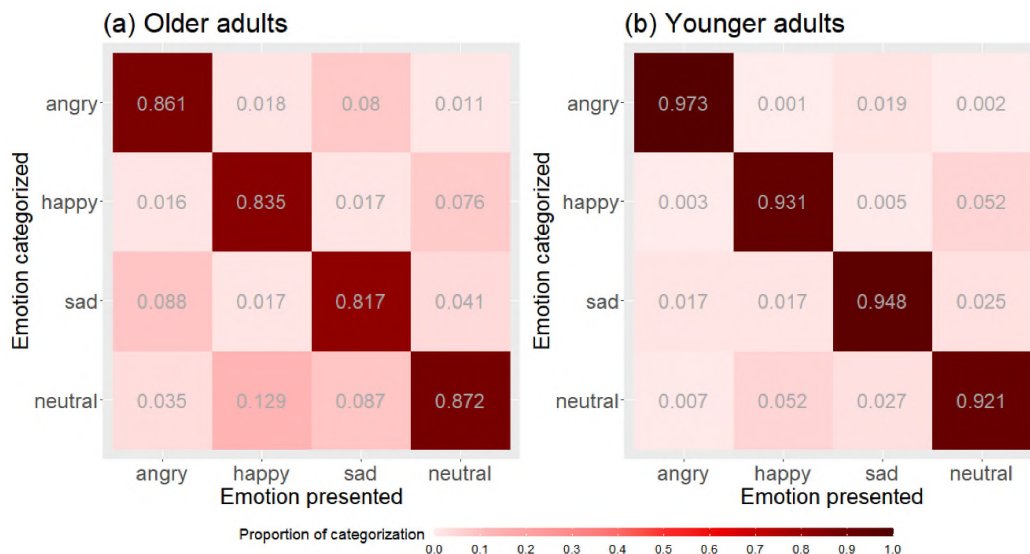


# Supplemental Material S1. Emotion categorization patterns by older and younger adults.



*Notes.* To explore emotion categorization patterns, we further derived  $4 \times 4$  (Presented Emotion  $\times$  Recognized Emotion) categorization/misattribution matrices across the three communication channels for the older and younger adults respectively. Specifically, we computed the probability that a presented emotion (e.g., anger) was classified as a specific emotion (e.g., happiness). The figure illustrates the mean proportion of presented emotions as a function of the categorized emotions across the three communication channels by older and younger adults. The plot also represents a mis-categorization matrix showing how often a presented emotion was confused for other types of emotional expression in the forced-choice task. The matrices indicated that both older and younger adults tended to mislabel the intended anger as sadness (older: 8.8%; younger: 1.7%), the intended happiness (older: 12.9%; younger: 5.2%) and sadness (older: 8.7%; younger: 2.7%) as neutrality, and the intended neutrality as happiness (older: 7.6%; younger: 5.2%).