

Knowledge of measures

Garrett Hisler & Zlatan Krizan: Hisler and Krizan have previously examined the neuroticism and negative affect items from sample one, though not with the focus of how they relate to each other, and have examined response rates, age, gender, ethnicity within this sample (Hisler & Krizan, & DeHart, 2019). Both authors have also previously examined the neuroticism items used in sample two, but have not done so with the MIDUS II National Study of Daily Experiences subsample used in the current manuscript (cf. Hisler & Brenner, 2019; Krizan & Hisler, 2019; Stephan et al., 2018).

Tracy DeHart: DeHart and colleagues have used the negative affect items from sample one as a control variable (along with gender and daily positive and negative events) when examining how daily perceptions of mistreatment and state ego-depletion predicted evening alcohol consumption (DeHart, Peterson, Richeson, & Hamilton, 2014). We also used the negative affect items from sample one as a control variable (along with gender, age, and positive interpersonal interactions) when examining how the need to belong and perceived drinking norms (injunctive and descriptive) moderate the relation between negative interpersonal interactions and drinking behavior (Hamilton & DeHart, 2019). DeHart and Peterson (under review) have also examined a subset of data from the 70 participants reporting they were in a romantic relationship and examined how attachment style (anxiety and avoidance) moderates the relation between daily perceived negative interpersonal rejection predicting evening sexual intercourse (controlling for positive interpersonal experiences). Daily negative and positive interpersonal experiences were a subset of the daily negative and positive events. DeHart has never used the MIDUS II National Study of Daily Experiences (or any of the MIDUS data) in any of her previous work.

Aidan Wright: Wright has not previously used data from either sample used in this study.