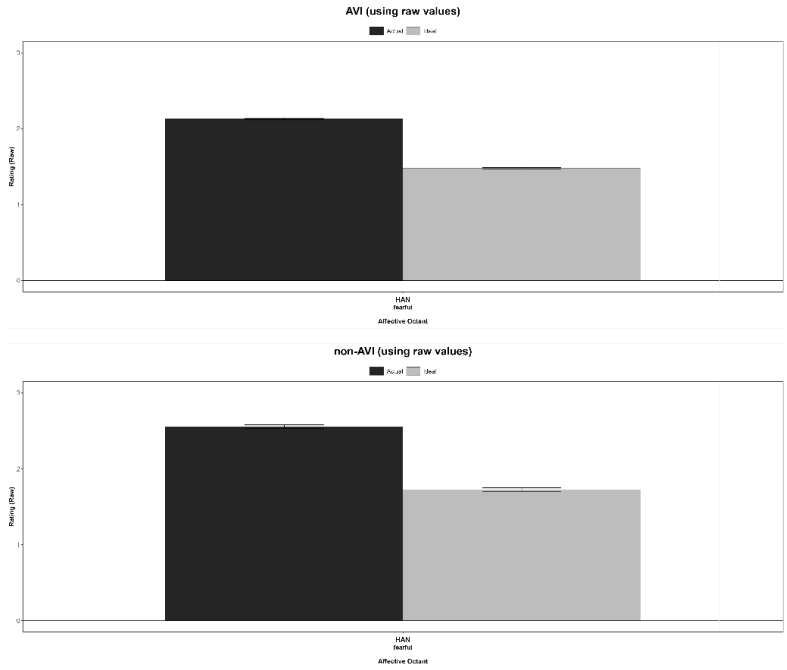
Means and Pairwise Comparisons of Actual and Ideal HAN (Raw and Ipsatized) for the AVI and non-AVI Samples

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***)

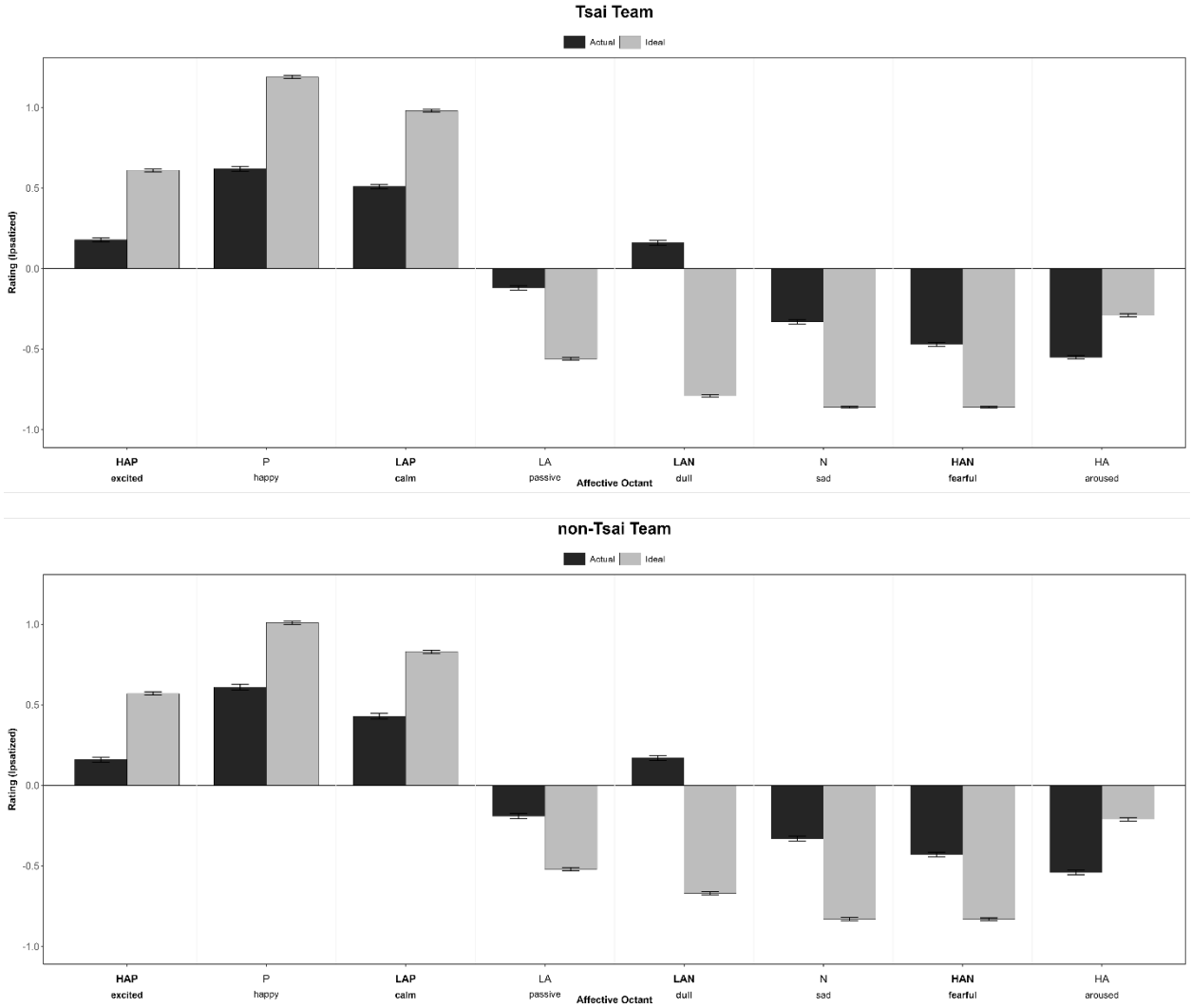
Note. Standard deviations are reported in parentheses. HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.

[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.

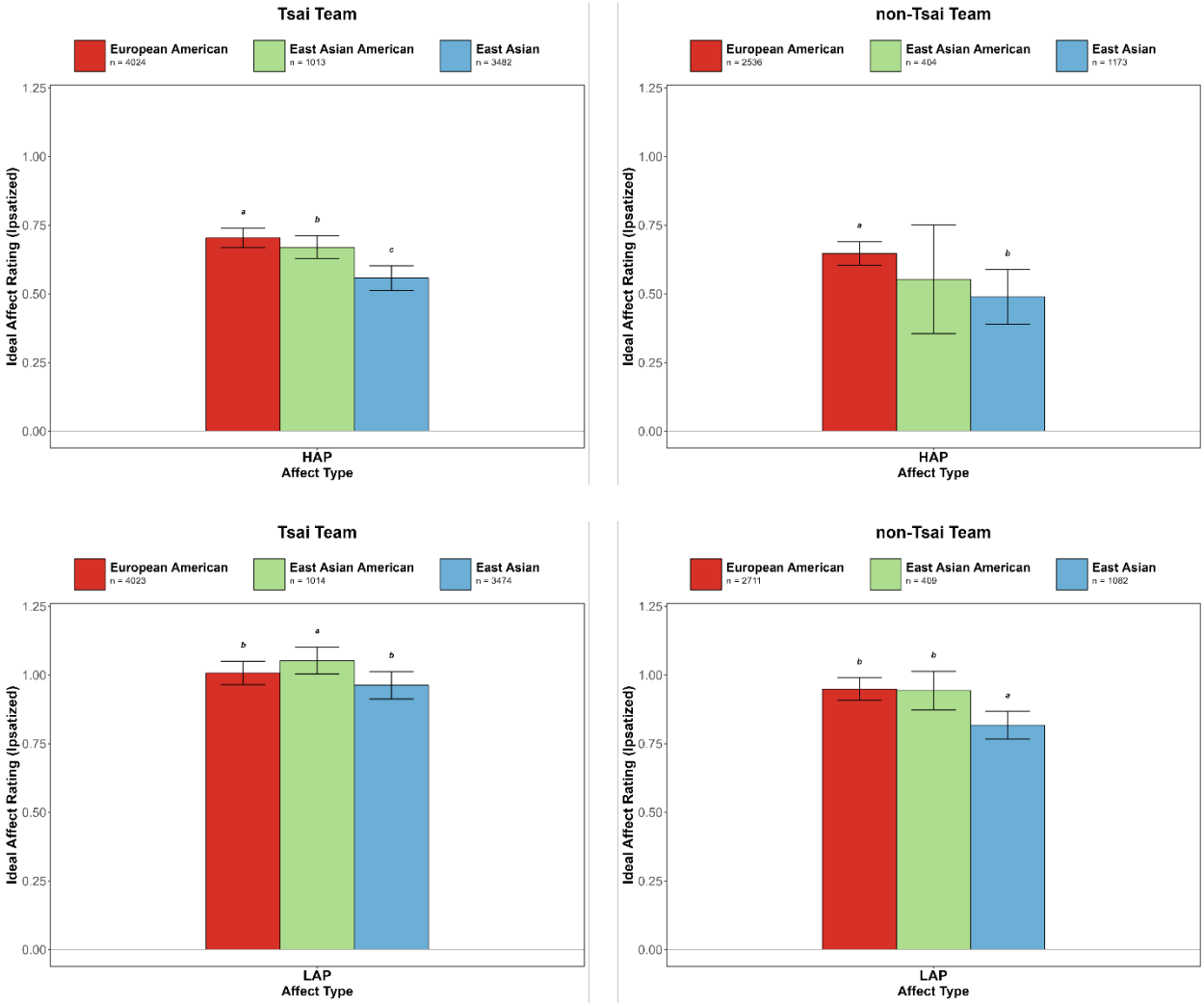
b. Ideal HAP and LAP by cultural group

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.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$. $^{*}p < .05$.

