

## INTRODUCTION

Holistic processing is used to perceive the faces we see everyday. It involves taking in all the features as an integrated whole to interpret emotions and expressions (Tauber et al., 2011).

The COVID-19 pandemic is unprecedented and has necessitated masks in most settings which interrupts the face perception process.

Previous research articulates the difficulties masks produce in multiple populations, including children and older adults (Carbon, 2021; Carbon & Serrano, 2021; Grundmann, 2020; Stajduhar et al., 2021), particularly while hearing sad, angry, and neutral audio clips.

The present study explored the impact of facial masks on emotional perception of happy, sad, and neutral audio clips in a college population to see the implications of the interruption of holistic processing.

### METHODS

Participants (N = 25) were recruited from Intro Psych courses and were asked to determine the emotional expression perceived on each face (happy, neutral, sad) across 144 trials. Visual stimuli: 24 (12 male, 12 female) ambiguous masked and unmasked faces were taken from the Facial Masks and Respirators Database [FMR-DB] (Marceddu & Montrucchio, 2020).

Auditory Stimuli: 72 audio clips (24 of each emotion) from the Ryerson Audio-Visual Database [RAVDESS] (Livingstone & Russo, 2018) were displayed along with a face.

On each trial, the participants heard either "The dogs are sitting by the door" or "the kids are talking by the door."

# Pandemic Emotion Perception Rhiannon Novelli & Laura M. Getz Department of Psychological Sciences, University of San Diego



### PREDICTED RESULTS

We predicted the participants would have greater difficulty interpreting the masked faces and their response would match the audio emotion more when presented with a masked face.

Although previous studies indicate difficulties with interpreting masks (Carbon, 2021) in this study the faces are ambiguous and would not provide them any guidance.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project was partially funded by an Office of Undergraduate Research Travel Grant and a Lawrence Hinman Honors Research Grant from the University of San Diego.



References https://doi.org/10.31234/osf.io/x3uh6 https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0196391 https://dx.doi.org/10.21227/wg71-v415 First Author Contact: rnovelli@sandiego.edu

Masks did not change the participants' perception of the faces as much as expected which indicates local and detailed processing is being performed rather than holistic. Carbon, C. C. (2020). Wearing face masks strongly confuses counterparts in reading emotions. Advanced online publication. 1-23. Carbon, C.-C., & Serrano, M. (2021). The impact of face masks on the emotional reading abilities of children—a lesson from a joint school-university project. i-Perception, 12(4), 204166952110382. 1-17. https://doi.org/10.1177/20416695211038265 Grundmann, F., Epstude, K., & Scheibe, S. (2020). Face masks reduce emotion-recognition accuracy and perceived closeness. Advanced online publication. 1-35. https://doi.org/10.31234/osf.io/xpzs3 Livingstone S.R. & Russo F.A. (2018). The Ryerson Audio-Visual Database of Emotional Speech and Song (RAVDESS): A dynamic, multimodal set of facial and vocal expressions in North American English. PLoS ONE. 13(5): e0196391. 1-35. Marceddu, A. C. & Montrucchio, B. (2020). Facial Masks and Respirators Database (FMR-DB). IEEE Dataport. Stajduhar, A., Ganel, T., Avidan, G., Rosenbaum, R., & Freud, E. (2021). Face masks disrupt holistic processing and face perception in school-age children. Advanced online publication. 1-27. https://doi.org/10.31234/osf.io/fygjq Taubert, J., Apthorp, D., Aagten-Murphy, D., & Alais, D. (2011). The role of holistic processing in face perception: Evidence from the face inversion effect. Vision Research, 51(11), 1273-1278. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.visres.2011.04.002