**The following information details the (a) study procedures, (b) process of Consensual Qualitative Research (CQR) as applied to this study, (c) demographic information about the research team, (d) coding team biases, and (e) how the coding team was trained in CQR.**

**Procedures**

Participants provided informed consent, completed a demographic questionnaire, and were recorded during in-person semi-structured interviews using digital recorders. However, due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, 2 of the 28 interviews were completed over teleconference platform (i.e., Zoom). Twenty-six interviews, including the two interviews conducted over teleconference, were completed by the first author, a cis-gender White male who identifies as Christian. Two interviews were completed by the eighth author, a cis-gender White female who also identifies as Christian. Participants received a $50 gift card as compensation for participating in the study. Transcripts were transcribed verbatim using a transcription service (i.e., Temi) and cleaned by undergraduate research assistants and the first author. Personal identifying information was removed from transcriptions and transcripts were assigned a code to protect anonymity.

Consensual qualitative research (CQR; Hill, 2012; Hill et al., 2005) was used to analyze the data, given our desire to limit individual bias by integrating multiple perspectives of the interview data. Based on current recommendations for CQR (Burkard et al., 2012), participants were provided with the interview questions that were asked during the interview before the interview was conducted.

**Process of CQR**

CQR was used to explore the themes and subthemes that participants discussed regarding their experiences of divine grace. There are three central steps in the CQR data analysis process (Hill et al., 2005). First, large domains are identified to group and segment interview data. Second, core ideas are identified that summarize participants’ responses within the domains. Core ideas serve the purpose of summarizing the transcripts to identify the essence of what participants are communicating. They are derived through consensual process with the purpose of attempting to eliminate researcher bias. Third, a cross-analysis process is used to construct common themes from the core ideas prevalent across participants. To borrow the metaphor of Hill et al. (2005), it is at this step the research team will shift from looking at the trees to looking at the forest. Thus, at this stage, the research team attempted to identify themes across transcripts that would be used to communicate the findings from this qualitative study. Consensus among the research team is established at each step of the coding process to reduce the influence of individual researcher bias.

Additionally, an auditing process occurs at the end of each step of CQR. For this study, the auditors checked the data and provided feedback as to whether (a) the transcript was divided into the appropriate domains, (b) the core themes accurately represented the data, and (c) the cross-analysis accurately captured and reflected the core ideas.

**Core Research Team**

 The CQR coding team consisted of three graduate students and one undergraduate student from the same university in the Southwestern United States. Additionally, there were two auditors for this study: (1) the fifth author who holds a doctoral degree in Counseling Psychology and (2) the sixth author who is currently a doctoral candidate obtaining a doctorate in Counselor Education and Supervision from a Christian institution in the Eastern United States. Regarding the coding team, three members identified as White/Caucasian and one member identified as Asian/Asian American. Additionally, three members of the coding team identified as cis-gender men and one identified as a cis-gender woman. Both auditors identified as White/Caucasian. One auditor identified as a cis-gender man and one identified as a cis-gender woman. All members of the coding team and both auditors identified as Christian.

**Coding Team Biases**

The coding team met before coding the interviews to discuss expectations and biases that may influence the coding process so others are able to consider these biases when interpreting the findings (Hill et al., 2005). Collective biases that emerged were assuming (a) participants would report divine grace as being related to forgiveness and humility, (b) divine grace would be seen as a precursor to the experiences of self-forgiveness, other-forgiveness, and humility, and (c) divine grace would serve as a motivator for participants to forgive themselves and others, and to engage others with humility. These biases were revisited throughout the coding process to limit the influence of biases.

**CQR Training**

Based on current recommendations for CQR, the research team was also trained in CQR prior to coding (Hill et al., 2005). Specifically, the first author provided a workshop for the core research team to discuss the major tenants of CQR. Before conducting the workshop, the first author attended a lecture led by the founder of CQR, Dr. Clara E. Hill to gain expert knowledge and suggestions for conducting a successful CQR study. Notes taken from this lecture were relayed during the workshop and referred to throughout the study. The research team was also provided foundational literature for CQR to review before beginning the coding process (Hill et al., 2005).