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Better Memory for a Negative Event Associated with Better Emotion Regulation

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Title: Better Memory for a Negative Event Associated with Better Emotion Regulation

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Abstract: Cognitive resources in older adults may promote psychological well-being. Our data add a novel dimension to this work by demonstrating that superior memory for negative mood induction stimuli is associated with better emotion recovery over time. Older \( (n = 11) \) and younger \( (n = 14) \) participants were shown film clips depicting themes of loss to induce negative emotions and reduce positive emotions. Self-report emotions were assessed prior to the videos, immediately after the videos, and after 10-minutes of emotion recovery. Results indicated that Positive Affect, Joviality, and Attentiveness significantly \((p < .05)\) decreased and Negative Affect, Sadness, and Hostility significantly \((p < .05)\) increased from pre- to post-video. Changes in Guilt were significantly \((p < .05)\) different by age group: scores for younger adults decreased whereas scores for older adults increased. Free recall and recognition memory for the film stimuli were tested. There was a trend for younger adults to have better recognition memory for the negative film stimuli than older adults \((p < 0.10)\). Poorer recognition memory was associated with less efficient emotion recovery for several negative emotions. Specifically, poorer recognition memory was associated with less efficient recovery as a trend for Fear \((r = -.35, p < .10)\) and Sadness \((r = -.36, p < .10)\) and significantly for Guilt \((r = -.66, p < .05)\). Better memory for an event that causes negative emotions may facilitate emotion regulation and emotion recovery. Implications for emotion dysregulation in memory disorders are discussed.