

Sex-specific relationships between interoceptive accuracy and emotion regulation

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Supplemental Material

Relationship between interoceptive accuracy and emotion regulation

Using full instead of partial correlations to analyze sex-specific correlations between individuals' interoceptive accuracy and emotion regulation revealed similar findings: Whereas interoceptive accuracy neither correlated with reappraisal (ASQ-REA: $r(41) = .05$, $p = .387$; see Figure 1) nor with suppression (ASQ-SUP: $r(41) = -.09$, $p = .287$; see Figure 1) in females, interoceptive accuracy correlated with suppression (ASQ-SUP: $r(41) = .30$, $p = .027$; see Figure 1) but not with reappraisal (ASQ-REA: $r(41) = .05$, $p = .382$; see Figure 1) in males. A comparison of the correlation coefficients confirmed that interoceptive accuracy correlated with suppression but not with reappraisal in male as compared to female individuals (ASQ-SUP: $z = 1.77$, $p = .039$, $q = .41$; ASQ-REA: $z = 0.01$, $p = .495$, $q = .00$). The comparison of the correlation coefficients left open whether interoceptive accuracy correlated more with suppression than with reappraisal use in male individuals ($z = 1.24$, $p = .107$, $q = .27$). However, this comparison of correlation coefficients was not central to the hypotheses of the study regarding more pronounced correlations between interoceptive accuracy and emotion regulation in male than female individuals.