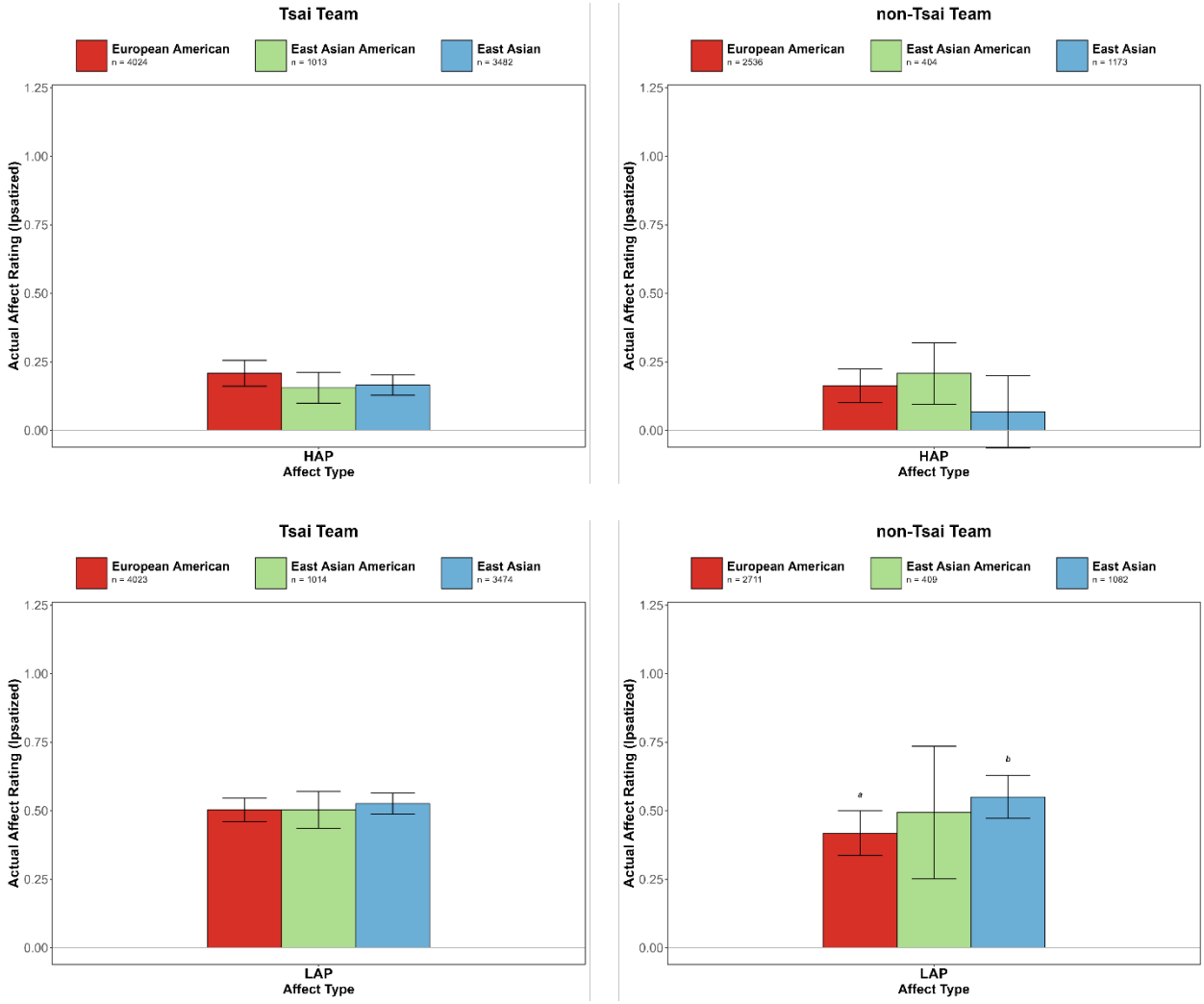
c. Actual HAP and LAP

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

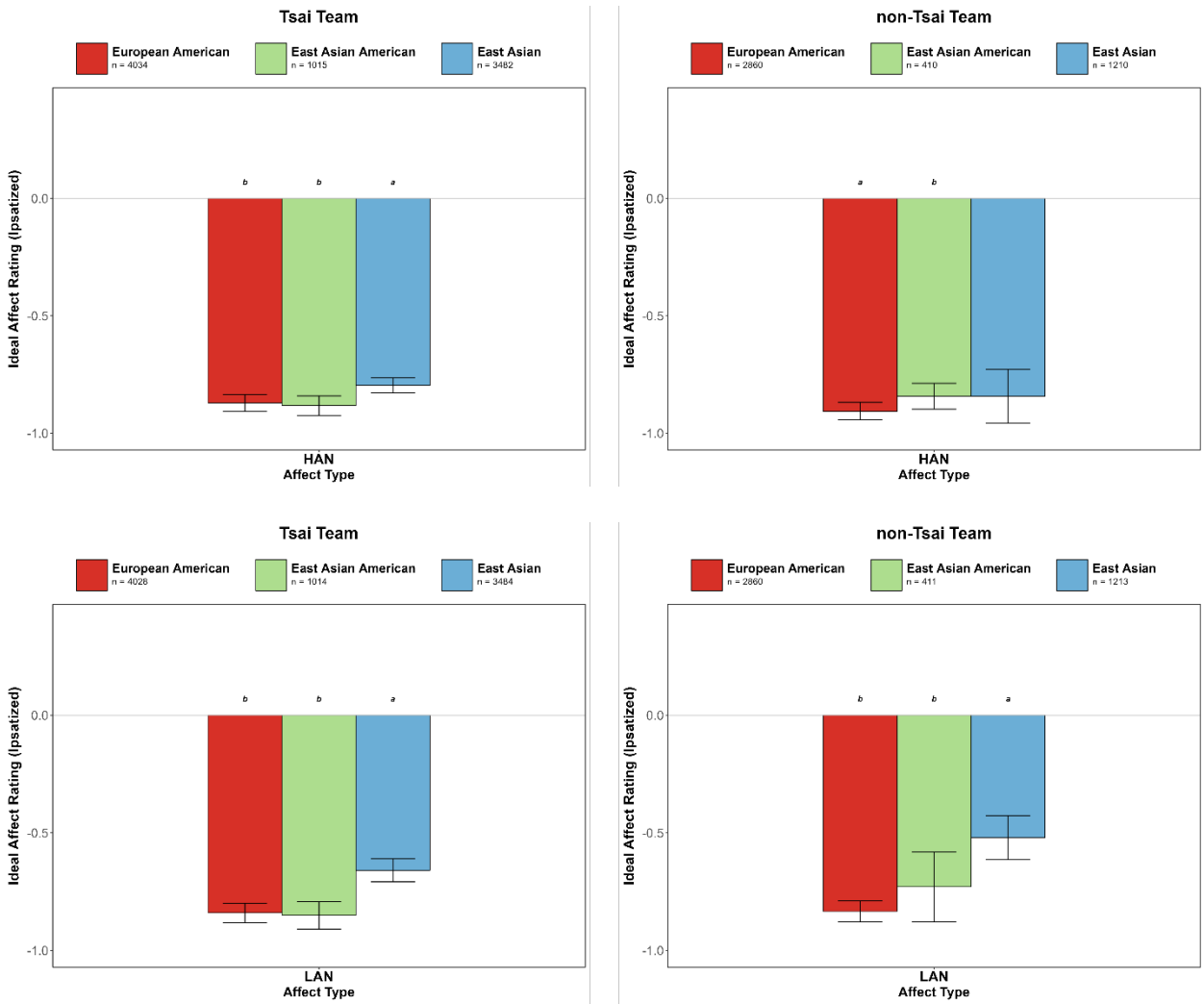
As in the full sample in the main manuscript, in the Tsai team sample, East Asians valued HAN more than both the East Asian Americans and the European Americans. However, in the non-Tsai team sample, East Asian Americans valued HAN more than European Americans. Although East Asians did

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.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{*}p < .05$.

