Outcome Measure	Facial Expression of Emotion: Stimuli and Tests (FEEST)
Sensitivity to Change	No
Where to obtain	Previously available from Pearson Assessment/ Thames Valley Test company
Population	Adult
Domain	Social Cognition
Type of Measure	Objective test
Time to administer	Not known
Description	The FEEST (Young, Perret, Calder, Sprengelmeyer, & Ekman, 2002) is a computerized tests that uses a subset of the faces taken from the Ekman and Friesen series (Ekman & Freisen, 1976). There are two subtests 1. Emotion labelling: Sixty faces (10 each of happiness, surprise, anger, sadness, fear and disgust) are shown for 5 seconds apiece. Following this the participant is asked to select the label which bests describes the emotion 2. Emotion hexagon task (30 images): Uses morphed images of two emotions that are most often confused with each other (happy-surprised; surprised- fear; fear-sadness; sadness-disgust; disgust-anger; (and anger- happiness – though these not confused usually). Each "morphed emotion" represented at 5 intensity blends: 90%; 70%; 50% 30% and 10% blend of first emotion with second. Total of 30 images shown (randomly ordered) for 5 seconds apiece. Participant asked to name the emotion that appears choosing from 6 labels.
Properties	<u>Normative data</u> is available for 227 people aged 20-70 years of age (IQ >90) and 5% cut-off scores are provided in the manual. Other research studies have used the 60 Faces Test with additional normative data, e.g. (Spikman, Timmerman, Milders, Veenstra, & van der Naalt, 2012) N =33; (Westerhof-Evers et al., 2017), N =88; (Trepáčová et al., 2019), N= 51; (Rowland et al., 2013) N =58. <u>Reliability (Young et al., 2002)</u> 60 faces test: Split half reliability 50 participants = .62 (total score); .21-.66 (individual emotions) Hexagon test: Split half reliability 40 participants = .92 (total score); .18-.92 (individual emotions) <u>Concurrent Validity:</u> FEEST 60 faces tests is associated with Empathic Concern on the IRI in people with Schizophrenia (ß=.41) (Sparks, McDonald, Lino, O'Donnell, & Green, 2010). It also correlates with the audiovisual TASIT (Part 1; 0.69) (Cooper et al., 2014), measures of vocal emotion (0.65), detecting emotion from posture (0.70) and also social judgements in people with Autism Spectrum Disorders (Philip et al., 2010) and correlates with a pictorial TOM task (0.53) although not a verbal ToM task (0.42, ns) (Spikman et al., 2012). <u>Discriminant Validity</u> 60 Faces test is performed poorly by people with temporal lobe epilepsy (Amlerova et al., 2014). It is performed poorly in people with other brain lesions. Specifically, fear is selectively poorly recognized by people with amygdala damage (Broks et al., 1998; Calder et al., 1996; Sprengelmeyer et al., 1999). People with FTD are also relatively impaired on this test (Kumfor et al., 2011), while recognition of faces is relatively preserved (Keane, Calder, Hodges, & Young, 2002). People with Alzheimer's, known to have fewer social cognitive problems, are less impaired than those with FTD (Hsieh, Hodges, & Piguet, 2013). People with Autism Spectrum Disorder and schizophrenia, two clinical conditions associated with poor social cognition also do poorly on the 60 faces test (Sparks et al.,

	2010) (Philip et al., 2010) and this is not necessarily associated with poor face recognition (Philip et al., 2010).
Advantages	• The Ekman Faces are the most widely used images in emotion perception research.
Disadvantages	• The black and white photos are very dated and lack ecological validity • Static images do not provide an ecologically valid representation of emotional expressions. • Availability may be a problem

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