

Jeff T Larsen

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/10879675/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

41
papers

6,410
citations

186265
28
h-index

302126
39
g-index

43
all docs

43
docs citations

43
times ranked

6059
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Letter to the editor: Claims about the effects of botulinum toxin on depression should raise some eyebrows. <i>Journal of Psychiatric Research</i> , 2021, 140, 551-552.	3.1	2
2	Meaningful endings and mixed emotions: The double-edged sword of reminiscence on good times.. <i>Emotion</i> , 2021, 21, 1650-1659.	1.8	3
3	Feeling good and bad about nothing at all: Evidence that the status quo can elicit mixed feelings.. <i>Emotion</i> , 2020, 20, 1104-1108.	1.8	3
4	Does Blocking Facial Feedback Via Botulinum Toxin Injections Decrease Depression? A Critical Review and Meta-Analysis. <i>Emotion Review</i> , 2019, 11, 294-309.	3.4	8
5	A meta-analysis of the facial feedback literature: Effects of facial feedback on emotional experience are small and variable.. <i>Psychological Bulletin</i> , 2019, 145, 610-651.	6.1	114
6	Comment: Homing in on a Balanced Psychology. <i>Emotion Review</i> , 2018, 10, 61-63.	3.4	0
7	Varieties of mixed emotional experience. <i>Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences</i> , 2017, 15, 72-76.	3.9	20
8	Introduction to the Special Section on Mixed Emotions. <i>Emotion Review</i> , 2017, 9, 97-98.	3.4	10
9	Holes in the Case for Mixed Emotions. <i>Emotion Review</i> , 2017, 9, 118-123.	3.4	34
10	On the relationship between positive and negative affect: Their correlation and their co-occurrence.. <i>Emotion</i> , 2017, 17, 323-336.	1.8	75
11	Affective responses to ambivalence are context-dependent: A facial EMG study on the role of inconsistency and evaluative context in shaping affective responses to ambivalence. <i>Journal of Experimental Social Psychology</i> , 2016, 65, 42-51.	2.2	17
12	A temporal examination of co-activated emotion valence networks in schizophrenia and schizotypy. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2016, 170, 322-329.	2.0	7
13	The Case for Mixed Emotions. <i>Social and Personality Psychology Compass</i> , 2014, 8, 263-274.	3.7	105
14	Distinct sources of self-discrepancies: Effects of being who you want to be and wanting to be who you are on well-being.. <i>Emotion</i> , 2014, 14, 214-226.	1.8	20
15	Feeling more together: Group attention intensifies emotion.. <i>Emotion</i> , 2014, 14, 1102-1114.	1.8	87
16	Evidence for mixed feelings of happiness and sadness from brief moments in time. <i>Cognition and Emotion</i> , 2013, 27, 1469-1477.	2.0	58
17	Children's Understanding and Experience of Mixed Emotions: The Roles of Age, Gender, and Empathy. <i>Journal of Genetic Psychology</i> , 2013, 174, 582-603.	1.2	45
18	On "risk" and reward: Investigating state anhedonia in psychometrically defined schizotypy and schizophrenia.. <i>Journal of Abnormal Psychology</i> , 2012, 121, 407-415.	1.9	65

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Threatening pictures induce shortened time-to-contact estimates. <i>Attention, Perception, and Psychophysics</i> , 2012, 74, 979-987.	1.3	36
20	It's a bittersweet symphony: Simultaneously mixed emotional responses to music with conflicting cues. <i>Emotion</i> , 2011, 11, 1469-1473.	1.8	42
21	Further evidence for mixed emotions. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> , 2011, 100, 1095-1110.	2.8	339
22	Exploring the Valence-Framing Effect: Negative Framing Enhances Attitude Strength. <i>Political Psychology</i> , 2011, 32, 59-80.	3.6	67
23	Better (or worse) for some than others: Individual differences in the positivity offset and negativity bias. <i>Journal of Research in Personality</i> , 2011, 45, 100-111.	1.7	93
24	Wanting more than you have and its Consequences for Well-being. <i>Journal of Happiness Studies</i> , 2011, 12, 877-885.	3.2	25
25	Comparing Gains and Losses. <i>Psychological Science</i> , 2010, 21, 1438-1445.	3.3	161
26	A facial electromyographic investigation of affective contrast. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2009, 46, 831-842.	2.4	29
27	The evaluative space grid: A single-item measure of positivity and negativity. <i>Cognition and Emotion</i> , 2009, 23, 453-480.	2.0	173
28	Smoking attitudes, intentions, and behavior among college student smokers: Positivity outweighs negativity. <i>Addiction Research and Theory</i> , 2009, 17, 637-649.	1.9	5
29	Is Happiness Having What You Want, Wanting What You Have, or Both?. <i>Psychological Science</i> , 2008, 19, 371-377.	3.3	43
30	Children's Understanding and Experience of Mixed Emotions. <i>Psychological Science</i> , 2007, 18, 186-191.	3.3	124
31	Neuroticism is associated with larger and more prolonged electrodermal responses to emotionally evocative pictures. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2007, 44, 823-826.	2.4	140
32	Being bad isn't always good: Affective context moderates the attention bias toward negative information. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> , 2006, 90, 210-220.	2.8	159
33	The good, the bad and the neutral: Electrophysiological responses to feedback stimuli. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2006, 1105, 93-101.	2.2	310
34	The Agony of Victory and Thrill of Defeat. Mixed Emotional Reactions to Disappointing Wins and Relieving Losses. <i>Psychological Science</i> , 2004, 15, 325-330.	3.3	209
35	Context dependence of the event-related brain potential associated with reward and punishment. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2004, 41, 245-253.	2.4	326
36	The Affect System. , 2004, , 223-242.		42

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	May I have your attention, please: Electrocortical responses to positive and negative stimuli. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 2003, 41, 171-183.	1.6	492
38	Effects of positive and negative affect on electromyographic activity over zygomaticus major and corrugator supercilii. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2003, 40, 776-785.	2.4	652
39	Turning adversity to advantage: On the virtues of the coactivation of positive and negative emotions.. , 2003, , 211-225.		119
40	Can people feel happy and sad at the same time?. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> , 2001, 81, 684-696.	2.8	874
41	Negative information weighs more heavily on the brain: The negativity bias in evaluative categorizations.. <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> , 1998, 75, 887-900.	2.8	1,221