**Video-Mediated Affective Recall Coding:**

The rating dial position (1-9 scale) is monitored continuously and averaged every second. For example, for a 10 minute interaction: you would have a time series of 10 \* 60 = 600 data points, each representing the dial position during that second.

Examples of data analyses that can be completed:

1. Average the entire time series to get an overall affective rating
2. Average the time series during an event (or events) of interest (e.g., rating during a particularly angry part of the conversation
3. Correlate the husband’s time series with the wife’s time series to see how similar their pattern of ratings of their own emotions were
4. Have each person also watch the video and rate how they thought the other person was feeling (then you can correlate the person’s own ratings with the ratings of the partner to get a measure of empathic accuracy)

Although the previous “correlations” are examples for how to analyze this data, there are other statistical approaches for characterizing the similarity between time series (e.g., sequential analyses, bivariate time series).

The following are some relevant articles for this measure:

1. Similarity between the ratings of two people:

Levenson, R.W., Ruef, A.M. (1992). Empathy: A physiological substrate. *Journal of Personality & Social Psychology*,63(2), 234-246.

1. Description of rating dial and its uses:

Ruef, A.M., Levenson, R.W. (2007). Continuous measurement of emotion: The affect rating dial, in Handbook of emotion elicitation and assessment, Editors: Coan, J.A., Allen, J.J.B. Oxford University Press: New York, NY. p. 286-297.

1. Original validity data for using the rating dial to measure affect during dyadic interactions:

Gottman, J.M., Levenson, R.W. (1985). A valid procedure for obtaining self-report of affect in marital interaction. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 53(2), p. 151-160.