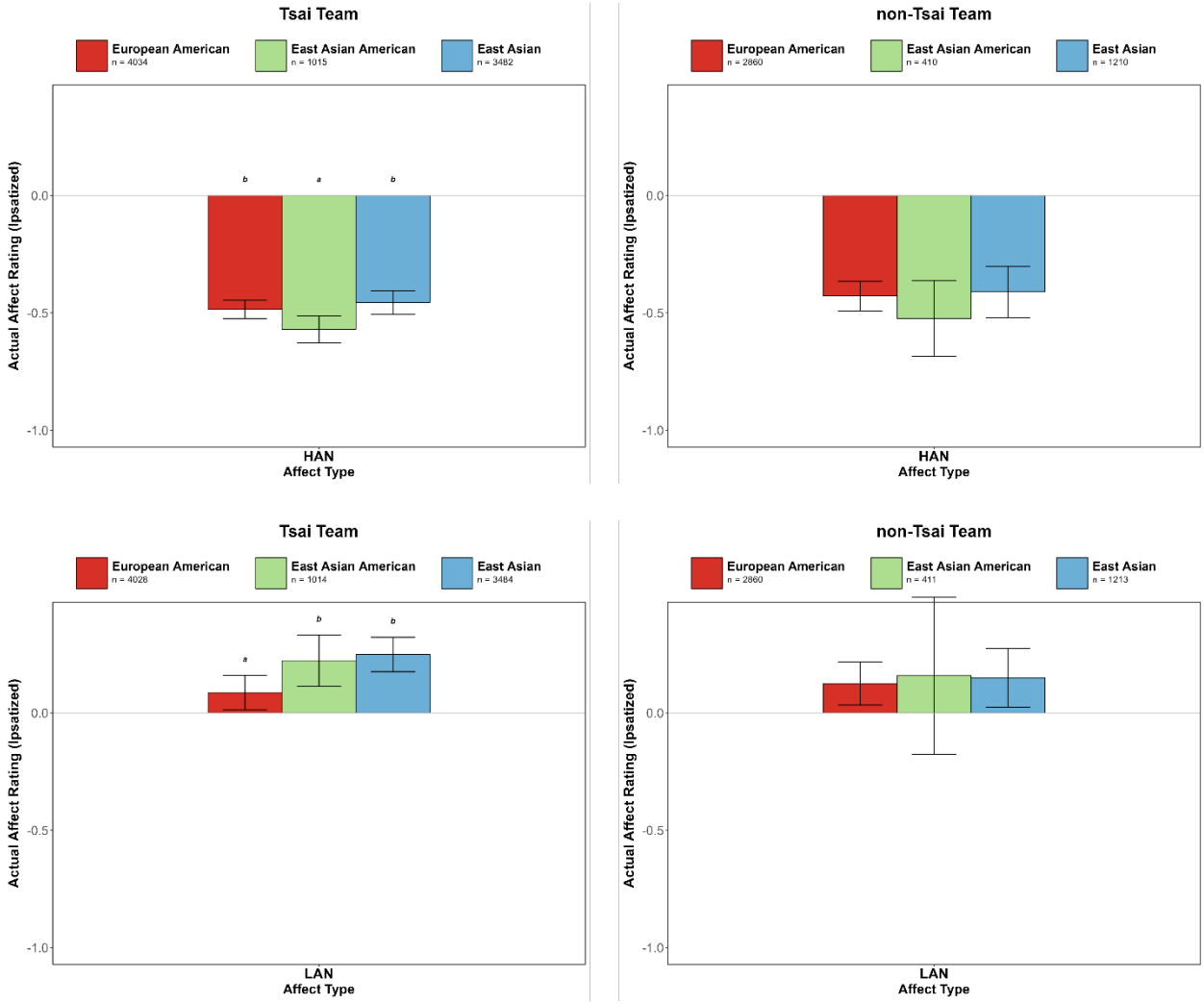
e. Actual HAN and LAN

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]

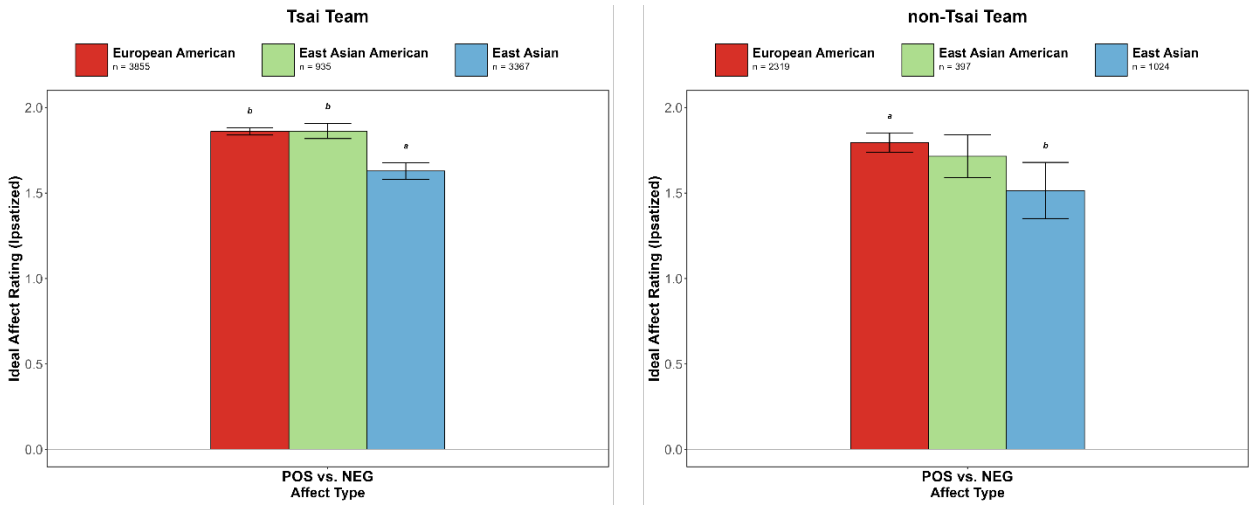
Note. Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. HAN = high arousal negative; LAN = low arousal negative.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$.

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]

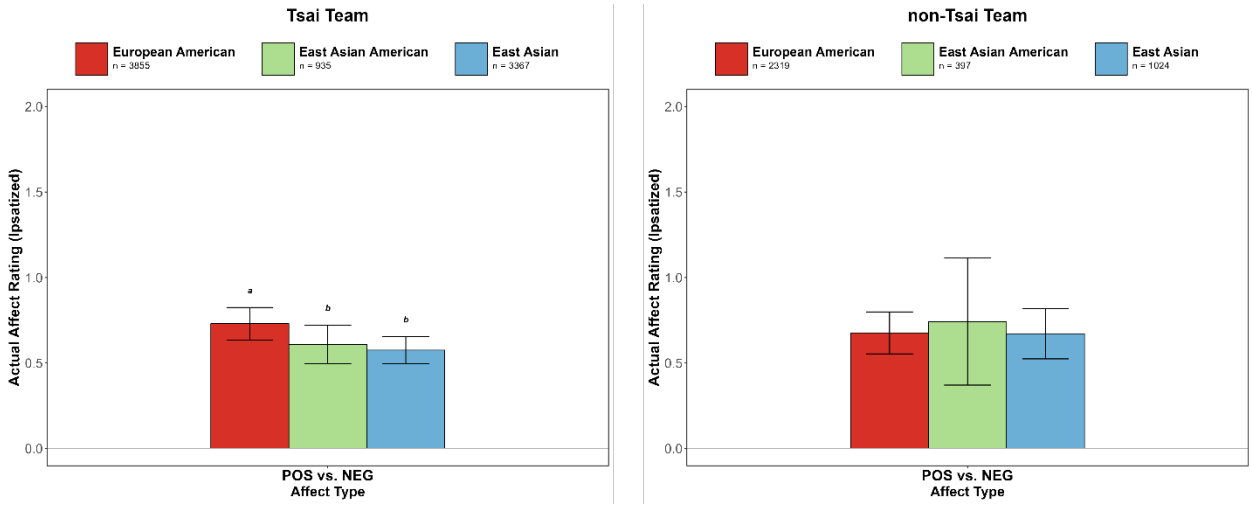
Note. Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. POS vs. NEG = high arousal positive, low arousal positive, and positive minus high arousal negative, low arousal negative, and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

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***)

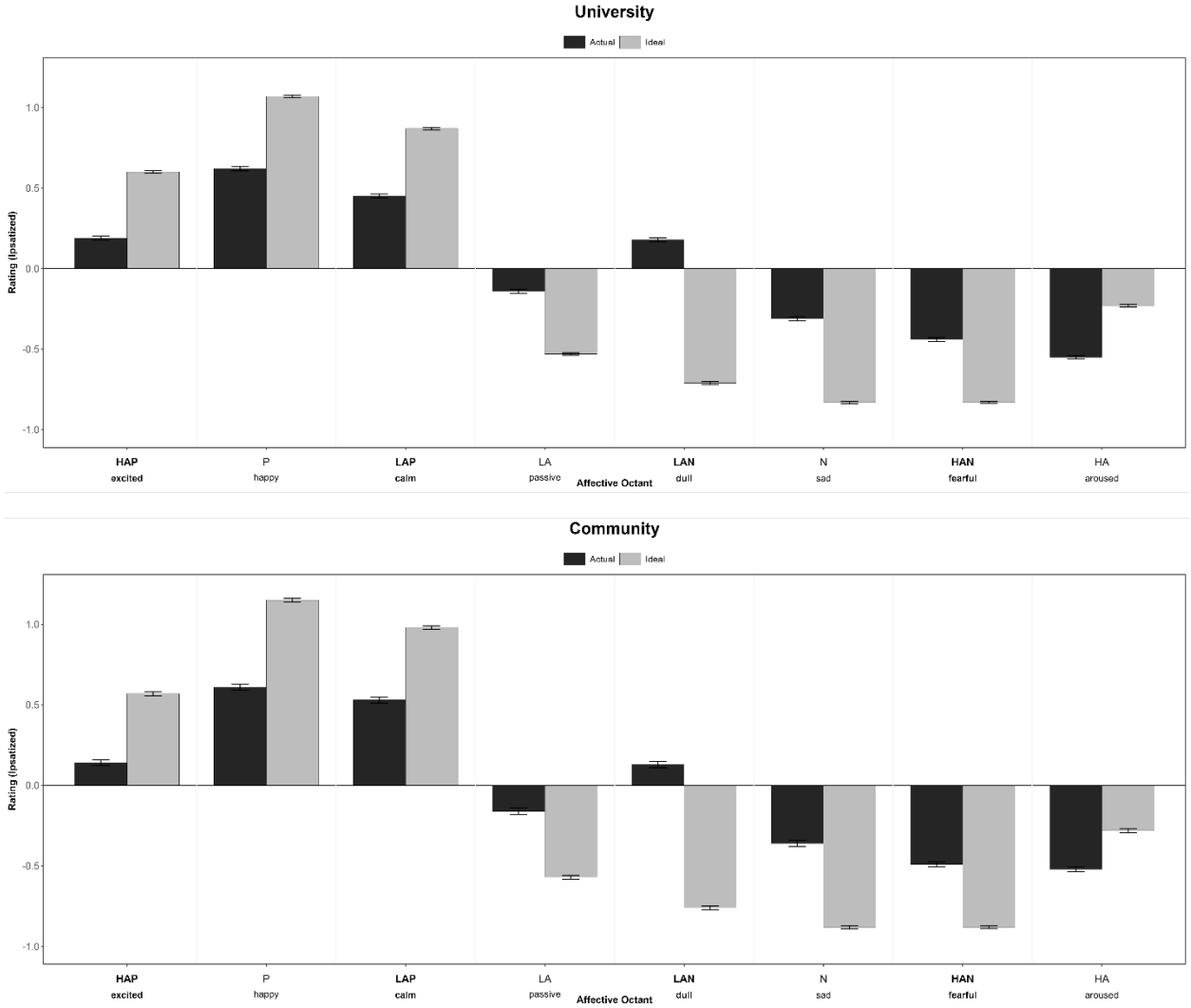
Note. Standard deviations are reported in parentheses. HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.

