

1. **Authors must decide the rule for terminating data collection before data collection begins and report this rule in the article.**
 - a. The data for this study was collected for a doctoral thesis (see XXX, 2017), with plans to use the data for a number of manuscripts. The data for that dissertation involved dyadic structural equation modelling, and the researchers knew in advance that a large dataset would be necessary to ensure that at least 20 participants would be available per parameter. The data was also collected in the constraints of an internal graduate research fellowship at Brigham Young University totaling \$10,000 as well as some departmental funds. Given all this, the researchers estimated that they could budget for 800 married couples (1,600 participants). Because data from spouses came in sequentially (i.e. one participant completed the study, then sent an email link to their spouses), the collection over-shot and 874 married couples participated together.
2. **Authors must collect at least 20 observations per cell or else provide a compelling cost-of-data-collection justification.**
 - a. There were over 20 observations per cell for the present analyses.
3. **Authors must list all variables collected in a study.**
 - a. The variables used in this manuscript are a very small portion of the variables collected. All variables collected include: Demographics (gender, ethnicity, education level, salary, political affiliation, marital status, years married), empathy, forgiveness, trust, humility, gratitude, movement toward ideal self, partner perceptual affirmation, partner behavioral affirmation, psychological general well-being, health and pain perceptions, relationship support, relationship depth, quality of marriage, sexual frequency and satisfaction, generativity, relationship identity commitments, social relationships index (how helpful, upsetting, and unpredictable a spouse is and how conflicted and likely to turn to that spouse a partner is), behavioral self-regulation in relationships, and conflict tactics.
4. **Authors must report all experimental conditions, including failed manipulations.**
 - a. There were no experimental conditions or manipulations in the data collection.
5. **If observations are eliminated, authors must also report what the statistical results are if those observations are included.**
 - a. No observations were eliminated from the final merged dataset described above (e.g. no outlier data was removed). However, the selection criteria for inclusion in the study mandated that participants participate alongside their spouses. Data was collected through Qualtrics, and a filter was set up to eliminate respondents who said that they were not married in the first set of demographic questions. Additionally, and importantly, however, a large amount of data was collected from participants whose spouses did not go on to participate, and thus failed to meet the selection criteria as a dyad. This data from participants with non-participating partners was eliminated through the initial data merging process. We did not compare the results including these participants for practical (it would involve restructuring and re-cleaning the data altogether), theoretical (it would make the external validity of the study ambiguous), and ethical (this would involve reporting findings from partners who did not complete the requirements for compensation in their informed consent agreements) reasons. The

limitations of our selection criteria are addressed in the *constraints on generality* section of our manuscript.

6. If an analysis includes a covariate, authors must report the results of the statistical analysis without the covariate.

- a. There were no covariates in the present study, except for length of marriage. However, this variable could not be removed, and the results compared, as it was being used to theoretically identify the models. Without the length of marriage, the models would be under-identified.