Name: Date:

Emotion Beliefs Questionnaire (EBQ) Becerra, Preece, & Gross

This questionnaire asks about your beliefs about emotions <u>in general</u>. Some questions ask about negative emotions (e.g., sadness, fear, and anger). Other questions ask about positive emotions (e.g., happiness, joy, and amusement). For each statement, please rate **how much you agree or disagree that the statement is true <u>in general</u>. Circle one answer for each statement.**

		Strongly disagree			Neither agree nor disagree			Strongly agree
1	Once people are experiencing negative emotions, there is nothing they can do about modifying them.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	People cannot control their positive emotions.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	There is very little use for negative emotions.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Positive emotions are very unhelpful to people.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	It doesn't matter how hard people try, they cannot change their negative emotions.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	People cannot learn techniques to effectively control their positive emotions.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	People don't need their negative emotions.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	There is very little use for positive emotions.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	People cannot control their negative emotions.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	It doesn't matter how hard people try, they cannot change their positive emotions.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Negative emotions are harmful.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	People don't need their positive emotions.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	People cannot learn techniques to effectively control their negative emotions.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14	Once people are experiencing positive emotions, there is nothing they can do about modifying them.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	The presence of negative emotions is a bad thing for people.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16	Positive emotions are harmful.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

EBQ Scoring Instructions

The EBQ (Becerra, Preece, & Gross, 2020) is a 16-item self-report measure of beliefs about emotions. Based on Ford and Gross's (2019) theoretical framework, the EBQ assesses two main categories of beliefs about emotions: beliefs about the *controllability* of emotions and beliefs about the *usefulness* of emotions. These beliefs are assessed for negative emotions and positive emotions. Four subscale scores and three composite scores are designed to be derived from the measure, with higher scores indicating more maladaptive beliefs about emotions (i.e., stronger beliefs that emotions are uncontrollable and useless). The table below describes each of these scores and how to calculate them.

Subscale/composite	How to calculate	Content measured						
Subscale scores								
Negative-Controllability	Sum items 1, 5, 9, 13.	Beliefs about how uncontrollable						
· ·	, , ,	negative emotions are.						
Positive-Controllability	Sum items 2, 6, 10, 14.	Beliefs about how uncontrollable						
		positive emotions are.						
		Beliefs about how useless (e.g.,						
Negative-Usefulness	Sum items 3, 7, 11, 15.	undesirable, unimportant, or harmful)						
		negative emotions are.						
		Beliefs about how useless (e.g.,						
Positive-Usefulness	Sum items 4, 8, 12, 16.	undesirable, unimportant, or harmful)						
		positive emotions are.						
Composite scores								
General-Controllability	Sum Negative-Controllability and Positive-Controllability subscales	Beliefs about how uncontrollable negative and positive emotions are.						
General-Usefulness	Sum Negative-Usefulness and Positive-Usefulness subscales	Beliefs about how useless (e.g., undesirable, unimportant, or harmful) negative and positive emotions are.						
Total scale	Sum all items	Overall marker of maladaptive beliefs about emotions; composite of beliefs about how uncontrollable and useless negative and positive emotions are.						

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References:

Becerra, R., Preece, D. A., & Gross, J. J. (2020). Assessing beliefs about emotions: Development and validation of the Emotion Beliefs Questionnaire. *PLOS ONE*.

Ford, B. Q., & Gross, J. J. (2019). Why beliefs about emotion matter: An emotion-regulation perspective. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 28, 74-81.