[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.

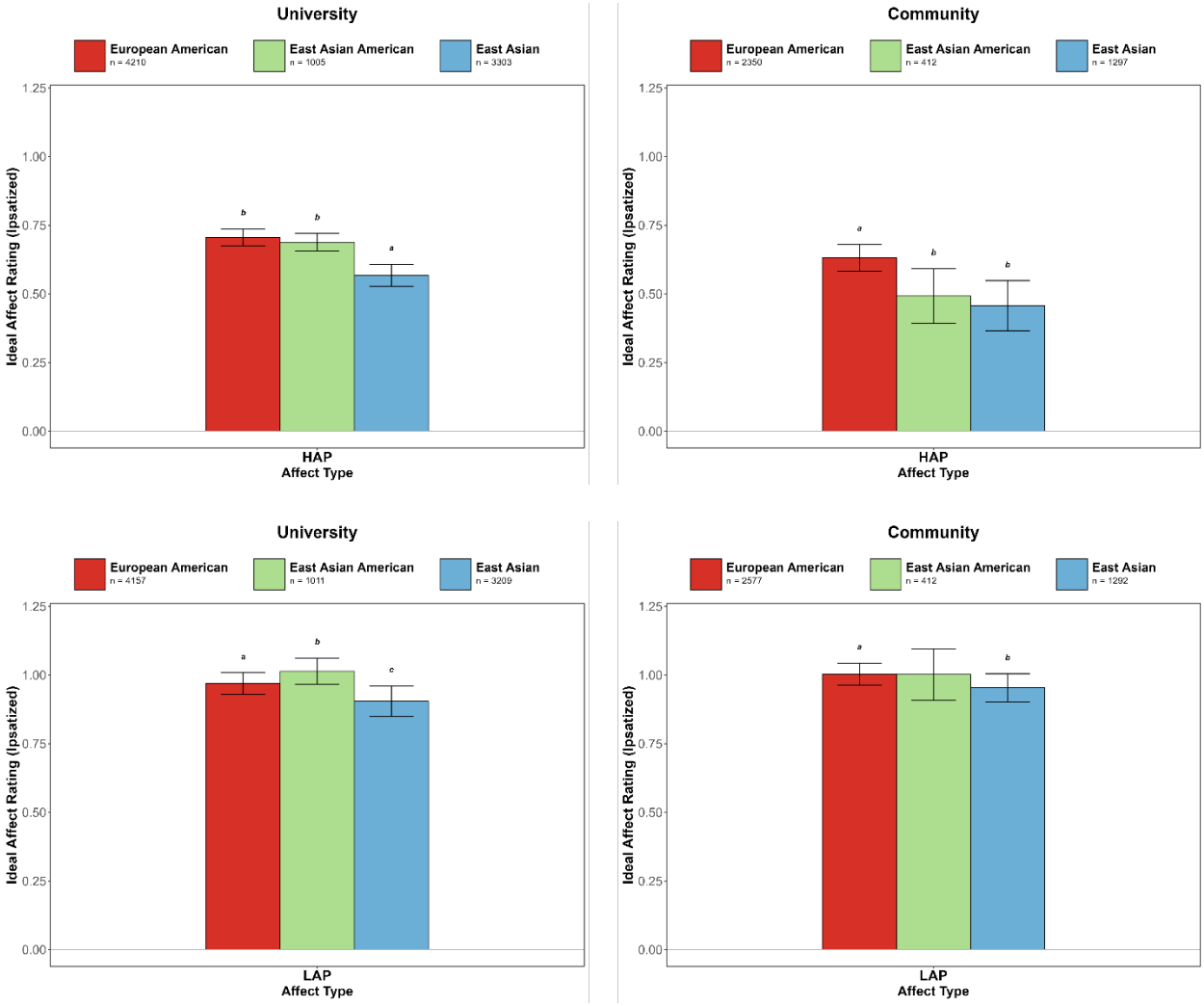
b. Ideal HAP and LAP by cultural group

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.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$. $^{*}p < .05$.

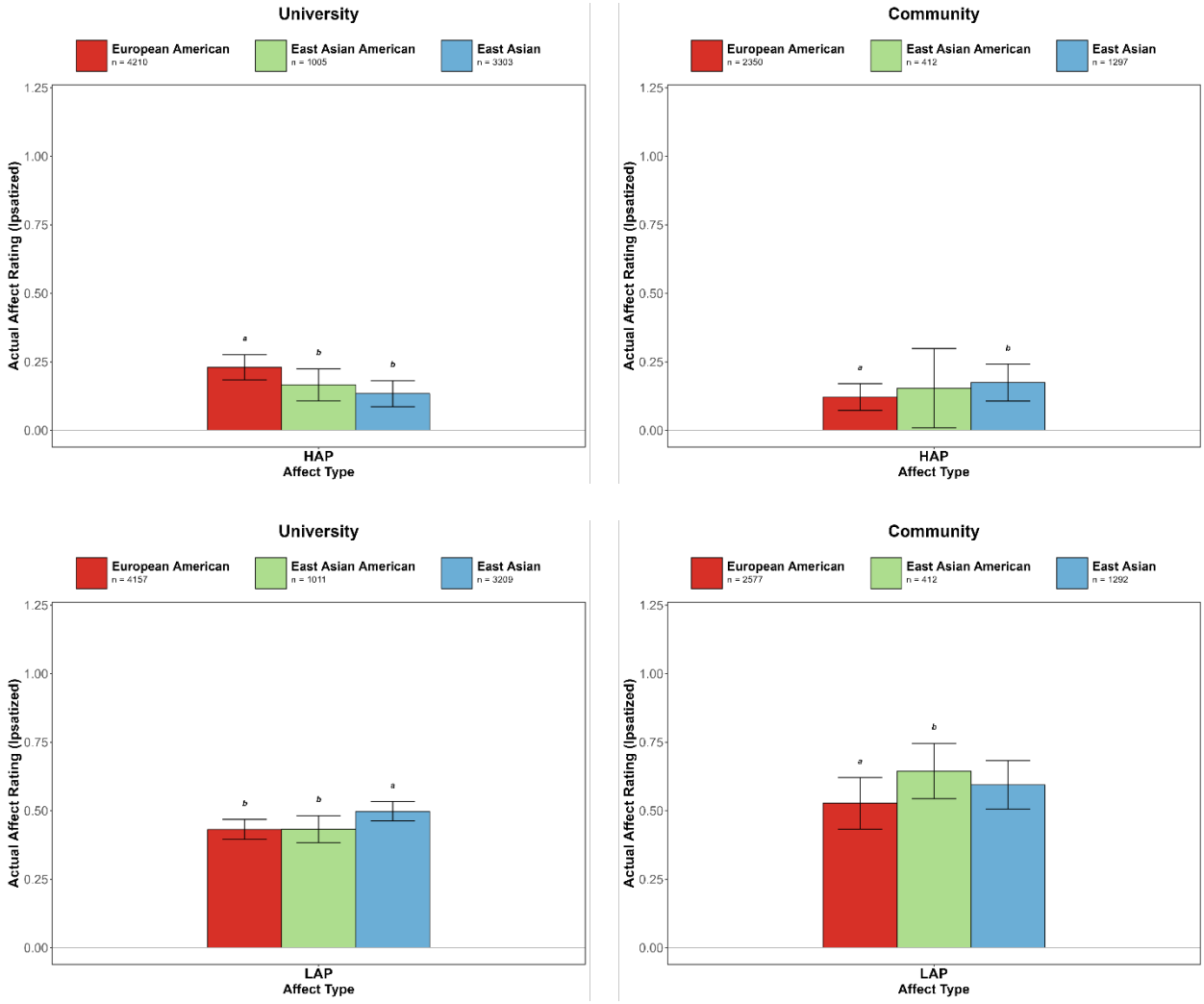
c. Actual HAP and LAP by cultural group

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

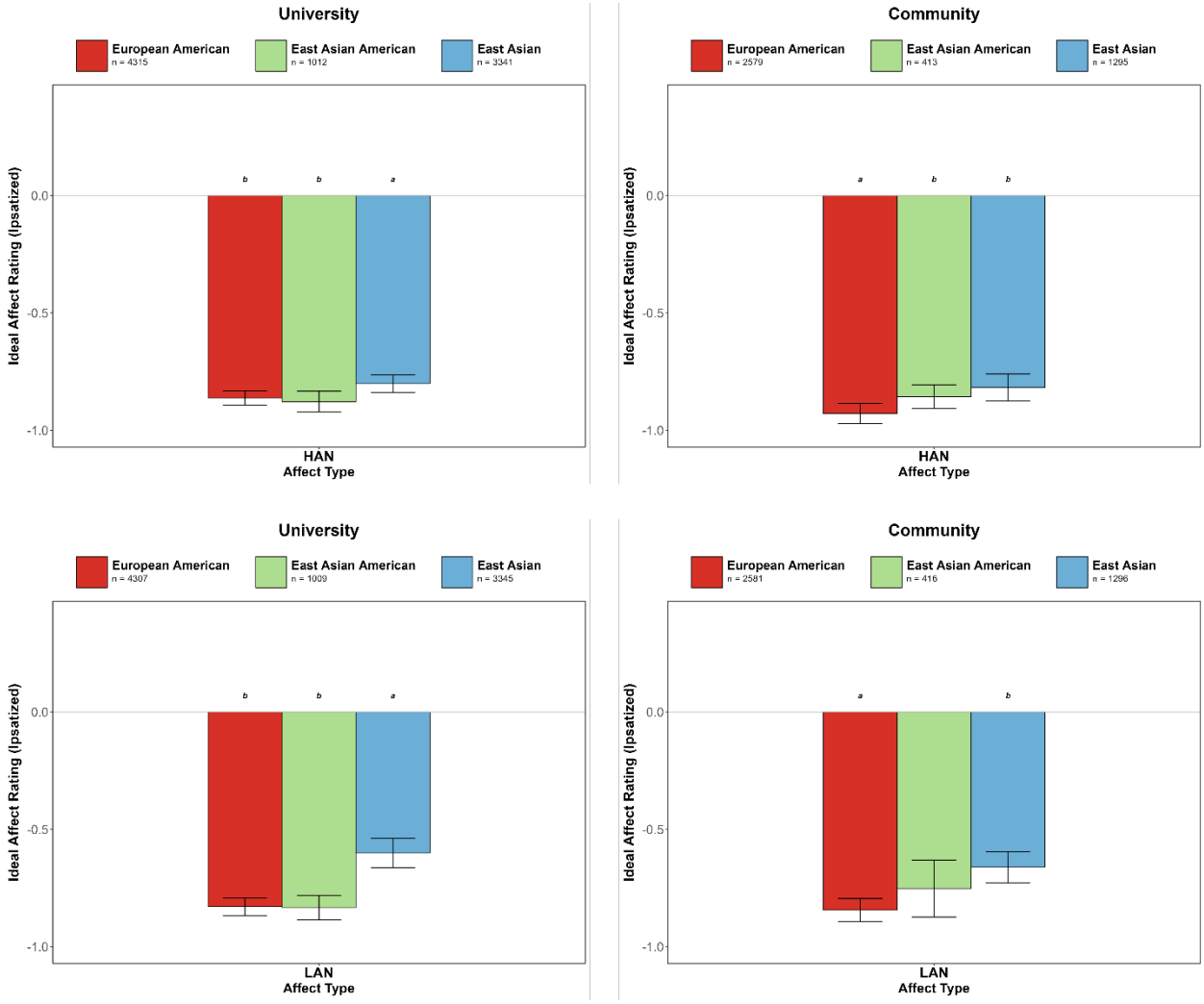
As in the full sample reported in the main manuscript, in the university sample, East Asians valued HAN more than both the East Asian Americans and the European Americans. However, in the community sample, both East Asians and East Asian Americans valued HAN more than European Americans.

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.

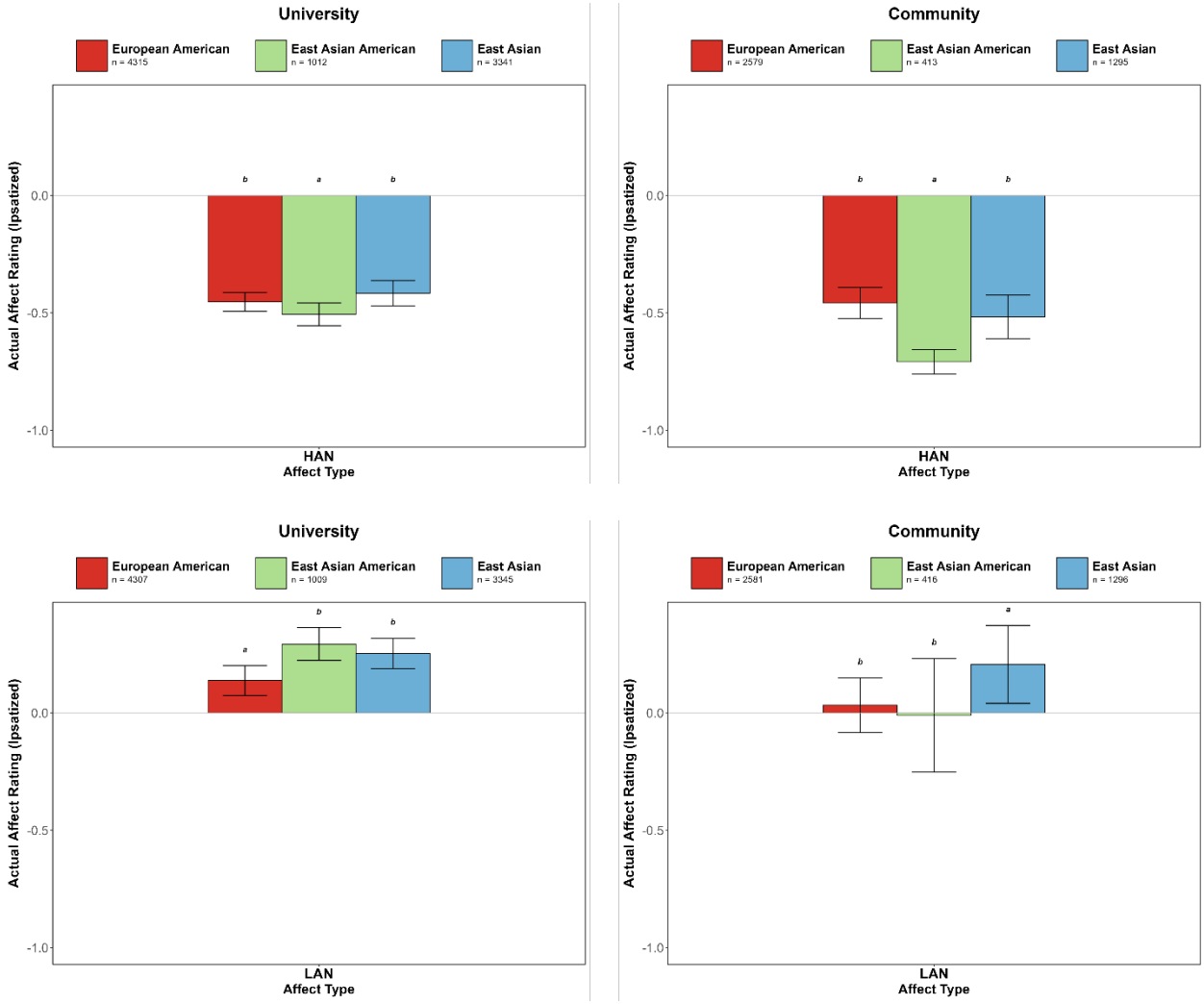
e. Actual HAN and LAN by cultural group

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]

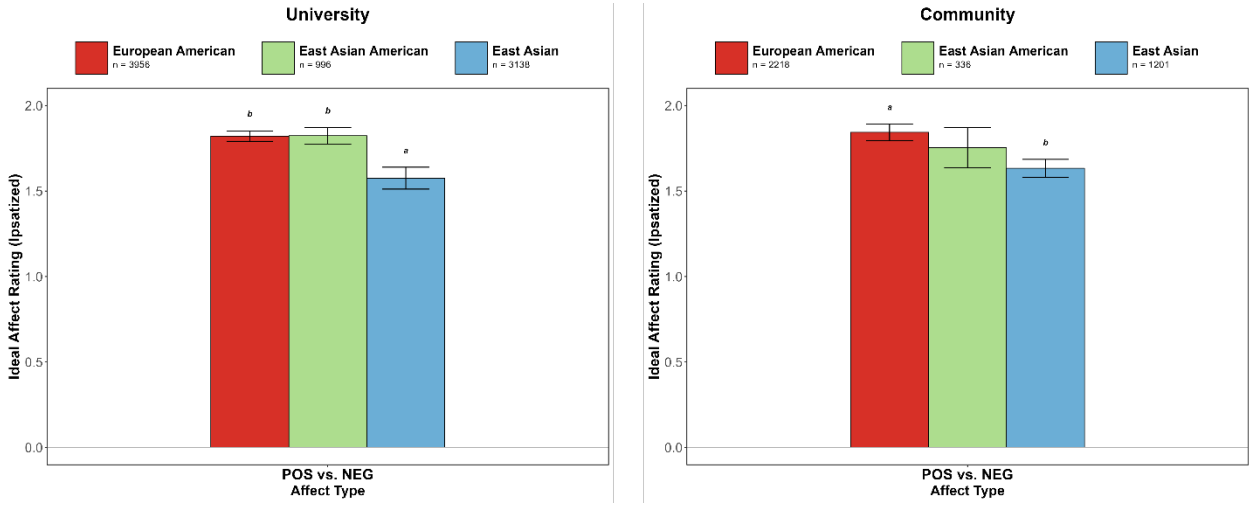
Note. Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. HAN = high arousal negative; LAN = low arousal negative.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$. $^{*}p < .05$.

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]

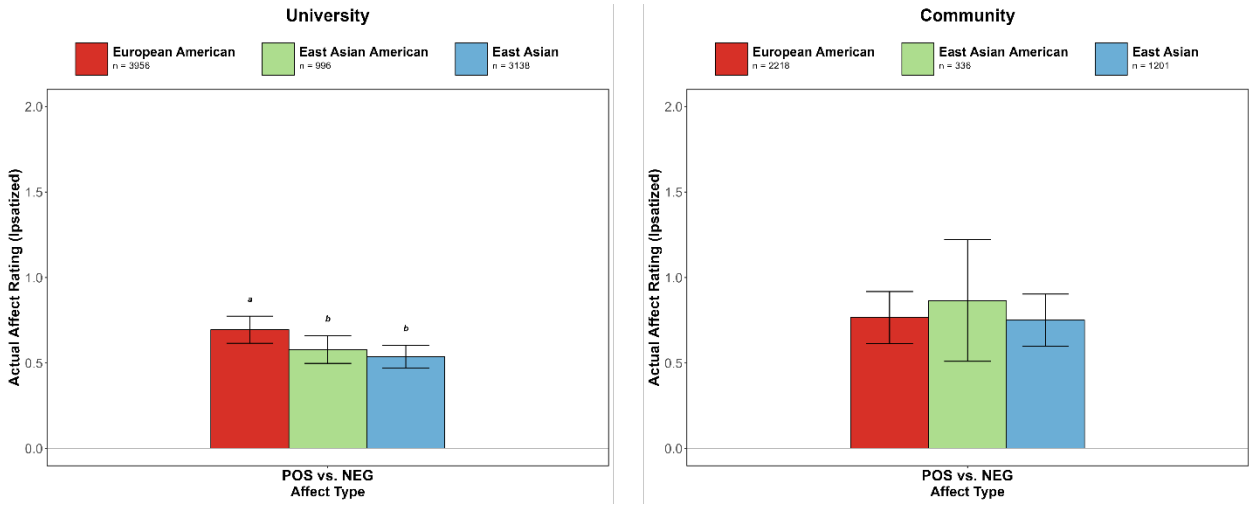
Note. Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. POS vs. NEG = HAP, LAP, and P minus HAN, LAN, and N.
$^{***}p < .001$.

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***)

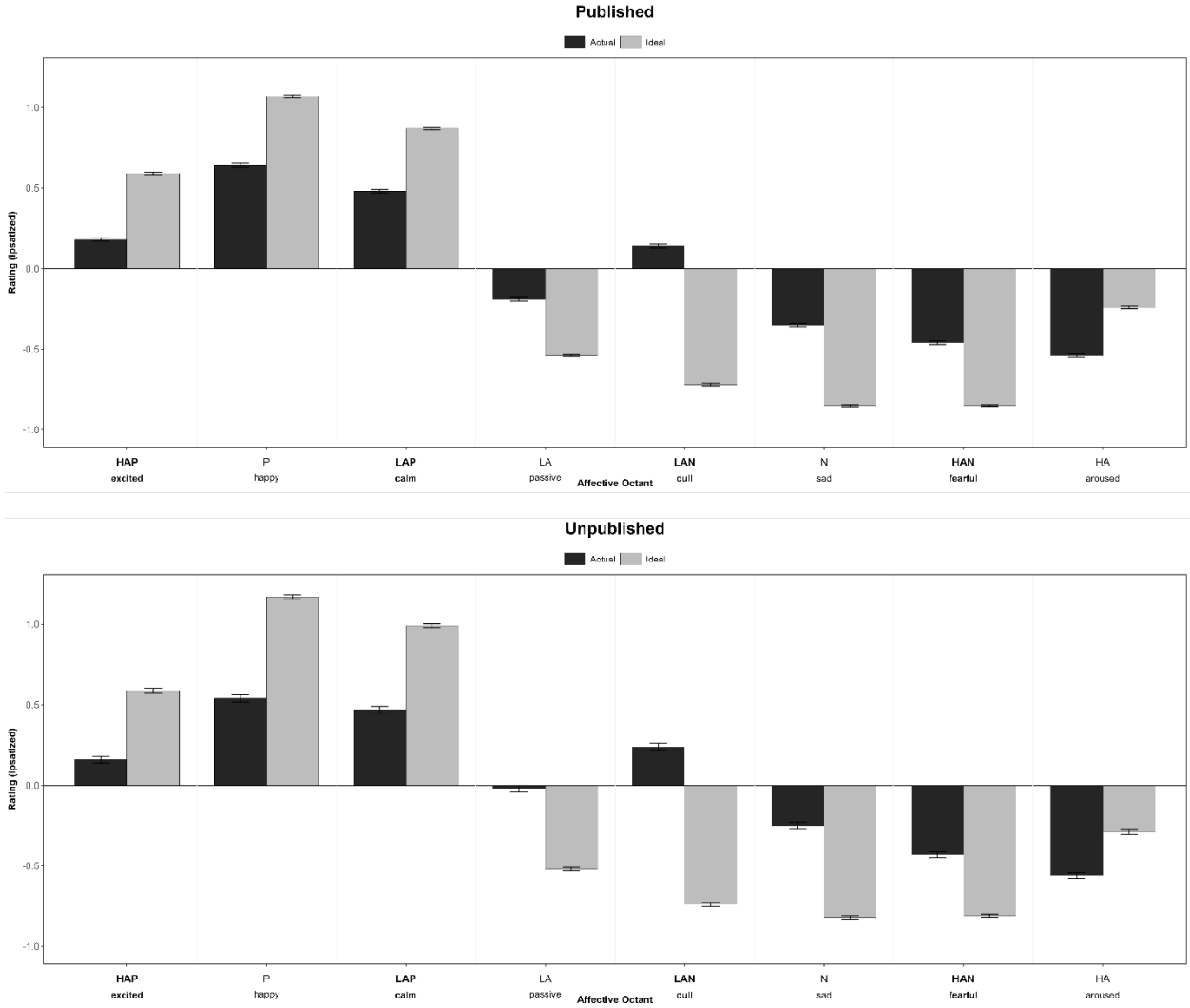
Note. Standard deviations are reported in parentheses. HAP = high arousal positive; P = positive; LAP = low arousal positive; LA = low arousal; LAN = low arousal negative; N = negative; HAN = high arousal negative; HA = high arousal.

[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.

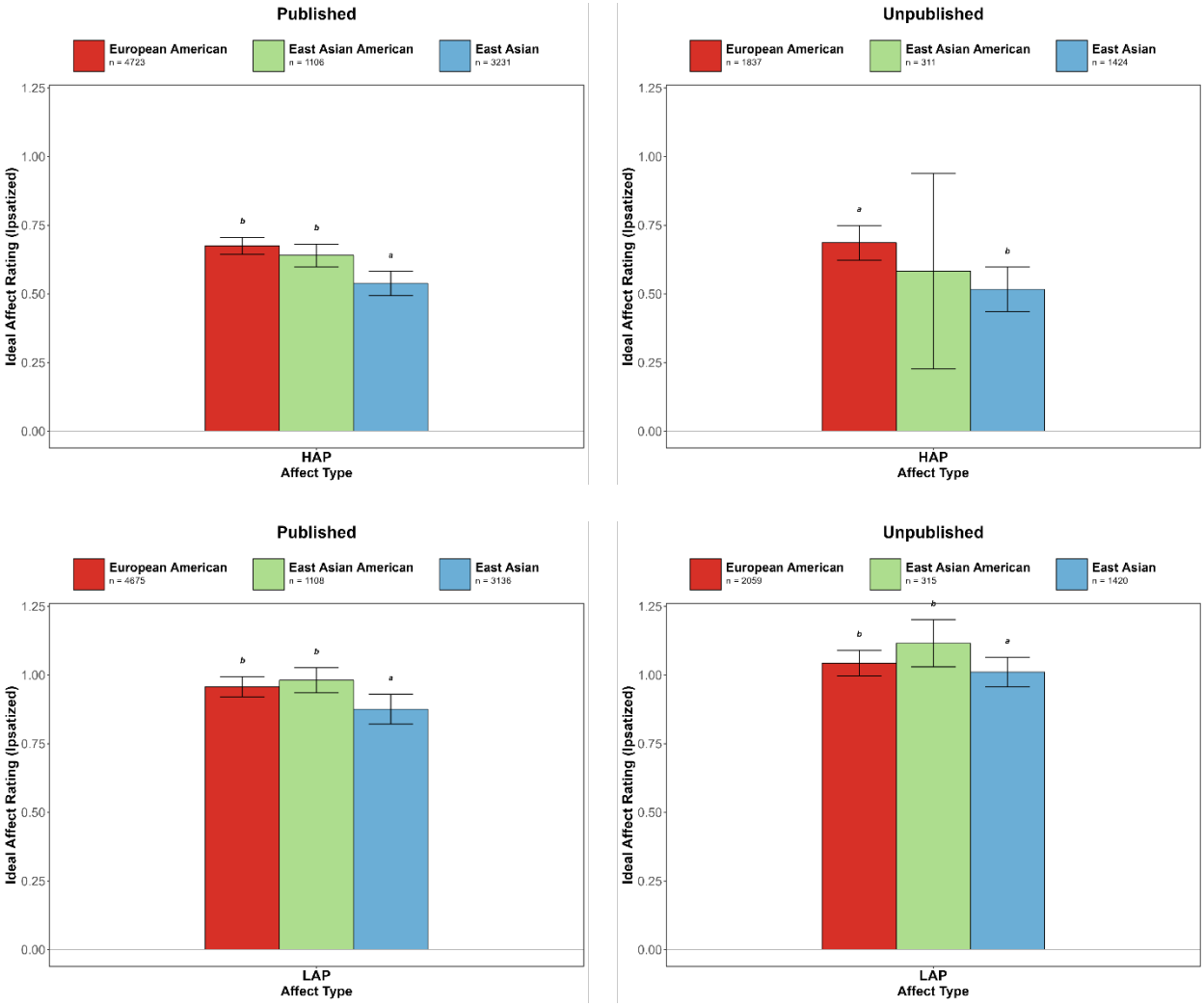
b. Ideal HAP and LAP by cultural group

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.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{*}p < .05$.

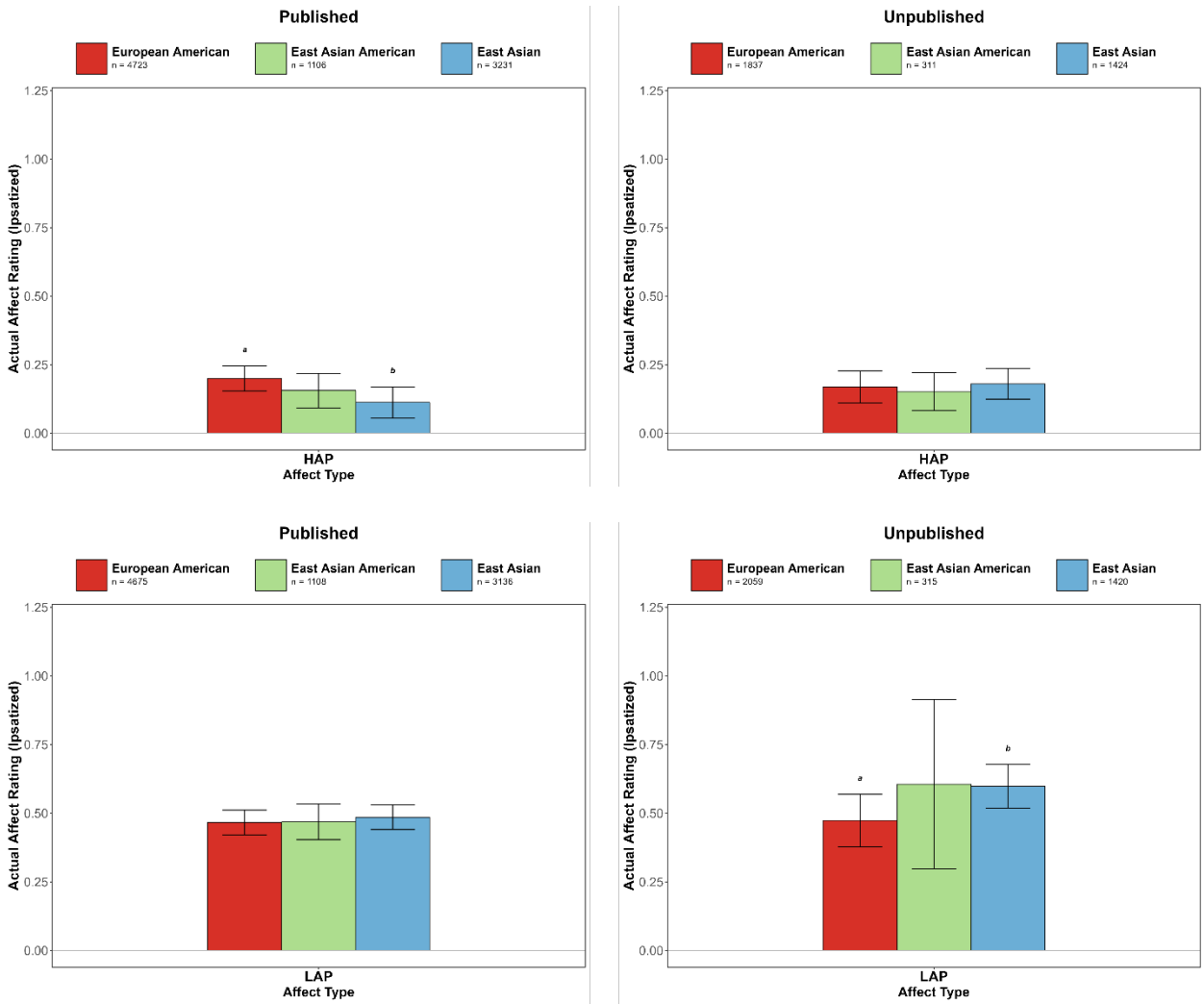
c. Actual HAP and LAP by cultural group

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]

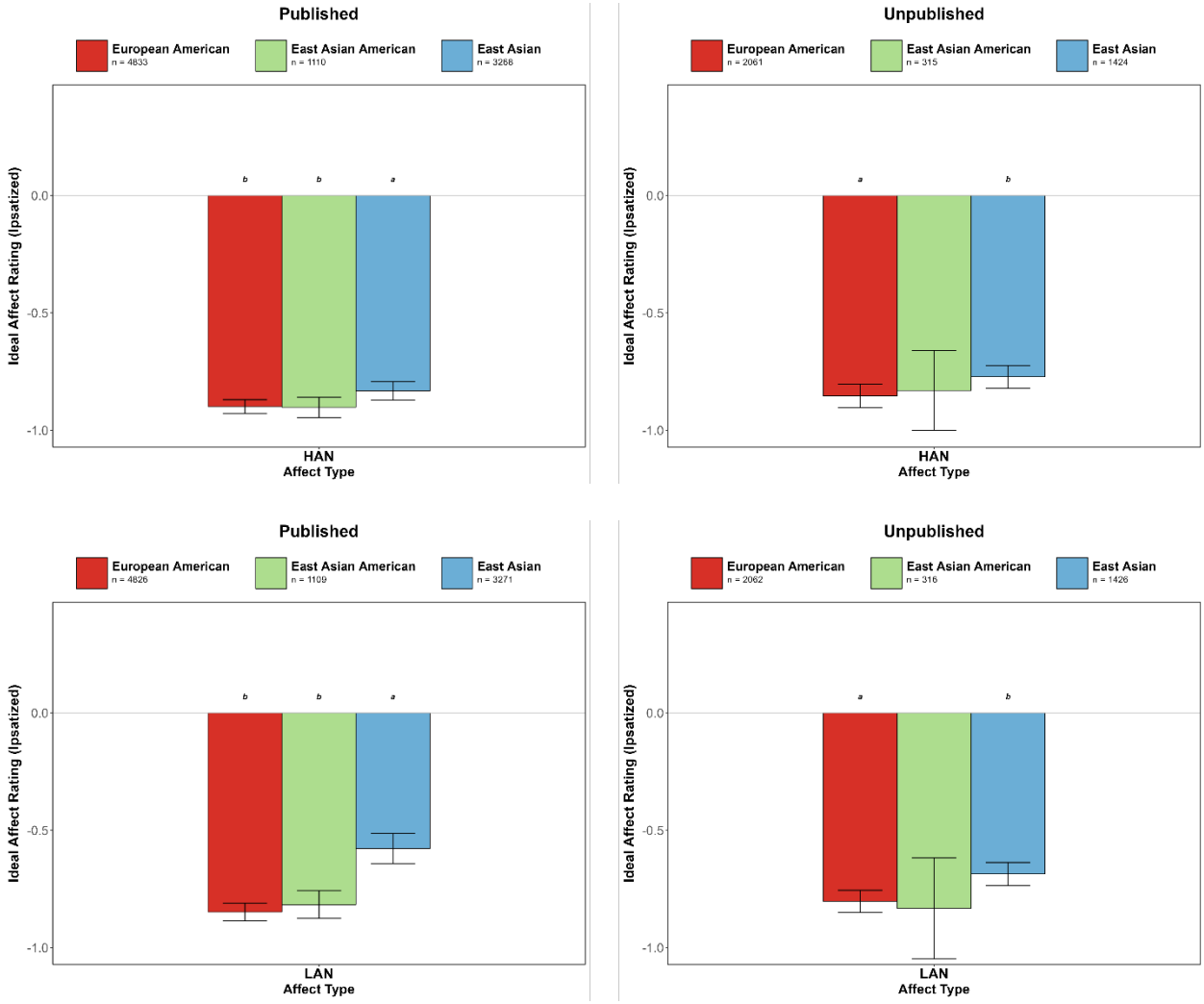
Note. Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. HAP = high arousal positive; LAP = low arousal positive.
** $p < .01$. * $p < .05$.

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.

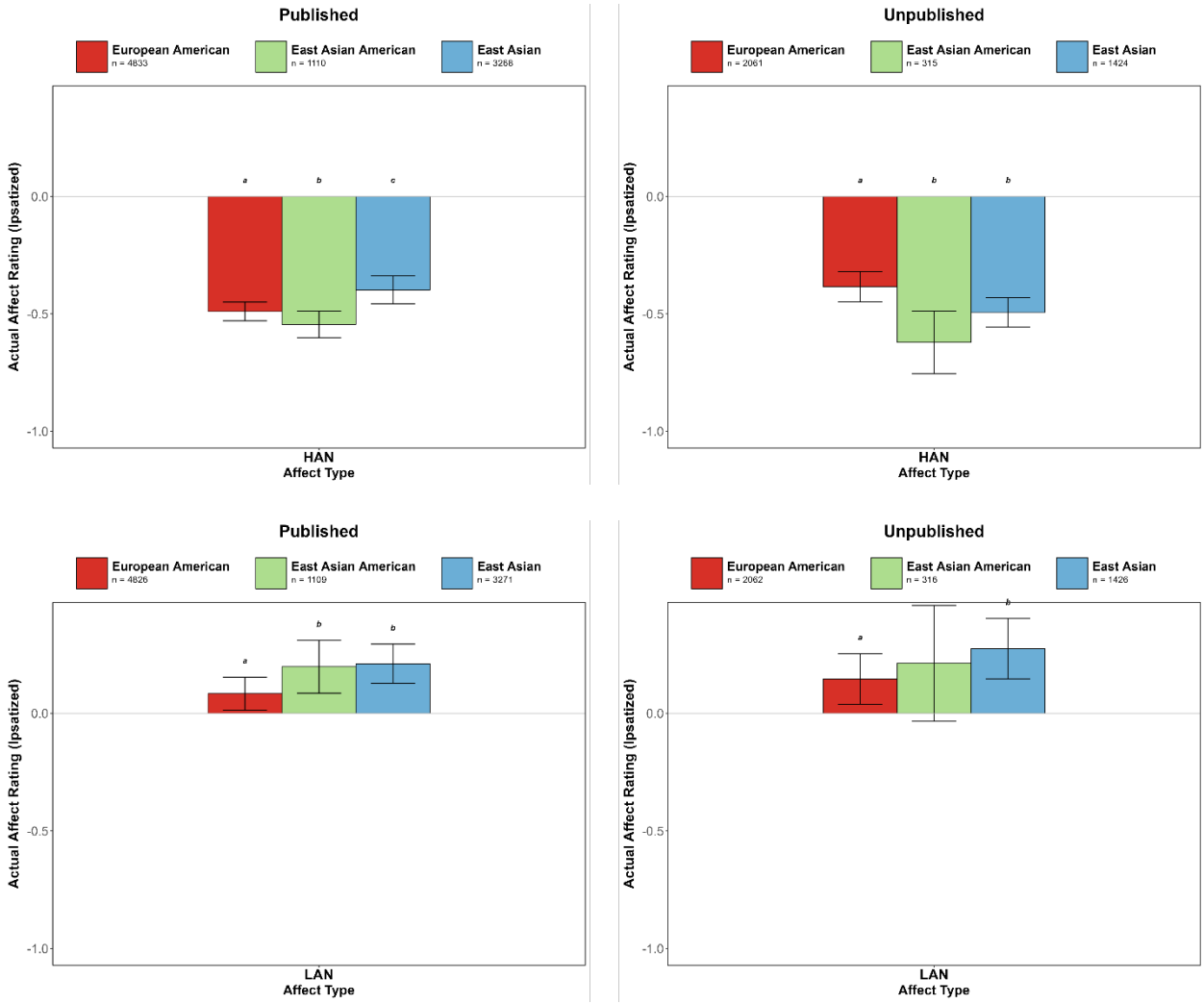
e. Actual HAN and LAN by cultural group

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]

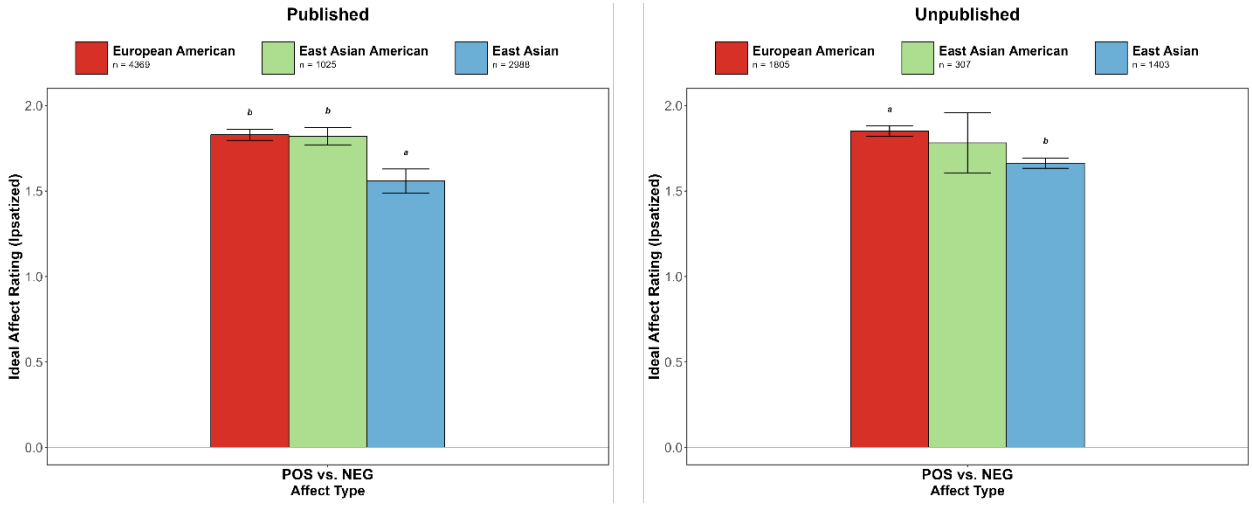
Note. Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. HAN = high arousal negative; LAN = low arousal negative.
$^{***}p < .001$. $^{**}p < .01$. $^{*}p < .05$.

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]

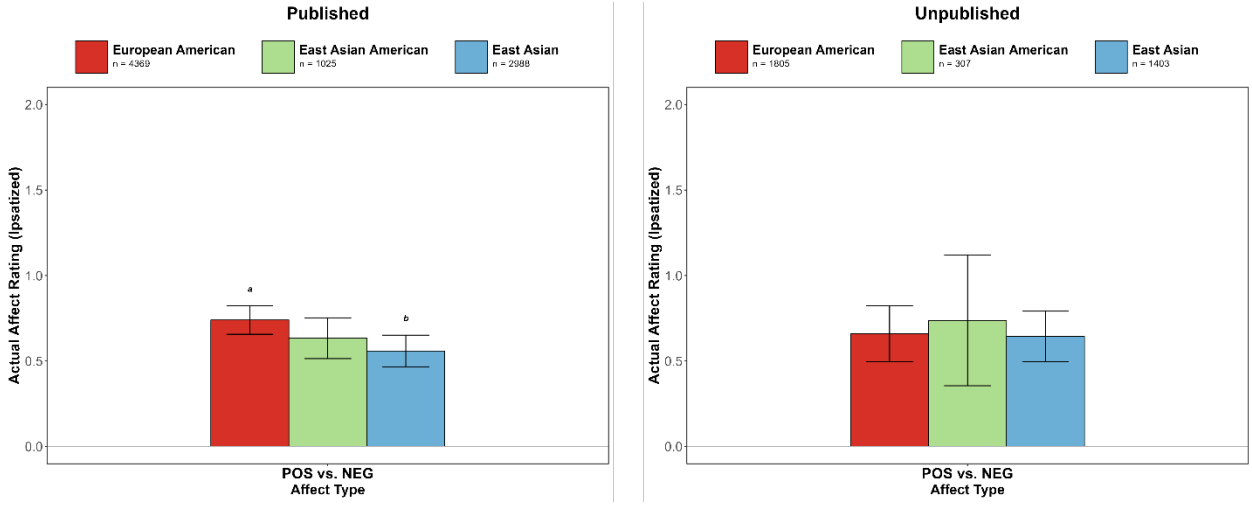
Note. Means with 95% confidence intervals in brackets are reported in diagonal cells. Pairwise comparisons are reported with effect sizes in parentheses in off-diagonal cells. POS vs. NEG = HAP, LAP, P minus HAN, LAN, and N.
***$p < .001$.

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% European American: 50.38%	Female: 53.16%	3.68 (0.90)	19.88 (1.74)
Tsai et al., 2006 study 2	2004.00	256	East Asian: 37.50% East Asian American: 31.64% European American: 30.86%	Female: 50.39%	3.53 (1.08)	20.02 (1.18)
Tsai et al., 2007a study 1	2005.50	560	East Asian: 26.07% East Asian American: 33.04% European American: 40.89%	Female: 60.29%		19.71 (1.49)
Tsai et al., 2007b study 1	2005.50	225	East Asian American: 46.67% European American: 53.33%	Female: 56.44%		22.96 (6.58)
Cheung, 2008 study 1[a]	2008.50	231	East Asian: 16.02% East Asian American: 83.98%	Female: 60.61%		33.03 (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% Other: 31.15%	Female: 100.00%		29.43 (8.66)
Chow & Berenbaum, 2012 study 1	2009.00	298	East Asian American: 52.35% European American: 47.65%	Female: 47.65%		19.08 (1.28)

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

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

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

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

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

Bencharit et al., 2019 study 4a	2017.44	126	East Asian: 33.33% East Asian American: 20.63% 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% Other: 81.59%			
Kraus & Kitayama, 2019 study 1	2017.14	117	European American: 47.01% 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% 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% Other: 74.37%	Female: 75.17%		21.23 (2.53)
Swerdlow et al., 2019 study 2	2017.01	445	European American: 18.43% Other: 81.57%	Female: 73.19% Non-binary/Genderqueer: 0.80%		20.62 (3.30)
Tsai et al., 2019 study 1a	2012.56	138	East Asian: 51.45% European American: 48.55%	Female: 57.25%		20.08 (1.54)
Tsai et al., 2019 study 1b	2016.78	165	East Asian: 49.70% European American: 50.30%	Female: 76.97% Other: 0.61%		20.88 (2.42)
Tsai et al., 2019 study 2	2011.71	259	East Asian: 44.02% East Asian American: 15.83% European American: 26.64% Other: 13.51%	Female: 53.28%		21.50 (4.09)

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

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% Other: 61.70%	Female: 48.23% Other: 0.71%		21.67 (2.89)
Koopmann-Holm et al., 2021 study 2ab	2016.89	198	European American: 59.60% Other: 40.40%	Female: 70.41%		20.66 (2.82)
Millgram et al., 2021 study 1	2015.00	387	European American: 75.97% 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% 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% European American: 52.42% Other: 6.34%	Female: 49.00%		20.88 (2.48)

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

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

Cachia et al., 2024b study 1[b]	2019.29	229	East Asian: 54.59% 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% 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% Other: 68.00%	Female: 67.50% Non-binary/Genderqueer: 10.50% Other: 0.50% Prefer not to answer: 0.50% 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

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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